"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, with moderate temperature today and tomorrow; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,982. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BOMB ROCKS POLICE HEADQUARTERS, SHATTERING THE DOORS AND OFFICES; DYNAMITE HOLT BOUGHT IS MISSING

IRON SLUGS PIERCE WALL

Lieut. McNally Blown Off His Chair, But No One Is Injured.

HOUSES NEAR BY DAMAGED

Inspector Eagan Finds Infernal Machine Is Similar to One Set in St. Patrick's.

POLICE WORK ON 3 CLUES

Outrage Committed on First Anniversary of Death of Caron in Anarchists' Rendezvous.

While Commissioner Woods and a number of officials of the Police Department were investigating the attack on the life of J. P. Morgan by a fanatic carrying a valise full of dynamite, who had previously exploded a bomb in the Capitol at Washington, a dynamite bomb loaded with slugs was set off at Police Headquarters at 8:58 last night. The explosion took place in a doorway in the basement, directly under the outer room of the Central Office of the Detective Bureau; and while no one was hurt, and the structure of the building was uninjured, much damage was done in the passage leading in from the door and almost every window in the block on Centre Street, between Grand and Broome, was shattered.

The door at which the bomb was exploded is at the foot of a flight of five or six steps leading down from Centre Street, and is, perhaps, thirty feet above the southwest corner of the building. It opens on a transverse passage, perhaps, forty feet long, which connects with a longitudinal passage leading down from the main stairway of the building to the prison in the south end. The door itself was originally used to take prisoners in from the street, but of late it has been used only by servants employed about the building, who unlock it from time to time as there may be occasion for its use.

Door Blown to Pieces.

The explosion came suddenly and it blew the oaken door, three inches thick, into matchwood. The bomb was placed beside the lower hinge of the door, and the hinges and perhaps six inches of the door were left hanging precariously to the lintel. Of the rest of the door a few big splinters were left far down the passage.

Directly inside the door, but on the opposite side of the six-foot corridor, there is a protruding angle in the wall. The whole corner of this angle, from floor to ceiling, was blown off, and large blocks of heavy fire brick, still clinging together in long pieces, were blown down into the corridor. The floor of the corridor itself was not damaged appreciably, but the walls and ceiling were peppered by the flying slugs, and in places chunks of the plaster a foot square were blown off and the lath exposed.

A hole more than a foot deep was blown in the concrete doorsteps, and the heavy glass-studded flooring of the areaway outside was cracked and bent until it sagged dangerously in the middle. The stone walls of the areaway were chipped as if by bullets from a machine gun, and big holes were drilled by the slugs in the hollow iron piping that forms the railing setting off the areaway from the street. A big outside siamese standpipe was also peppered by the slugs, but was not penetrated.

The heavy glass door and window at the farther end of the passage were completely shattered, the steel lockers across the longitudinal corridor inside were dented, though not penetrated, and large pieces of plaster were blown out of the wall beyond. The windows in the supply room next door were also blown to pieces.

Lifted Detective Off Chair.

Directly above the spot where the explosion occurred Lieutenant Edward F. McNally was seated at the desk of the Detective Bureau. He was lifted six inches out of his seat when the bomb went off, but was not hurt. Every window in the room, however, was blown to pieces, and Joseph Evans, a stenographer, who was copying a report in front of one of them, had an extremely narrow escape. A big splinter of quarter-inch plate glass flew over his shoulder, slit the piece of paper in his typewriter, and nicked the rubber of the platen roll.

Fifty feet away, across the corridor, in the office of the First Branch Detective Bureau, Lieutenant W. F. Sullivan was also typewriting, and splinters flew into the room where he was at work. Every window along that side of the building was blown to pieces and most of those on the opposite side of the block were also smashed. The windows

Continued on Page 3.

Bomb Wreckage Inside Police Headquarters

DYNAMITE BUYER HAD HOLT'S ALIAS

120 Pounds Were Delivered in Syosset, L. I., on June 20 to "C. Hendricks."

HIDDEN STORE NOW SOUGHT

Evidence Indicating Holt Is the Alleged Poisoner, Muenter, Is Accumulating.

Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan on Saturday and exploded a bomb in the Capitol at Washington on Friday, is believed by the Glen Cove, L. I., police to have received the materials for making thirty or more bombs as powerful as that which he placed in the Capitol.

Two cases of high explosives were received at Syosset, L. I., ten miles from Glen Cove, on June 28, by a man who is believed by the freight agent, George B. Carnes, to be Holt. Carnes notified the police of Glen Cove of this last night. After reading that one of the revolvers carried by Holt had been purchased in the name of C. Hendricks, he remembered that the man who received the dynamite had given the name of C. Hendricks. After seeing the pictures of Holt, Carnes said that he was convinced that Holt was Hendricks.

The two cases contained a total of 120 pounds of dynamite. They were shipped to Syosset from a branch at Long Island City of the Aetna Explosives Company. The Aetna Explosives Company several months ago purchased the Keystone Powder Company. The stick of dynamite which was carried by Holt into the Morgan residence and the two which were found in his suitcase bore the label of the Keystone Powder Company.

Got 100 Feet of Fuse.

On the day after receiving the dynamite, the same man received at Syosset a package containing 100 feet of fuse, 100 caps and 100 four foot "exploders." The same man also received a small trunk weighing forty-six pounds, the contents of which could not be learned. The trunk was shipped by J. Wolf & Sons, address not given. The fuses, caps and exploders were shipped by "Rector of Long Island City."

In receiving two of the consignments, the man signed his name C. Hendrix. On receiving the third he signed the name C. Hendricks.

What has become of these explosives is not known. Holt has denied that he has explosives stored anywhere. He insisted that the three sticks of dynamite which he took with him on his trip to Glen Cove were all that were left after he had made the bomb in Washington.

Hours have been spent by Superintendent Pullman of the Washington Police, Chief William J. Flynn of the United States Secret Service, and New York police in trying to induce Holt to tell whether he has bought dynamite to make other bombs or if he had left materials for other bombs in the hands of confederates, but he has refused them all information on those subjects. Holt has shown extreme reluctance to discuss the question whether he has dynamite for more bombs.

Impatient for Explosive.

Carnes said that the man who called himself Hendrix and Hendricks had called him up frequently on the telephone for nearly ten days and asked whether packages had arrived for him.

Continued on Page 4.

WINCARNIS WITH SELTZER and a dash of lemon makes an excellent hot weather tonic and restorative.—Advt.

MORGAN BETTER; ALL DANGER PAST

Patient Is Refreshed by Eight-Hour Sleep and Wants to Leave His Bed.

CHATS WITH HIS PARTNER

Reassured, His Son Races Yacht and His Mother Takes a Trip on the Corsair.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., July 5.—All signs point to continued improvement in the condition of J. P. Morgan during the third day of his illness following the attempt on his life. Junius Spencer Morgan tonight said his father's condition was so much better that the physicians had decided there was no further need of giving out bulletins. Drs. Markoe and Lyle are no longer staying constantly at the house, and there are now only one day nurse and one night nurse in attendance.

The notice of the physicians was confirmed tonight when Mr. Morgan received as a caller W. H. Porter, a member of his firm. He chatted with Mr. Porter for some time, and was in the best of spirits.

A further indication of Mr. Morgan's improvement was found in the fact that his son, Junius Spencer Morgan, sailed his father's yacht, the Grayling, this afternoon in the race for 50-footers in the Larchmont Regatta. The Grayling is said to be Mr. Morgan's favorite boat.

The optimistic tone which was voiced by the physicians in their bulletin early in the day was maintained throughout the day. It was said Mr. Morgan took eight hours sleep and awoke feeling refreshed. Later it was said he was feeling so much stronger that it was becoming difficult to reconcile him to lying quietly in bed.

It is understood the family let their friends know it would be better not to drive automobiles on the island. Whenever he hears a machine Mr. Morgan makes detailed inquiries about who has called and the family wishes to avoid even this disturbance of his rest.

Except William H. Porter of J. P. Morgan Co. no one outside the family and his attendants has been permitted to see the patient. There were few visitors to East Island today, and they simply left their cards at the lodge. Among them were J. Parker Kirlin, W. D. Guthrie and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, who is not a relative. Police Commissioner Arthur Woods of New York motored to the Morgan estate in the afternoon from Mineola. He stayed about ten minutes. As he was leaving Mr. Porter's car drove out and the two motors left in the direction of New York together. Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Sr., left East Island this afternoon on the Corsair. She is to return tomorrow.

Since the shooting the local telegraph office has handled about 400 telegrams and cables addressed to the Morgan home. There were ninety today. Among them was one from John D. Rockefeller. Most of the messages have been signed with first names only.

GOOD WISHES FROM PARIS.

PARIS, July 5.—The French Society of Political Economy met in Paris today and expressed its wish for the prompt and complete recovery of J. Pierpont Morgan.

The members of the society passed a resolution inviting their fellow citizens to inscribe their names at the American Chamber of Commerce as an indication of their sympathy.

Eyeglasses that fit right—look right—stay right, at SPENCER'S, 7 Maiden Lane.—Advt.

Gerard Working With Berlin to Draft a Satisfactory Answer to Our Note

Berlin Reports a Preliminary Exchange of Views Now in Progress With the United States—Kaiser's Diplomats Believe Agreement Will Be Reached in Submarine Problem.

BERLIN, July 5, (via London, Tuesday, July 6.)—It is learned that a preliminary exchange of views is now proceeding between the United States and Germany regarding the nature of the forthcoming German reply to the American note respecting submarine warfare and the Lusitania incident. This is responsible for the delay in the delivery of the German note, the transmission of which to the American Government was expected today.

The efforts of the diplomats on both sides are directed toward evolving, through an informal discussion, a formula for a note which will be acceptable both to Germany and the United States, and it is believed that the note when it is presented and published will have a reasonable chance of furnishing a basis for a satisfactory settlement of the submarine problem.

In consonance with this plan, the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, and the American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, had a conference on Saturday, at which the nature of the draft of the note as elaborated in the German conferences was outlined to the Ambassador and discussed from various angles.

It is understood that Mr. Gerard has informed the State Department at Washington fully as to the tone of the note and instructions from that department are awaited before further steps are taken. The greatest reserve is being maintained by both sides in the interval.

Has Kaiser's Approval.

Officials of the German Foreign Office, who are the usual sources of news on negotiations, have for several days denied themselves to American newspaper callers, in order to prevent the nature of the deliberations from getting out, and, although the character of the German proposals as at first considered is known with fair accuracy, the nature of the proposals in the draft under consideration on Saturday, which has received the Emperor's approval, is being most carefully guarded. There is reason to believe, however, that these have in view the attainment of some means for insuring the safety of Americans traveling on passenger ships, possibly by some plan of certifying the cargoes of the vessels.

Details of the plan present greater difficulties than the principle itself, because the Germans wish to preserve as great a freedom of action as possible to interfere with shipments of war supplies to Great Britain.

It is pointed out in certain quarters that the German Government is animated by a sincere desire to go as far in providing for the safety at sea of Americans traveling on "lawful occasions" as is consistent with military necessities and the force of German public opinion. And this is a force that is certain to be taken into account.

Won't Torpedo Our Ships.

It is believed, however, that by the present plan of a preliminary interchange of views a solution may be found which will go a long way toward meeting the American wishes.

The term "passenger ships" is used advisedly, for it appears to be no longer a question of torpedoing American ships in the war zone. It is pointed out that the American desires in this direction have already been met to the fullest degree by Germany, which is animated by the most sincere desire to avoid any attacks on American craft.

It appears to be equally not a question, so far as Germany is concerned, of abandoning the submarine warfare against hostile merchantmen generally, much as this might be desired by American opinion on humanitarian grounds. The recent successes of the German submarines against vessels of big tonnage and great speed have augmented the desire of German public and press for a continuance of the campaign, the effectiveness of which is no longer questioned here. Much weight is laid, too, upon the German contention that the submarine campaign against British commerce is no longer a campaign against "helpless merchantmen."

It is further contended that so long as Great Britain does not withdraw her instructions regarding attacks upon submarines, it will be impossible for Germany to conduct her submarine campaign as considerately as might be desired.

Washington Thinks Submarine Problem Will Be Solved.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Indications in official quarters tonight are that the difficulties between the United States and Germany over submarine warfare may be solved in informal diplomatic discussions prior to the final drafting of the German reply.

The seriousness of the issue between the United States and Germany has so impressed officials in Berlin that they are undertaking to learn, informally through Ambassador Gerard exactly what modifications of the submarine campaign will satisfy the American demand for the protection of its rights without reducing the effectiveness of the submarine as a weapon against Germany's enemies.

Ambassador Gerard has had several conferences with high German officials, in which various suggestions have been made. The conference to which Berlin press dispatches referred as having taken place Saturday had not been reported by Ambassador Gerard tonight. His last dispatches intimated that the German reply would be delayed for several days, possibly a week.

Such advices as Ambassador Gerard has sent portray a favorable atmosphere in Berlin, from which he infers that the reply will be friendly and perhaps satisfactory.

In a general way it is known officially that Germany is endeavoring to avoid further attacks on passenger vessels of any nationality, but its difficulty is to frame a proposal in such a way as to prevent the allies from continuing to ship large quantities of ammunition and contraband on such ships. One suggestion discussed in Berlin official quarters recently, and of which the American Government was advised, contemplated that passenger vessels clearing from American ports be immune from attack, placing the burden on the United States to interpret just what is meant by "a vessel primarily engaged in passenger traffic."

While the United States claims under international law the right to have its citizens travel on all ships whether or not they carry contraband, Germany is hoping in some way, it is understood, to impose a moral obligation whereby Americans would be persuaded not to take passage on vessels devoted chiefly to traffic in contraband. The suggestion in press dispatches of a joint British-American or German-American inspection of passenger vessels is regarded in some official quarters here as likely to furnish a basis for a partial understanding.

Just what arrangement may be made with reference to cargo ships of enemy nationality on which Americans have been shipping as members of the crew is a matter of wide conjecture among officials.

The cases of the British liners Armenian and Anglo-Californian furnish instances in which repeated efforts were made to escape German submarines, and officials here are inclined to recognize the difficulties which ensue from the actions of the British commanders in subjecting their crews to the dangers of shell fire by ignoring submarine warnings and making continued efforts to escape. In such cases, some officials point out that the United States may be faced by a situation in which it will be compelled to inform its citizens who ship as members of the crews of foreign vessels, that under international law the protection of a neutral Government ceases the moment resistance to capture begins or on repeated efforts to escape.

As a whole, officials here believe the forthcoming note, while it may not be productive of an immediate understanding, will pave the way for further discussion in which the causes of friction between the United States and Germany may be removed.

The press comments of Germany are being closely read by officials, who are gratified at the apparent efforts of a large section of the influential class in Berlin to bring about a better understanding between the two countries.

Admiral Von Truppel Urges Peace with America.

BERLIN, July 5, (via London.)—Admiral Oscar von Truppel, at one time Governor of Kiao-chau, the German concession in China, contributes an article today to Der Tag warning his compatriots not to underestimate the danger of a breach with the United States, and asking them to weigh seriously the question whether the value of Germany's submarine warfare against British commerce was great enough to justify a continuance of its present form at the expense of a rupture with America.

The article is remarkable not only for its open statement regarding the far-reaching effects which the participation of America in the hostilities might exercise on the future course of the war—effects which Admiral von Truppel says are greatly underestimated in Germany—but also as a contribution from a naval officer.

All the naval publicists of Germany hitherto heard from have been devoting their energies to stirring up public opinion against any modification of the submarine campaign, and endeavoring to prevent or to limit concessions to American demands in the forthcoming German note to Washington.

Admiral von Truppel writes:

"A German-American war, or even a rupture of diplomatic relations, the effect of which would virtually be as great, would injure German prospects more seriously than many believe. Although America at first would be able to contribute little to the military strength of the Entente Allies, except by an acceleration of the munitions supply, it could in time co-operate with considerable land and sea forces and with first-class submarines and aeroplanes in the complete isolation of Germany. It also could exercise such pressure upon the few remaining neutral countries that these would probably be arrayed actively or passively in the ranks of our enemies."

Admiral von Truppel discounts the stories of earlier existing American agreements with Great Britain against Germany, explaining that this is most improbable, owing to American diplomatic traditions. "But it is undeniable," he says, "in spite of President Wilson's unquestionable desire to reach a peaceful solution of the problems, that the sympathies of a majority of Americans are on the side of England, and that only a spark might be necessary under certain conditions to kindle this feeling into a hostile outbreak."

The kernel of the problem from a German standpoint, concludes Admiral von Truppel, is contained in this question:

"Can we hope so far as we are able to foresee to force England to its knees through submarine warfare against her commerce?

"If the answer is in the negative, our submarines can find better employment against hostile warships, particularly in the hunting grounds of the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles and the Suez Canal. Submarine warfare against merchantmen in that case could be modified or abandoned to obtain a more favorable neutrality from and the friendship of America, which would be of great value to Germany after the war.

"If the answer is in the affirmative, then the law of self-preservation would justify us in the situation which England has forced upon us in using to the fullest extent our superiority in submarines, and we can calmly accept all the consequences of it."

Admiral von Truppel has had a varied career, not least important of which under present circumstances is that he has several times visited American waters on sea service, and that he commanded one of the vessels of Admiral von Diederich's squadron at Manila Bay, when a tense situation developed with Admiral Dewey.

DYSPEPTICS NEED Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Relieves and corrects sour stomach, sick headache and nausea—an excellent appetizer.—Advt.

CAPTAIN SAVES SHIP FROM SUBMARINE; DIES ON THE BRIDGE, 8 OTHERS SLAIN; HIS SON THEN BRINGS VESSEL TO PORT

French Warships Sink a German Submarine; Two French Merchant Vessels Destroyed

PARIS, July 5.—It was officially announced today by the French Ministry of Marine that the French steamer Carthage, of 5,275 tons gross, was torpedoed by a German submarine yesterday and sunk.

It also was announced that a French squadron sighted two submarines in the Channel yesterday, and that one was hit by several shells and disappeared.

The text of the statement follows:

The French steamer Carthage was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine near Cap Helles on July 4. Sixty-six members of the crew were saved. Six men are missing.

Two German submarines were sighted yesterday in the English Channel by vessels belonging to the Second Light French Squadron. Both submarines plunged, but one was hit by several shells before it disappeared.

The Spanish steamer Juan arrived at Pauillac today with the Captain and seven men of the French schooner Hirondelle. The schooner was sunk July 2 by a German submarine near Quessant, the westernmost of the islands off the coast of Brittany. The Captain of the Hirondelle said:

"A submarine appeared 300 yards from us and fired a shot through our rigging. I lowered sail and raised our flag. Some one called to us from the submarine that we had three minutes to leave the vessel, and we got into a lifeboat and pulled away.

"The submarine then fired six shots into the Hirondelle, and in ten minutes I saw my ship sink, having heeled over with her keel in the air. At this moment the torpedo boats and the Spanish ship Juan, which took us aboard, appeared and the German submarine slowly submerged until she was out of sight."

RUSSIAN LINE TWICE PIERCED

Archduke Joseph's Army Breaks Through at Krasnik and Takes 8,029 Prisoners.

GREAT BATTLE FOR PRUTH

Losses of Muscovite Forces There Estimated by Vienna at 20,000 Men in a Few Days.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.—The Russians are making a desperate stand between the Rivers Pruth and Dniester. Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian forces, reports that the fighting in Southern Poland is of the most desperate character, while Vienna admits that the Russians are attacking in strong force. Austro-German sources, however, declare this effort to be a forlorn hope.

General von Linsingen's Teutonic army, after a fortnight of terrific struggles, is reported by both Vienna and Berlin to have reached the whole front of the Zlota Lipa River in Eastern Galicia.

Following is the Austrian official war statement that was given out last night:

In Eastern Galicia the Teutonic allied troops under General von Linsingen, after two weeks of successful battles, have reached the Zlota Lipa River, the western bank of which has been cleared of the enemy. In the sectors of Kamionka Strumilowa and Krasno battles against the Russian rearguards are continuing.

Near Krylow, (on the Bug River,) in Southern Russian Poland, near the Galician border, the enemy has evacuated the western bank of the Bug and burned the village of Krylow.

Fighting is proceeding on both banks of the Upper Wieprz.

The Teutonic allied troops drove the enemy from positions north of the small River Por and advanced to Faras and Plonka.

The western army, commanded by Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, after several days' battle, broke through the Russian front on both sides of Krasnik and drove the Russians back with heavy losses in a northerly direction. We captured twenty-nine officers and 8,000 men and took six caissons and six machine guns.

West of the Vistula River the situation is unchanged.

The Petrograd correspondent of The Times telegraphs:

"No apprehension is entertained as to the fate of Warsaw, for the city bids fair to be protected. Even if the Germans should reach Ivangorod, this would not necessarily involve the surrender of Warsaw.

"The Russian waiting game in fact has been justified. The critic of the Novoe Vremya correctly explains the withdrawal as a manoeuvre deliberately undertaken with the object of accepting battle under the best conditions for the Russians. He adds that on the Vistula front the ground which offers the Russians the greatest advantage is that with Brest Litovsk as a base, Ivangorod on the right flank and a strong army occupying the flank and rear positions in relation to the right flank of General von Boehm-Ermolli's Army."

A Struggle in Bukowina.

BERLIN, July 5, (via London.)—A dispatch from Czernowitz, Bukowina, reports that the Russians are continuing desperate but unsuccessful attacks in the region between the Pruth and Dniester Rivers and are meeting with very heavy losses. These have amounted to 20,000 men in the last few days.

Violent artillery engagements raged Saturday in northeastern Bukowina, the Russians retiring, followed by the Austro-Hungarian troops, across the frontier.

The following official account of the operations in the southeastern war theatre was issued by the War Office today:

Teutonic allied troops under General von Linsingen have reached the whole front of the Zlota Lipa and have cleaned the west bank of Russians. In almost a fortnight of fighting against strong enemy positions we

Continued on Page 2.

HAY'S FIVE FRUIT. A concentrated fruit syrup for home use. Delicious, refreshing, wholesome. At Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.—Advt.

20,000 TURKS FALL IN FOUR-DAY FIGHT

Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton Reports Terrific Slaughter of the Foe at the Dardanelles.

MADE UNCEASING ATTACKS

But the Hot Fire of Allied Artillery on Land and Sea Shattered Their Ranks.

LONDON, July 5.—More than 5,000 Turks were killed and 15,000 wounded in Dardanelles operations from June 28 to July 2, according to an estimate made by General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander of the British forces, in a report made public tonight by the official press bureau. The report says:

"About 2 A. M. (date not given) the searchlights of the destroyer Scorpion discovered half a Turkish battalion advancing near the sea, to the northwest of Krithia. The Scorpion opened fire, and few of the enemy got away.

"Simultaneously the enemy attacked a knoll which we had captured, due west of Krithia, advancing from a nullah in close formation in several lines. The attack came under artillery and enfilading rifle fire, the enemy losing heavily. The foremost Turks got within forty yards of the parapet, but only a few returned.

"The Turks made several heavy bomb attacks during the night, our troops being twice driven back a short distance. Early in the morning we regained these trenches by a bayonet attack. They have since been strengthened. At 5:30 A. M. 2,000 Turks, moving from Krithia into a ravine, were scattered by machine gun fire.

"The operations reflect great credit on the vigilance and accurate shooting of the Scorpion. The Turkish losses in the nullah and ravine are estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 dead.

Gurkhas in Hot Charge.

"About 10 P. M. on June 30 the Turks again attacked with bombs a portion of the most northerly trench captured by us on the 28th. An officer of the Gurkhas being wounded (not dangerously, as it turned out) the men became infuriated, flung all their bombs at the enemy, and then, charging down out of the trench, used their kukris for the first time and with excellent effect.

"About dawn the Turks once more attempted to attack over the open, but nearly the whole of these attacking forces, about half a battalion, were shot down, and a final bomb attack, though commenced, failed utterly.

"Further reports from the Australian and New Zealand corps as to the enemy's attack on the 29th and 30th on our right flank state that the action was commenced with a very heavy fire, from midnight until 1:30 A. M., to which our men only replied by a series of cheers.

"The Turks then launched their attack and came right on with bayonet and bombs. Those who succeeded in getting into our saps were instantly killed. The remainder were dealt with by bomb and rifle fire from the Seventh and Eighth Light Horse. By 2 A. M. the enemy broke, and many were killed while withdrawing.

"The enemy's attack was strongest on his right. The Turks were completely taken aback by the concealed sap, constructed well ahead of our main line, and the dead are lying thickly in front of this. Some got into the sap, several across it. All these were wiped out by the fire from the main parapet further back.

"Following the defeat of this attack the enemy attacked at 3 A. M. on our left, and thirty men came over the parapets in front of the right of Quinn's post. These were duly polished off.

Enver Pasha Ordered Attack.

"Prisoners brought in state that three fresh battalions were employed in the main attack, which was made by personal order of Enver Pasha, (the Turkish War Minister,) who, as they definitely assert, was present in the trenches on June 29. This is confirmed by the statement of an intelligent Armenian prisoner captured on that date. According to him, stringent orders were recently issued

Continued on Page 2.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER 50c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Advt.

SHELLS RIDDLE FREIGHTER

Anglo-Californian's Commander Killed in Flight From a Raider.

SHIP DODGES TORPEDOES

Young Mate Springs to Father's Post and Pilots Steamer Into Queenstown.

SEVERAL AMERICANS IN CREW

But Their Fate Is in Doubt—Germans Resort to Rifle Fire During the Chase.

QUEENSTOWN, July 5.—With nine dead sailors stretched on her deck, eight men lying wounded below, and her sides riddled by shot and shell, the British steamship Anglo-Californian steamed into Queenstown Harbor this morning after having withstood the attack of a German submarine for four hours. The ship's escape from destruction was accomplished with no other means of defense than the indomitable spirit of her Captain and crew, combined with masterly seamanship, which enabled her to frustrate the efforts of her assailant to torpedo her.

The story of how Captain Parslow stood on the bridge of the Anglo-Californian amid a rain of shot and calmly directed the movements of his ship until he was killed by a shell, and of how his place was taken by his son until British destroyers appeared and the submarine was compelled to flee, was told by the survivors.

The Anglo-Californian left Montreal for the British Isles on June 24. The submarine was sighted at 8 o'clock last Sunday morning. Captain Parslow ordered full steam ahead and wireless calls for aid were sent out. The submarine on the surface proved to be a far speedier craft than the steamer and rapidly overhauled her, meanwhile deluging her with shells. One shot put the wireless apparatus on the Anglo-Californian out of action. Finding that he could not escape by running for it Captain Parslow devoted his attention to manoeuvring his ship so as to prevent the submarine from using torpedoes effectively.

Captain's Son Gallant, Too.

"Our Captain was a brave man," said one of the narrators. "He kept at his post on the bridge, coolly giving orders as the submarine circled around us vainly seeking to get a position from which it could give us a death blow with a torpedo. All the while the underwater boat continued to rain shot and shell upon us, and at times was so close that she was able to employ rifle fire effectively.

"At last one shell blew the Captain off the bridge, killing him outright and terribly mutilating him. Just before that he had given orders to lauch the boats, but this was very difficult under the shell fire. Several men were struck down while working at the davits. Ultimately four boats were got overboard and were rowed away until picked up."

The son of Captain Parslow, serving as second mate, was standing by his father's side when the Captain was killed. The son was knocked down by the violence of the explosion. Springing to his feet, he seized the wheel, and, as ably as his father had done, continued dodging the submarine. Another shell burst alongside him, shattering one of the spokes of the wheel, but young Parslow retained his post.

The wireless S O S calls that had been sent out at the first alarm had reached those able to give more than passive assistance, however, and British destroyers appeared. On their approach the submarine abandoned the attack and submerged. Young Parslow was still at the wheel when the destroyers came up.

Americans in the Crew.

MONTREAL, July 5.—Fifty Americans and Canadians were among the crew of ninety-five aboard the British steamer Anglo-Californian which sailed from here on June 24 and reached Queenstown today with ten dead and eight injured by the shell fire of a German submarine.

The men were shipped at Montreal. Several Russian reservists also were aboard. Some of the Ontario men and Americans who sailed on the ship were:

R. L. Martin, Boston; George Rogers, Richmond, Va.; W. J. Feeney, Newport News, Va.; John Vaughan, Newport News, Va.; George Price, Woodstock, Vt.; G. Barkley, 1,832 St. Clair Avenue, Toronto; John Mahoney, Newport News, Va.; L. G. Carroll, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Ross, 16 Cypress Avenue, Toronto; F. Shambrook, Port McNicol, Ontario; P. J. Dunning, 15 Yonge Street, Toronto; T. Chandeler, 129 King

Street East, Toronto; A. Morgan, 287 King Street West, Toronto.

When the European war began the Anglo-Californian was in San Francisco and narrowly escaped capture by the German cruiser Leipzig. Since then she has made frequent trips from the United States to England. This Spring she made five trips from Newport News with horses aboard.

Remarking that he was on the firing line just as much as the soldiers at the front, Captain Parslow, on the day his ship left here, said:

"Merchant ships are a necessary link in the chain by which the British Government maintains her part in the war. Captains and seamen stick to their jobs just as men on shore do where their work is necessary."

One of Captain Parslow's sons has been killed at the front and another has been wounded, it was announced here tonight.

The Anglo-Californian is a steel-screw steamship of 7,333 gross tonnage, built by Short Brothers of Sunderland in 1912 for the Nitrate Producers' Steamship Company. She is 425 feet long, 52 feet 5 inches beam, and 36 feet 3 inches depth of hold.

AMERICANS ABOARD STEAMER

Some of Anglo-Californian Men Signed at Newport News.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 5.—Records here show that John Mahoney and John Vaughan signed on the steamship Anglo-Californian as assistant foremen on May 24, and sailed on that date for Avonmouth. The man referred to in press dispatches as W. J. Feaney is probably D. F. Feeney, an assistant foreman. All three gave home addresses as Newport News, but investigation shows that they had made their homes here only temporarily.

Mahoney is a New York man, and Vaughan is a native of Cork, Ireland. R. L. Martin, mentioned in dispatches as being from Boston, also signed here, and gave Newport News as his home address.

Captain Parslow of the Anglo-Californian was Commodore of the Anglo fleet. He lived at 14 Livesdale Road, London.

LIKE THE ARMENIAN CASE.

Washington Sees No New Phase in Anglo-Californian Affair.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Officials here pointed out today that apparently no American rights had been violated in the attack by a German submarine on the British steamer Anglo-Californian, since the officers of the vessel admitted their attempts to escape.

If any Americans were killed officials held that the case was parallel to that of the British steamer Armenian, on which several Americans lost their lives. Continued efforts of a merchantman to escape when ordered to heave to by a hostile war vessel places neutrals aboard outside the protection of their home Government, according to the rules of international law.

NORWEGIAN BARK SUNK, SIX AMERICANS ABOARD

Crew of the Fiery Cross in Open Boat 20 Hours After Submarine Attack.

LONDON, July 5.—The Norwegian bark Fiery Cross has been sunk by a German submarine seventy miles southwest of the Scilly Islands. Her crew of eighteen men, after spending twenty hours in open boats, landed at Swansea. Among the crew are six Americans.

The schooner Sunbeam of Kirkwall, Scotland, also has been sunk by a German submarine. The crew of the Sunbeam was saved.

The Norwegian steamer Pick has been sunk, the result of being torpedoed or striking a mine off Sunk lightship, near the mouth of the Thames. Her crew of fifteen landed at Harwich.

The Fiery Cross was a vessel of 1,448 tons gross, built in 1878 at Glasgow and owned by Hansen and Anderson of Larvik, Norway. The latest marine record contained nothing more recent regarding her movements than that she had passed Gibraltar on June 6 after having sailed from the Tyne on May 29 for Genoa.

DENY LOSS OF BATTLESHIP.

Germans Had 30 Killed and 33 Hurt on Mine-Layer Albatross.

BERLIN, July 5, (via London.)—The Russian report regarding the destruction of a vessel of the Deutschland (battleship) class is untrue, according to a semi-official statement issued here. It also is denied that the mine layer Albatross lowered the German flag before running ashore on Swedish territory. The Russians are said to have fired 1,500 shots at the Albatross of which only twenty-five were hits.

An eyewitness of the naval battle asserts that nearly the entire stern of one Russian warship was shot away.

BERLIN, July 5.—(By wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The German sailors of the mine layer Albatross, who were killed in an engagement July 2 with a Russian cruiser squadron off the Swedish island of Gothland, were buried today with signal honors in which the Swedish authorities and civilians participated. Swedish troops came to salute as the procession wended its way from the shore, where the Albatross was beached, to the Bjoerke Cemetery.

The German flag waved over the open grave while the Captain addressed the crew who participated in the naval action, in which the naval officer glorified the German sailors who had died in the performance of their duty.

Revised estimates place the number of killed at thirty and three more men believed to be dying. Thirty other wounded sailors are now doing well.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

British Steamer Leaves Boston with Big Cargo of Foodstuffs.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 5.—The British steamer Ocean Monarch, under charter to the Allan Line, left this port for Glasgow this morning laden with a cargo including 120,000 bushels of wheat, 17,000 bushels of rye, 3,600 bags of asbestos, 1,500 boxes of cheese, 290 boxes of provisions, 21,000 feet of lumber, 1,300 pieces of sewing machine stock and 2,500 feet of flooring. The Ocean Monarch will pass through the war zone on July 17.

HARWICH AIR RAID FUTILE.

German Machines Quickly Driven Off, British Admiralty Reports.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.—The British Admiralty announces that with regard to the Berlin report of an air raid on Harwich the following are the facts of the incident, which otherwise "is hardly worth recording":

"On Saturday forenoon a German seaplane and an aeroplane appeared off Harwich, flying very high. Our aircraft immediately started in pursuit and drove them off. The hostile aircraft then dropped their bombs into the sea and made their escape, still flying at a great height."

COL. LEIPZIG A SUICIDE.

German Attache at Constantinople Found Dead in His Apartment.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.—The Turkish authorities at Constantinople announce that the death of Colonel Leipzig, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy at Constantinople, who was found dead in his apartments recently, is attributed to suicide, according to the Athens correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

ITALIANS REPEL HEAVY ATTACKS

Fierce Fighting for Plateaus Marks Renewed Offensive in Mountains by Austrians.

INVADERS MARCH ON PLAVA

Garrison of Fort Hensel Celebrates the Falling of the Thousandth Shell Fired at It.

ROME, July 5.—The following official statement was issued tonight at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff:

The artillery fire against the Austrian defensive works at Malborgeth and Predil continues effectively.

Our offensive on the Carnic Plateau is developing successfully. In engagements yesterday 400 Austrians were taken prisoners.

Our dirigibles have successfully bombarded enemy encampments in the vicinity of Doberdo and the Dornberg-Proacina Railway line, damaging the Proacina Junction and Station. The dirigibles were fired on but were not damaged.

A previous bulletin said:

In the region of the Tyrol and Carnia there has been a continuance of artillery actions, supported by small Italian detachments pushing toward the front. The Hensel fort was reached a number of times Saturday. Supported by continuous artillery fire, the enemy attempted to retake Saturday night trenches on the northern slope of Val Grande, occupied by our Alpine troops on July 2. This attack, like those preceding it, was repulsed.

Our adversary renewed Saturday with particular violence counter-attacks against several lines of positions conquered by us on the Carso plateau. In spite of the fire of machine guns and artillery these counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy losses. We captured 300 prisoners, two field cannon, guns, and munitions. According to prisoners, the Austrian losses, especially from our artillery fire, have been serious in the last few days.

Two Italian Divisions Repulsed.

VIENNA, July 5.—The following bulletin concerning the operations on the Italian front was issued tonight by the War Office:

In the Italian war theatre the battles on the edge of the plateau of Doberdo were renewed yesterday with great violence. In the evening an attack by two Italian divisions against the sector south of Polazzo was repulsed. Further north the battle continues near Woltschach and in the region of Kern the attack of the enemy again failed.

In the Carinthian and Tyrolean boundary regions there were artillery engagements only.

AUSTRIAN SOUTHWESTERN HEADQUARTERS, July 4, (via London, July 5.)—The garrison of Fort Hensel, which closes Malborgeth Pass, yesterday afternoon celebrated as a noteworthy event the falling of the thousandth Italian shell fired against the fort. Loud cheers resounded at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, after which the garrison sang "God Save the Kaiser," "The Watch on the Rhine," and a Hungarian anthem.

The cost of the expended Italian ammunition is out of all proportion to the damage done to the fort. The bombardment is now continuing day and night in an effort to prevent repairs, which the garrison hitherto has been able to execute as fast as the damage was done.

The war on the Carinthian and Tyrolean frontier can now be described as consisting of actual siege operations. The Italians can advance only by carrying every mountain or height as an actual fortress.

Use Boulders as Weapons.

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 5, (via Paris, 2:10 P. M.)—Severe fighting is in progress on the plateau of Cornico and Doberdo between the Italians and the Austro-Hungarians, according to advices received here today from Innsbrück. The Austrians continue to cast down boulders, and to blow up hidden rock galleries on the advancing Italian mountaineers.

A large Italian army is reported to be marching on Plava from Western Goritz, and to be methodically driving back the Austrians despite severe resistance.

An Austrian aeroplane, carrying a pilot and an observer, fell down a precipice on to the spur of Monte Nero on Saturday and was smashed. It was many hours before the bodies of the two aviators could be reached.

ALPINO CAPTURES A SENTRY.

Pitches Down a Slope with Him to Party Waiting Below.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UDINE, July 4.—Characteristic is the way in which an Austrian sentinel was brought into camp by a small party of Alpini and Bersaglieri sent out to reconnoitre under the guidance of one of their number who is a native of this part of the country.

Stealing from tree to tree and taking advantage of every bit of cover, they were able to approach within a hundred yards of the Austrian outposts and obtain the necessary information. Just then one of them caught sight of an Austrian sentinel leaning against a tree at the top of a steep slope. The Alpino guiding the party said:

"It's a pity to return without a prisoner. Go to the foot of the slope and await me."

Creeping on the sentinel, who had no idea of his proximity, he clasped him in his arms, thus preventing him from using his rifle. In the struggle both pitched down the slope, the Alpino still clinging to the sentinel, who was in the hands of the party waiting below before he had time to realize just what had happened to him.

UDINE, July 5.—The Italian troops operating against Val Piccolo, near Monte Croce Pass, being exposed recently to fire from a hidden battery which they were entirely unable to locate, an Alpine soldier from the neighboring district of Friuli asked to be allowed to discover the battery.

Dressed in the uniform of a dead Austrian officer, he crept up the mountain at night, arriving within a few yards of the battery, which was hidden in a natural grotto, the path to which was masked by the slope of the mountain. Having taken all his observations, the Italian retired in the early morning.

His Austrian uniform was seen by a sentinel, who fired at him, supposing him to be a deserter. The Italian, however, escaped by swinging himself down the precipice. He returned to his headquarters and made his report, which enabled the Italian artillery to silence the Austrian battery that day.

KING VICTOR A FRIEND OF HIS SOLDIERS

Endears Himself to Them by His Kindly Actions and Personal Interest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRESCIA, July 5.—Little by little, from passing soldiers and from the wounded in the hospital, it is possible to realize the life the King of Italy is leading among his soldiers—a life of simplicity, sympathy, and courage.

His days are spent almost entirely in his little gray automobile, which is becoming almost legendary, it moves so rapidly from one front to another. The soldiers already are saying it brings luck, for their attacks are always specially successful when the King and his motor are near by.

Nobody can say where the King sleeps, as his hardy upbringing makes it possible for him to take the few hours' rest required wherever he finds himself—in a tent, hut, soldier's bivouac on a mattress of straw, or merely wrapped in his cloak. He has all the calm, instinctive courage for which the House of Savoy is noted. He is constantly where real fighting is going on, encouraging the men by his presence and seeing that every detail is working smoothly.

King Victor often leaves his motor and moves about familiarly among the troops. He talks little and simply, looking the men keenly in the eyes as he speaks. He knows almost every officer by name, and has the royal gift of never forgetting a face once seen. Meeting a soldier of the Alpini, he said:

"It was you who took me up," naming a peak the King had ascended in order to see all the details of an action then occurring.

The soldier answered, "Yes, your Majesty."

The King added: "That was a good day. We were pretty close to the firing."

He passed on, while the soldier related rapturously how the King took him as a guide, outdistancing the Generals and other officers accompanying him, spent a long time on the top of the mountain studying the scene, then, descending, shared his simple meal of cold meat, cheese, chocolate and bread with the soldier, insisting on his having the larger share because "at 22 years one has a larger appetite." The soldier ended by saying: "There isn't one of us who wouldn't die a thousand deaths to protect him."

One day, when near the field of battle, the King saw a wounded Bersagliere, his leg almost severed from his body, who, when carried by, feebly tried to salute him, saying as he pointed to his wound: "For you, Majesty."

The King, gravely and tenderly saluting him, answered:

"No, my boy, for our Italy."

Another time, seeing a soldier sitting sadly apart, he asked him the reason of his dejection. The man replied: "When I left home my youngest child was very ill, and I have had no news."

The King said:

"I can sympathize with you, for I myself am a father, and it is a whole week since I have heard from my family. You must believe that no news is good news," but taking the man's name and address he ordered a member of his staff to telegraph at once and inquire how the child was progressing.

It is by such actions and his unfailing interest in the soldiers that makes them so passionately devoted to their King.

DROPS BOMB ON TRIESTE.

Italian Dirigible Reports Serious Damage to Barracks There.

ROME, July 5, (via Paris.)—The following Italian official statement was given out here tonight:

"One of our dirigibles bombarded and seriously damaged the barracks at Trieste last night. The airship returned undamaged."

TOOK GUN UP 7,000 FEET.

Capture of Zellenkofel Peak Made by 30 Italians.

UDINE, Italy, July 5, (via Paris.)—Details have now been received of the taking by the Italians of Zellenkofel Peak, west of Monte Croce Pass, on June 26.

This mountain is over 7,000 feet high, and is usually ascended from the Austrian side, as the Italian slope has been considered impassable. The Austrians had a fixed observation point with forty men well entrenched just below the top of the mountain, when they signalled with the heliograph to their artillery below. The Italians, finding it impossible to take the front line, which is extremely steep and was exposed the whole way to the enemy's fire, decided to try the route which had been considered impossible.

Thirty volunteers from the Alpine troops, headed by two Lieutenants, climbed the almost perpendicular face of the mountain, tied together by ropes. Notwithstanding the difficulties of the ascent, they carried a machine gun in pieces which were strapped on their shoulders.

Slowly and with immense precautions they reached the top overlooking the Austrian encampment. They waited until night, and then opened fire with the machine gun, after which they charged with bayonets before the Austrians had time to recover from their surprise. Only one Austrian, the officer in command, escaped. He managed to rush down the mountainside.

When the sun rose the Italians used the heliograph which had caused so much damage to summon the Alpine soldiers below. The latter joined their comrades in numbers and made the position secure.

GERMAN COTTON COMMITTEE

War Ministry Appoints a Body to Supervise the Industry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, July 5, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—The German Ministry of War has now appointed a special committee to supervise the German cotton industry.

GERMANS CAPTURED 1,000 AT LE PRETRE

French Admit Loss of Trenches There—Heavy Shelling by Germans Continues.

REPULSED BEFORE SOUCHEZ

Night Attacks There and in the Labyrinth Are Checked by the French Guns.

LONDON, July 5.—Further official details of the Germans' success on Sunday in recapturing the trenches recently taken by the French along the forest of Le Prêtre front show that the French loss in unwounded prisoners was about 1,000. The French War Office admits the loss of ground in that region and says that the Germans today subjected the French positions there to a violent bombardment. Paris also records repulses of German attacks launched last night against the French trenches before Souchez and in the Labyrinth. Barring the activity of German artillery between the Meuse and the Moselle today's fighting was without incident.

Following is the statement of the German Army headquarters:

A British attack north of Ypres, on the road to Pilken, and a French attack against Souchez were repulsed in a sanguinary engagement.

On both sides of the Cour-des-Carmes, on the west border of the forest of Le Prêtre, our troops yesterday morning stormed a hostile position on a front of some 1,500 meters. With heavy losses, the French troops, resisting obstinately, were obliged to evacuate trench after trench. We captured about 1,000 uninjured French, among them the staff of a battalion, two field guns, four machine guns and three light and four heavy mine throwing howitzers.

A simultaneous attack on a French blockhouse position south of Norroy, on the Moselle, was successful. The blockhouse was blown up with the occupants and defenses which had been constructed therein. The place was then, according to our plan, evacuated by us.

In the aerial fighting our airmen have again proved their superiority. Northwest of Manonville two French aeroplanes were forced to descend. The day before yesterday German airmen successfully repulsed three adversaries.

During the aerial attack on Bruges (Belgium) reported yesterday, bombs were dropped near the most valuable monuments of the town.

Following is the official communication issued by the French War Office tonight:

There has been relative calm along the whole front, without infantry action. There is nothing to report except artillery activity on the part of the enemy at certain points between the Meuse and the Moselle.

The region of the forest of Le Prêtre has suffered particularly a very violent bombardment with big shells.

This is the afternoon statement of the French War Office:

In the region to the north of Arras two attempts at attack on the part of the enemy, preceded each by a violent bombardment, were checked by us at about 10 o'clock last night. One was directed particularly against our positions in front of Souchez. The Germans came out several different times from their trenches, armed with grenades and bombs. We, however, compelled them to withdraw, leaving many dead on the ground. The other took place at the Labyrinth, but it was at once stopped by our fire.

In the course of yesterday afternoon, and in the evening, the Germans assumed the offensive along a front of about three miles, stretching from Fay-en-Haye to the Moselle. To the east of Fay-en-Haye, as well as in the western section of the forest of Le Prêtre, along a front of about two-thirds of a mile, they were successful, after a very violent bombardment, in again gaining a footing in their old lines recently taken by us. But in spite of the vigor of their action they found it impossible to move beyond these lines.

Farther to the east, on a line running from La Croix-des-Carmes to the village of Riept, on the Moselle, a German attack resulted in complete failure, and the enemy suffered very heavy losses.

There is nothing of importance to report from the rest of the front.

PRINCE REVIEWS FRENCH.

Arthur of Connaught Sees Argonne Heroes Decorated.

PARIS, July 5.—Prince Arthur of Connaught, who has been at the front with the British forces in the Western theatre of war, reviewed the various French troops which had been engaged for a month in heavy fighting in the Argonne region, says a dispatch to the Temps.

General [name deleted by censor] decorated with the Legion of Honor or the Military Medal those who had especially distinguished themselves. The ceremony took place during a terrific cannonade.

BIG KRUPP GUNS MADE FROM STOLEN PLANS

Baltimorean's Design Was Stolen From Washington Patent Office—Given Now to England.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—The big guns known as "Busy Berthas," the conception of a Baltimorean, which were first made in Germany, are now being used by the British in the western theatre of war.

When the blue prints showing the design of the huge guns were filed in the Patent Office in Washington they were stolen by a German spy employed in the office. He resigned his position and hastened to the Krupp works in Germany, where the guns were manufactured before the European war began.

The Davison Chemical Company of Baltimore had filed the patent. When Colonel Wilbur Miller, President of the company, read of the havoc wrought by the "Busy Berthas," his suspicions were aroused. At the Patent Office he learned that the blue prints had been abstracted. Duplicate prints were prepared, and he went to England, handed the duplicates over the British military authorities, and the guns are now in use by the British.

ASQUITH'S TRIBUTE TO LORD HALDANE

Says British Army's Readiness for War Was Due More to Him Than to Any One Else.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.—Premier Asquith paid a remarkable tribute to Viscount Haldane, the ex-Lord High Chancellor and ex-Secretary for War, in a letter regretting his absence from the National Liberal Club, where Lord Haldane spoke last night.

After describing Lord Haldane as "the oldest personal and political friend I have in the world," the Prime Minister referred to their unbroken intimacy of thirty-five years, and his "selfless loyalty," adding:

"I should wish my countrymen to realize that it was more due to him than to any other man that our army was found in readiness.

"The territorial force, which is covering itself with fame in every theatre of the war, is his creation; the magnificent work which is being done by the staff is largely the result of his initiative and inspiration. Long years of patient, unobtrusive effort conducted under his guidance and stimulus are bearing fruit, adding every day fresh chapters to the glorious annals of the British Army."

Premier Asquith concluded by denying that Viscount Haldane, at the outbreak of the war, desired to return to the War Office, and said that from the first Lord Haldane was a strong advocate of Lord Kitchener's appointment.

In the course of his speech Lord Haldane defended Sir Stanley von Donop, Director of the Ordnance Department.

He said that in October a committee, presided over by Lord Kitchener and including Lloyd George and other Ministers, decided that it would be necessary to increase the output of munitions tenfold. Every one was consulted, including General von Donop. Labor troubles spoiled their plan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 5.—At the National Liberal Club tonight Lord Haldane, making his first public appearance since his resignation from office at the formation of the Coalition Government, had some interesting things to say concerning the war situation.

Referring to the shortage in the output of shells, Lord Haldane said: "It was plain, and nobody was so clear about it as the Ordnance Department that ordinary means could not supply anything like what was necessary, and we therefore called into consultation the great armament firms. Enormous orders were placed with them. They undertook to do everything in their power to fulfil them, and if they had fulfilled them, or nearly fulfilled them, we should have been abounding with more shells and more munitions of war than we could use today.

"But their expectations were not realized. Labor and capital in this country had not then begun to be organized. We thought the great firms could do what they said they would do, and they thought so themselves.

"What was wrong was that the nation was not stirred up to a sense of the seriousness of the situation. I say that because I think that there is at least danger of great injustice being done to a most gallant and most devoted servant."

Among other things Lord Haldane said: "The method of attrition may turn out to be the real method in the war. The French are playing their own splendid part, and the Russians are playing a part that is too little understood. The Russians may succeed in checking Von Mackensen's army or they may fail.

Prophecy is idle at this distance, but at least one understands what is the great Russian purpose since the day when Poltava was won and the enemy defeated by being led on and on into Russia, and the tradition in Russia has been the same ever since."

Turning to the question of peace, Lord Haldane said he would not speak on terms of peace, but about the situation in which the English might find themselves when peace came. "What," he said, "will happen? Our manufacturers will find it hard to develop their industries to the old level. Let us see that we do not become a huge, discontented island in the North Sea as the result. We shall have to build up again the ramparts of wealth and prosperity."

BERLIN EDITORS DENY SPLIT OVER PEACE

Wolff and Zimmermann Attack French Press as Exaggerating the Socialist Movement.

INSIST NATION IS A UNIT

Appeal for End of War Credited to a "Universal Consciousness of Strength."

BERLIN, July 5, (via London.)—Berlin's two leading journalists, Theodor Wolff of the Tägeblatt and Eugen Zimmermann of the Lokal Anzeiger, in their publications enthusiastically support the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's reply to the French press on the deductions drawn by the French newspapers from the Social Democratic peace program.

Both agree with the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung that Germany will wait, without impatience, until its opponents draw "the inevitable conclusions from Germany's favorable situation," and that the Social Democratic program was drafted in the conviction that Germany's opponents "could not longer hope for a betterment of their own military situation, and after other organizations, confident of victory, had formulated what they believed our demands for peace ought to be."

The other organizations referred to are six great business associations which have gone on record to the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, as favoring the annexation of Belgium.

Theodor Wolff declares: "We all know that this is the status of things and that the various announcements and manifestoes formulated by various camps and containing peace ideas do not originate from a feeling of weakness, but from a universal consciousness of strength.

"With what zeal the French press utilises everything the wind blows to it, every one knows who follows its daily utterances. Out of every grape it squeezes juice to prolong the intoxication of its public."

The writer diverges to assail the six business organizations seeking the annexation of Belgium, whose proposals, he says, "although not printed here, now appear in countless newspapers in the enemy and neutral countries and are being mercilessly criticised."

Every such proposal, Herr Wolff asserts, is misconstrued both in the enemy and neutral lands, as for example, in Rumania, where, he adds, "every street gossip in the morning pictures our agony on the deathbed, and in the evening our power and hungry insolence, that demand subjugation by the other peoples."

He concludes: "Nothing is so welcome to them who hinder peace and seek to prolong this murderous war as some word of proof from a debating circle of German stay-at-home warriors with which they can bolster up hope or cross up hate, and they are almost disarmed if they find no possibility to deny the unimpeachable strength of the German people and, if the desired opportunity is taken away from them, to distort Germany's political future into a picture of terror."

Eugen Zimmerman dubs the French interpretation of the various peace proposals as "paper shells that do not explode," and asks: "How can our opponents find occasion to interpose inner discords and splits, or whatever one may call them, from such a misconception? In Germany no two men desire to accomplish anything different; a united nation battles for the same goal. Opinions as to how the object may be gained the quickest are varied. Every man, from the chief War Lord to the last citizen, is permeated with the purest patriotic intention to make every necessary sacrifice.

"If, however, in Germany one group should fall upon another, because their methods did not fit in with the accomplishment of a common purpose, the resultant current of feeling in the enemy countries would challenge them. Just as Germany is unanimous that the submarine warfare must never be given up, so we are unanimous in all important questions.

"It would be just as wrong to criticise any one who cites international decisions at The Hague which were reached by the whole world in open deliberation. These things are known to everyone with political training here and abroad. To nullify them would be harmful Pharisaism. He who slanders honorable striving toward the same goal and throws doubt on the determination of our will offers our opponents a semblance of justification over their demagogic agitation."

TELLS PEACE WORKERS BELGIUM COMES FIRST

Wife of British Socialist M. P. Says Nation's Wrongs Must be Righted.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Mrs. Ethel Snowden, wife of Philip Snowden, Socialist member of the British Parliament from Blackburn, told women peace workers of many nations here today that no peace advocate in Great Britain wanted peace until the wrongs of Belgium had been righted.

She spoke to the International Conference of Women Workers to Promote Permanent Peace from a rostrum hung with peace pennants and canopied by a giant white banner lettered in purple with "The Revolt Against War."

"Peace workers of Great Britain," said Mrs. Snowden, "realize that the martyred nation theory of obtaining peace is not practical politics and cannot succeed."

Mrs. Snowden decried secret foreign diplomacy and said the "wolves" of commercial interests plunged England into the war while the nation was ignorant of the policies which led to the conflict.

"There are as many war-mad women in England as there are men," she said, and later, "Mother-love will be appealed to successfully to stop war."

Women of eight other foreign countries gave brief talks.

Lieut. Gen. Hildebrandt Killed.

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 6, (via London.)—Lieut. Gen. George Hildebrandt, commander of a German infantry division, fell in battle on July 3. He had a distinguished record.

The recognition of their remarkable supremacy is world-wide

PALL MALL
FAMOUS CIGARETTES

Good shops everywhere are now showing the new Plain Ends in the distinctive Single-Row Package

A Shilling in London A Quarter Here

GERMANS PREPARING AN ALSATIAN DRIVE?

This Is Said to Be the Cause of the Closing of the Swiss Frontier.

THE HAGUE, July 5, (via London.)—Swiss citizens who are trying to return home by way of Holland, England, and France, being unable to reach Switzerland directly because the Germans have closed the German-Swiss frontier, say that this stringent German order is connected with the massing of German troops at Neubreisach, Mülhausen, and Hüningen.

This massing of troops, they say, is preparatory to an attack for the purpose of driving the French from the conquered Alsatian territory, as a part of the scheme to clear German and Austrian territory of invaders.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS DIE FROM CHOLERA

Over 1,000 Victims Already in a Camp in Hungary—Many Thousands Suffering.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.—A telegram to The Morning Post from Budapest reads:

"I learn on good authority that in the prisoners' camp of Delreczen, on the northeastern extremity of the Hungarian plains, between the 7th and 13th of June, 1,414 cholera cases occurred, with 812 deaths.

"There are altogether 17,000 prisoners in this camp, all Russians, and cholera seems to have spread among them to an alarming degree.

"Since the 13th of June the cases have rapidly increased, and, although no figures are available, I learn that up to the 23d of June more than 1,000 deaths occurred in the camp, and already half the prisoners are suffering.

"Panic conditions prevail in the camp, and the guards have been strengthened. Precautions have been taken to prevent the epidemic from reaching Delreczen, yet I understand that four cases are reported in the city itself.

"Cholera, in fact, is reappearing almost everywhere in the country."

RUMANIA WATCHING EVENTS.

Not Convinced That Russia Will Not Still Be Victorious.

BERLIN, July 5, (via London.)—Rudolf Rotheit, editor of the Vossische Zeitung, who is touring the Balkans, telegraphs from Bucharest, Rumania, that although the Rumanian war party admits that their calculations regarding the defeat of the central powers by the Entente Allies have been inaccurate, the Rumanians are not yet convinced that the Russian bolt is shot, and still expect Russia's reserve men finally to turn the scale.

Herr Rotheit says that the Rumanian Government is endeavoring to avoid committing itself on either side and to keep the doors open for a later arrangement with the most opportune party. He adds that it is highly improbable that the Rumanian General Staff will permit, in the meantime, the army to march against Transylvania.

RUSSIAN LINE TWICE PIERCED

Continued from Page 1.

have forced a passage across the Dniester River and have driven the enemy from position to position.

In the Bug section the enemy last night evacuated his bridgehead at Krylow.

Between the Bug and the Vistula the Russians were repulsed near Plonka and Turobin and near Tarnawska and Krasnik.

WARSAW CRUCIAL CENTRE.

Russians to Make Their Stand in Former Great Battle Area.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 5.—(Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is now plain that Russia's allies in the west may count safely on the great bulk of Germany's force continuing to be detained on the Russian front for probably several months to come.

At present the Germans have straightened out their line and once more with renewed determination are advancing northward. The line, which is over 150 miles in length, extends from the River Bug to a day's march west of the Vistula. Taken together with the German operations in the Baltic provinces it is obvious that Germany is commencing in twelve months of the precise operation Austria and Germany both failed to carry through in the first months, namely, force a way into Russian territory from East Prussia and from Galicia behind the line of the Vistula.

The plan is an admirable one on paper and Germany has arrived in force merely at the preliminary stage. Her accomplishment of a rapid advance during the last fortnight must on no account be taken as a scale for measuring future progress. It was only on Friday that the Russians began offering real resistance to the Germans' forward movement northward from Galicia.

The whole area which Russia will hold as a Brobdignagian redoubt against the encircling waves of the Germanic forces may be said to centre on the Warsaw system of fortifications as the citadel, while the outer works are of such vast extent—in fact their diameter is not much under a hundred miles—that the Germanic forces have before them the hardest task yet met with in this war.

After Thursday nobody will be allowed either to enter or leave Warsaw without a special pass. Similar measures of military preparation are being taken at other important points in this vast area.

It is already clear that among the next moves of the enemy will be energetic attempts on the Baltic provinces front. The renewed activity at sea is also connected with the developments in this region.

What the enemy is finding in this ambitious invasion of Russia is a land laid waste and desolate on a truly heroic scale. None of the delights of campaigning as experienced in the towns and villages of France and Belgium await the invaders.

Germans Seize Five Swedish Ships.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.—"Five Swedish vessels were seized Sunday in the Baltic Sea and taken to Swinemunde," says the Copenhagen correspondent of The Morning Post. "They are the steamers Ligurda, Westermeland, and Henirk Wicander, and the sailing vessels Orvar and Hoppet."

20,000 TURKS FALL IN FOUR-DAY FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

that no further attacks were to be made, because if the Turks remained on the defensive the British would be forced to attack and would suffer severely, as the Turks hitherto had suffered, but Enver Pasha, when he arrived in the northern section, overrode the instructions, and orders were received by the prisoner's regiment that the Australians were to be driven into the sea.

"On July 2, after a heavy bombardment of our advanced positions by high explosives and shrapnel, lasting half an hour, the enemy infantry advanced, but were driven back to the main nullah, about a mile from our front, by the accurate shooting of the Scorpion and by our rifle and machine gun fire.

"About 7 P. M. the Turkish artillery recommended their bombardment, under cover of which two battalions emerged from the nullah to the northeast of our most advanced trench and commenced an attack across the open, advancing in two regular lines.

"At the outset a very effective shrapnel fire from the Tenth Battery, Royal Field Artillery, caused great execution among the attacking troops. Ghurka supports then advanced, and, there being insufficient room in the trenches, took up a position on some excavated earth in the rear, from which a deadly rifle fire was poured into the advancing lines.

"The Turkish officers could be seen endeavoring to get their men forward, but they would not face the fire, and retreated in disorder after suffering heavy casualties. The ground in front of our trenches in every direction can be seen covered with Turkish dead. Patrols sent out at night report that the valleys and ravines are also full of them. There can be no possible doubt that the enemy's losses have been very heavy.

"After checking and counter-checking the reports from all sources, I put down their total casualties between June 28 and July 2 at 5,150 killed and 15,000 wounded.

Turks Warned Not to Yield.

"Following is an extract from captured divisional orders:

There is nothing that causes us more sorrow, increases the courage of the enemy and encourages him to attack more freely, causing us great losses, than the losing of these trenches. Henceforth commanders who surrender these trenches, from whatever side the attack may come, before the last man is killed, will be punished in the same way as if they had fled. Especially will the commanders of units told off to guard a certain front be punished, if instead of thinking about their work, supporting their units and giving information to the higher command, they only take action after a regrettable incident has taken place.

I hope this will not occur again. I give notice that if it does I shall carry out the punishment. I do not desire to see a blot made on the courage of our men by those who escape from the trenches to avoid the rifle and machine gun fire of the enemy. Henceforth, I shall hold responsible all officers, who do not shoot with their revolvers all privates who try to escape from the trenches on any pretext.

COLONEL RIFAAT,
Commander of the Eleventh Division.

SAY BRITISH LOST 10,000.

German Paper's Correspondent Pictures Large Casualties.

BERLIN, July 5, (via The Hague and London.)—The Constantinople correspondent of the Zeitung am Mittag reports that the British lost 10,000 men during the last twelve days' fighting around Sedd-el Bahr on the Gallipoli Peninsula. He states that he saw thousands of wounded transported to hospital ships, while the dead were left unburied. His dispatch continues:

"The climax in this awful carnage was reached on the morning of July 1, after a three days' offensive that failed utterly. Boats traveled to and from the transports for hours with the wounded. The Turks learn that Alexandria, Cairo, and the islands occupied by the British are literally choked with wounded men.

"The Turkish losses were measurably less and lighter, as is indicated by the fact that half the injured are already back in the fight."

Turks Report Progress.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5, (via London.)—An official statement issued by General Headquarters today says:

On the northern front in the Dardanelles there has been intermittent infantry and artillery fire near Avi Burnu.

In the southern sector our troops made good progress on July 2 near Sedd-el Bahr. After a bayonet attack we penetrated their lines on July 3 and bombarded the enemy's artillery, troops, and airsheds at Sedd-el Bahr.

On the Caucasian front, near the frontier, three regiments of the enemy's cavalry made an attempt against our right wing, but after an engagement with our cavalry were repulsed.

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KING GEORGE VISITED TWICE BY COL. HOUSE

President's Friend in Two Conferences With Monarch at Latter's Suggestion.

LONDON, June 25.—An interesting development of the recent stay in London of Colonel E. M. House, intimate of President Wilson, came to light this week, when it became known that Colonel House visited King George twice at Buckingham Palace. In both instances the invitation to see the King came to Colonel House from Buckingham Palace unsolicited.

The first audience with the King came a few days after Colonel House's arrival early in May from his trip on the Continent, during which he saw high officials of the German and French Governments. Colonel House had talked with these officials upon various phases of the war. In both countries he was hailed as a close friend of President Wilson, indeed as the President's most intimate counselor.

The invitations from King George, therefore, took on striking significance. On both visits it is understood that King George and Colonel House talked over phases of the war from a general viewpoint. Naturally, having had the courtesy of personal interviews with the war chiefs of Berlin, Colonel House was in no position to divulge any intimate revelations that might have been made to him. But from the broad standpoint of what he observed Colonel House was privileged to talk.

The first interview lasted nearly an hour. Two weeks afterward Colonel House was again invited to Buckingham Palace and talked with the King for about fifteen minutes. However, Colonel House did not divulge a word that passed between them during either visit. It was not known that he had seen King George until this week.

German Prisoner Escapes.

VANCOUVER, July 5.—Carl W. Kastner, regarded as a very important prisoner, escaped from the military detention barracks at Nanaimo, B. C., today, through a hole in the roof.

Kastner, a structural iron worker, was employed on the Government drydock at Prince Rupert last year, and came to Vancouver with papers alleged to have been plans for the dock.

HIDDEN BATTERIES SAVED OSSOWETZ

Severe Bombardment Was Vain Against the Defenses of Russian Fortress.

STRATEGY SHOWN IN SIEGE

To Fight from Utmost Range of Guns Is Proper Defense, Says Russian General.

By ROBERT R. McCORMICK.

LONDON, June 23.—When Liége fell after ten days of attack and when Namur fell in two; when the French fortress of Maubeuge ended its resistance in two weeks, the Western world said that modern siege howitzers had turned fortresses into curious antiques. When we heard stories of Russian forts holding out and throwing back the invader we put them down as "Belgian victories." I remember writing something on the subject that will have to come out when I revise my notes on my trip around the war.

The story of Przemysl, which I heard from General Suillvanoff, who captured it, was not encouraging to fort builders. After Hindenburg's first defeat before Warsaw, the Austrian Army retreated to the Carpathian Mountains, leaving a garrison of 120,000 men in Przemysl. As Russia lacked heavy guns, it could not attempt to storm the forts. Instead it threw an army of 70,000 men around the fort and followed into the Carpathians.

Przemysl had been fortified in the most modern manner. In addition, elaborate field works had been made before the siege. Such labyrinths of trenches as I saw there I had never believed existed. Before and between the forts the Austrians had put up veritable jungles of barbed wire.

They must have expected vigorous attack, and they must have expected an early Austro-German advance from Cracow, because they left twice the normal garrison of the place and at first made no attempt at economizing on food.

When they finally realized that the Russians were merely blockading them and that their relief was delayed, they made sorties, but, hemmed in by their own barbed wire and subject to shell and machine gun fire from all sides, they were unable to advance. They became demoralized, and finally surrendered with three weeks of food still left. Even their destruction of forts and bridges was not complete.

Some Advantages of Forts.

This failure increased the impression made upon me by Liége, Namur, Maubeuge, and Antwerp. When I was visiting the Guards corps I asked General Bezobrazoff one day whether the experience of this war did not show that forts had become obsolete. The veteran replied that forts have certain moral disadvantages. They tend to influence a nation to trust to stone and iron for the defense that can only come from a capable army, and they tempt generals to leave garrisons to be captured when they should take all their men with the field army.

On the other hand, they are of inestimable value as a refuge for a defeated army to rally under, as a defense to communications, as a protection to the flank of an army, as a threat on the flank or rear of an advancing foe.

He instanced how the armies retreating from East Prussia had taken refuge in Ossowetz, Grodno, and Olita; how the English had rested under the guns of La Fère; how his own corps had stopped Hindenburg at Ivangorod and gained time for the troops to arrive and defeat him at Warsaw; how Paris had been a vital factor at the Marne; how the Germans had used Königsberg against Rennenkampff.

"But when the great artillery comes up the fort becomes a liability, not an asset?" I asked.

"Certainly not, if both fort and men are good," he replied. "Go and see Ossowetz."

So, with some misgivings as to the propriety of my request, I wired the great headquarters that I wished to visit Ossowetz. In three days came back the reply that the Governor had received orders to show me the fort, but that I must be careful not to tell any military secrets.

Thus it was that I arrived at the fortress of Ossowetz early one morning before bombarding time and breakfasted in a casemate which a 42-centimeter shell had struck but not penetrated; saw but could not tell the extent of the dent it made, and then with the general commanding inspected the defenses.

Ossowetz is situated on the only ridge of dry ground that crosses a forty-mile long marsh. From a nearby hilltop General Skobeleff chose the location, and the hill bears the name of Skobeleff to this day. I give no information to the besiegers when I say that the forts are built among a group of hills and that forests, some natural, some planted, conceal the batteries and casemates even from hostile air craft.

Not Complete When First Attacked.

Ossowetz was first built in 1888 and reconstruction was commenced in 1910 with the experiences of Port Arthur to go by. It was a part of the Russian scheme of army reorganization which was not complete when the war came—the fort itself was not complete when first attacked. Hostile fire was opened on Feb. 9. The defenders occupied advance trenches under protection of the fortress guns, and most of these they hold today, the fourth month of siege.

After a few days' siege a spy entered the Russian lines and, approaching the commander, offered him 500,000 rubles (more than $250,000) and a home in Germany to surrender the fort, saying that the guns which had reduced the forts of France and Belgium were now up and would smash the fortress in thirty-six hours. The spy was shot.

The bombardment which followed was the severest in history. Twenty-thousand shells of various sizes were fired into the fort, including those of 28 and 42 centimeter caliber. To this fire the concealed batteries constantly replied. During every minute the band paraded, and while the tired artillerymen rested the infantry swarmed out and repaired the damage. First the defenses were remade, then other evidence of the bombardment was obliterated.

The General explained that the appearance of a fort in siege greatly affected the morale of the troops. He ought to know, as he was on the outside of Plevna and the inside of Port Arthur. Of the trees blown down he made abatis.

"It comes from Caesar's time, and is still the best," he explained. "Besides, since the enemy cut it, courtesy requires that we use it."

He was an ideal old warrior, with a roar of laughter like the explosion of a shell. If he had not been a teetotaler I would compare him favorably with King Cole. He was the very man to encourage troops in the thankless task of defending a fort.

How Ossowetz Is Defended.

I learned from him that the way to defend a fort was to fight from the utmost range of your guns, continually shelling the advancing trenches, counterminding and counterattacking. Disposal and concealment are the modern tactics. When a garrison is driven behind its parapets the enemy's fire, being more concentrated, becomes more deadly. No longer can the defender depend upon the security of a wall.

"The soldier must never get the idea that the fort is to keep him from contact with the enemy," the General said. "It is only to equalize the enemy's superiority in numbers."

Indeed, in a modern siege the man in the front trench is not necessarily the worst off. He faces bullet and bayonet and hand bomb, but he is saved the concussion of the great shells.

The Belgian forts were a little old, but the real trouble was that the army was too young. It would not stand a bayonet attack outside the fort. It would not stand the shell fire within. Belgium is now paying the price of being bellicose and unwarlike. If Liége and Namur had held like Ossowetz, there would be a different history of the war in the West.

At Ossowetz I have seen the ground dug up like a garden spaded by a giant spade, and foot-thick trees sprawling like wheat cut by a drunken Titan. I can imagine the grandeur of Ossowetz under attack.

The advance infantry is in comparative safety as the shells zigg overhead, expecting a bayonet charge of greater numbers, yet confident in its own superior physique. The reserve infantry remains in the casemates, unhurt, but never sure that one of the giant shells will not find a weak spot and throw their riven bodies high above the tree tops.

The artillery, in its concealed batteries, fires by compass and levels at an enemy as well concealed as itself. Other artillerymen also are out under fire, but without the comfort of action, their guns trained on the ground across which the hostile infantry must advance. The old General is riding from point to point in his automobile and bursting into his heartening laugh as the shells break nearby.

The smoke of bursting shells has risen above the forest. The surviving observers in the treetops can no longer direct the fire of their own batteries. The time has come for the German assault. The smoke-colored battalions advance in the same formation Napoleon used at Borodino.

Now the defending General's foresight is rewarded. His artillery, ranged long before to cover the open ground, needs no instructions, but drives its shrapnel through the smoke pall. As the charging lines waver, the tired German gunners redouble their efforts and fairly pump fortress guns, and most of these they hold today, the fourth month of siege.

Confused and broken, the advantage of numbers gone, the Germans reach the advance trench. As they approach the Russian rifle fire dies away. The issue is decided by blades, and fist, and front teeth, as in centuries past. Again and again has this performance been repeated. But still the front line keeps the enemy far from the fort; still the artillery breaks the momentum of the infantry attack on the outer trenches.

Ossowetz is a much smaller fort than Liége, and Namur, and Maubeuge, and Antwerp, but it has stood much more punishment than all of these combined.

An old artillerist said: "You could not expect such untrained troops as the Belgians to stand modern artillery, and you know there is no instance of untrained men stopping a bayonet attack in the open."

I wonder if we should be able to hold the line of the Sierra Nevadas!

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WILL CONTINUE FOOTBALL.

Every Soccer Player Will Be a Worker for British Government.

LONDON, July 5.—Whether the war is concluded or not, soccer football will be played throughout the British Isles next season. At a special meeting held today at Blackpool of the football associations of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland it was decided to carry out the usual schedule of league games. This is entirely with the approval of the Government.

Great pressure was brought to bear on the meeting by the representatives of all the league clubs for a continuance of football, for with the heavy losses of last season it was contended that a stoppage of the game would bring ruin to many. All players will be signed on at the reduced salary of from $10 to $15 a week for the season ending April 30. In previous years players got $20 a week. It has been agreed by all the clubs that every player must be a worker for the Government.

YPRES TURRETS STILL STANDING

Three of the Four Towers of the Famous Cloth Hall Still Survive Germans' Shells.

BUT THE CITY IS DESERTED

Only Living Things Except an Occasional Soldier Are Cats Grown Wild, Says Frederick Palmer.

By FREDERICK PALMER.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, France, June 21.—"How are the turrets? Still holding out?" they ask up and down the line of any one who has come from Ypres. Everybody has a tender personal interest in the turrets of the old Cloth Hall, which deepens with each day that they survive in defiance of the German gunners above the wreckage wrought by German shells.

People are still living in Rheims and Louvain, but Ypres is absolutely a dead city, dead as Pompeii, dead as a deserted mining camp in Alaska. No face appears in any door or window that can still be called a door or window; no figures are seen moving through the shell holed in walls that are still standing.

Before the war Ypres had some 18,000 inhabitants. Now it has not a single one. No one is making any effort to make any ruin habitable. The only signs of life except occasional soldiers coming out and going to the lines are cats grown wild, which become streaks of fur disappearing among the ruins of their former homes.

The Cathedral, which stands back of the Cloth Hall, was a noble edifice, no doubt; but there are a great many cathedrals in Europe. The Cloth Hall is unique; the best of its kind. Any one who ever saw it always remembered its turrets. Different conquerors of Ypres put her women and children to the sword, but no one had even harmed the old Cloth Hall beyond taking away a few statues.

Last February perhaps four or five thousand people remained in Ypres. They were going and coming about the streets as usual, keeping their shops open and doing what business they could at the old stand. A visitor could get a meal in a restaurant or have his shoes cobbled. Only one house in the big square had been hit. Its roofs dropped over the edges of a corner section which had been torn out of the main floor.

The Germans threw in occasional shells, mostly directed at the Cathedral, with some of the misses bound to hit the Cloth Hall. Restoration work, which age required, had just been finished on the Cloth Hall before the war began. The people paid for this in their civic pride, and let other improvements wait. For the Cloth Hall gave Ypres a civic distinction. It was the historical soul of Ypres. The old frescoes on its walls told the city's early history. It meant to Ypres quite as much in its way as Westminster Abbey to London or Faneuil Hall to Boston. Every man or woman born in Ypres had been brought up to tell the time of day by the raised gilt figures of the old golden clock face.

By February the people's sense of horror was exhausted. Destruction of things sacred to them had become routine. When they heard another explosion and word was passed that the Germans had scored another hit they went around to the Grande Place to see if the turrets and the gilt clock face were still unharmed. And they said: "The Cloth Hall still can be restored!"—these stubborn Flemish, who would not let shell fire drive them away from their old town.

The next time The Associated Press correspondent went to Ypres there was not a single house left on the Grande Place that resembled a house any more than a rubber bag with the gas out of it resembles a balloon. In the second battle of Ypres, when the Germans had another try for the Channel ports, the sensation of their attack with asphyxiating gas overshadowed what they did with their guns. Heretofore their practice on Ypres had been comparatively teasing playfulness. This time they went at the job of destruction systematically. Jumping from one space on the checkerboard to another they smashed Ypres section by section.

As they meant to take the town, this seemed poor policy, for they would find no roofs for shelter when they moved in. But their object was confusion for British reinforcements hurrying up along roads crowded with refugees, wholesale death for men in billets in town, and destruction and delay for supplies and munitions coming through the streets. This was excellent theory, which did not work out in practice. The British were not billeting troops to any extent in Ypres, and you could count the number of army wagons hit on the fingers of one hand. One shell in the British trenches accomplished more than ten into Ypres. The main result was that the homes and offices and cafés of 18,000 people were destroyed.

The 42-centimenter (seventeen-inch mortar) had its part in the work. When a seventeen-inch shell struck a house the remains of the building not distributed on the pavement were in an enlarged cellar. Débris in the streets still remains where it fell. There is no purpose in cleaning it up in an uninhabited town. Paving stones are scattered about from the explosion of a seventeen-inch shell which struck in the centre of the Grande Place and made a crater about fifteen feet across and ten feet deep. This 2,000 pounds of steel and powder did not kill anybody, so far as could be learned. It would not take a paving gang long to make repairs. Another, which could have brought down a cathedral tower, dug a still larger crater in the soft earth of the cathedral grounds. Big shells or little shells, they do not count unless they hit. On the principle that lightning never strikes twice in the same place, probably the safest cover you could find in case of another bombardment of Ypres would be to sit in the bottom of one of these craters.

Another bombardment would seem as banal as hailing last year's straw or kicking a dead dog. However, the Germans kept on throwing shells into the wreckage at intervals, as if they could never be satisfied that they had probably finished the job of chaos. Every standing wall was chipped with shrapnel. Whenever a house which looked from the outside as if it were unhit, it would be found that it had been eviscerated by a shell through the roof.

Yet only one of the figures of that golden clock face had been bent, and three out of the four turrets hold their place untouched in relief against a genial afternoon sun of June above the desolation of that dead city.

"Well, what do you think of Ypres as a place of residence?" asked an officer who rode by.

"Pretty rotten," the visiting correspondent replied.

"I know one that is rottener," he replied, with a suggestive nod back toward the trench line beyond Ypres.

Were the turrets still holding out? The visitors could report that they were. To the German gunners they must be like the high apple on the tree that will not come down for all the small boy's stone throwing. It must have cost about $200,000 in shells to destroy Ypres by manufactured piecemeal earthquake, and it will cost several millions to restore it.

Occasionally a father of a family who had to leave the town during the bombardment is able to secure a cart and permission to return to the salvage of the remains of his house. He finds that nothing has been disturbed except by shell fire. Ypres is forbidden bad lands, where no one may go except on military business. In a sense it is policed too, in the same way as a rattlesnake's nest. The citizen who goes to glean a mattress, a bureau, and the family Bible from the débris of his roof takes time to see if the turrets and the clock face of the old Cloth Hall are still holding out.

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DECLARES NORTHCLIFFE IS BRITISH DICTATOR

Liberal M. P. Fights Registry Bill, But It Passes Second Reading.

LONDON, July 5.—The National Register bill encountered opposition in the House of Commons tonight, when Sir Thomas Whittaker, Liberal member for one of the Yorkshire divisions, opposed its provisions, asserting that the passage of the bill in its present form would split the country.

Sir Thomas also declared his distrust of the present Coalition Government, saying he knew that the man who had destroyed the late Government continued to dictate the policy of the present Government.

Cries of "Name!" rang through the House, and Sir Thomas said that it was Lord Northcliffe who was advocating virtually all the clauses of the Register bill.

Percy Alden, (Liberal,) on asking Premier Asquith whether he was able to assure the House that the Government did not contemplate forced labor or conscription under the bill, was told by the Prime Minister that no such change was contemplated.

Walter Hume Long, the father of the bill, in moving its second reading, said that the Government would resist to the utmost any suggestion that it recede from its position and withdraw the bill. He said that Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for war, thought that the bill would assist him to avoid the difficulties with which he had previously been confronted, men having been recruited who should have been left in the workshops.

Sir Thomas Whittaker moved the rejection of the bill until evidence was produced that the Government's present powers were inadequate. He said he did not object to compulsion or conscription, if necessary, but, he asserted, the bill was needless and raised the greatest controversy of the day. The bill would be viewed with grave disquiet, especially as men always came forward when asked. The powers conferred by the bill, at any rate, must not be placed in the hands of the military, who were hopeless in business matters. He concluded by saying:

"It is not a register that is wanted, but wholesale dismissals in the War Office."

Conservative speakers followed and earnestly appealed to the House to support the Government's bill.

The House passed the second reading of the bill, after rejecting Sir Thomas's motion by a majority of more than 200 votes. The debate proved that the opposition to the bill came from a somewhat small minority of Radicals.

That the Government had taken precautions to avoid a mishap is found in the fact that a number of members attired in khaki, who had not been seen in the House previously this session, were present ready to vote in support of the bill, whose passage through the remaining stages may be regarded as safe.

The Labor members, Philip Snowden and Arthur Hamilton, opposed the bill, predicting that even if it were passed it would be ineffective.

William Hayes Fisher, speaking in behalf of the Government, declared that the Cabinet was absolutely unanimous for the bill, and also that the country would have a great shock if the bill was rejected.

CANADA NOT IN WAR LOAN.

Banks There May Buy Domestic Securities to Protect London Market.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 5.—It is not thought here that there will be Canadian subscriptions to the British war loan to any considerable amount. Some days ago the British Chancellor of the Exchequer is reported as intimating that financial institutions in the Dominion might more wisely employ their surplus funds in the purchase of domestic securities which might otherwise find their way to London, where the market is required for imperial and other Government issues.

It is believed by the Finance Department here that restrictions upon flotations will become more stringent as the war continues.

BOMB SHAKES POLICE IN HEADQUARTERS

Continued from Page 1.

of THE NEW YORK TIMES Police Headquarters office, at the northwest corner of Grand and Centre Streets, which is directly across from the scene of the explosion, were blown almost to powder.

The report made by the bomb was followed immediately afterward by a second, according to some of those in the neighborhood. The general belief, however, is that the second explosion was only the sharp echo of the wave of sound from the buildings across the street, as there is no evidence of more than one explosion having occurred. Upon the report came the clatter of falling glass, and immediately the whole square was filled with a heavy, sulphurous, yellow smoke which clouded the entire neighborhood and made it impossible to see even across the street for several minutes. For nearly a quarter of an hour afterward smoke and dust were pouring from every window of Police Headquarters.

Man in Gray Hurried Away.

Through the smoke crowds of people poured out of the tenements in the neighborhood, and when the police reserves reached the street a moment later the streets for several blocks were crowded with people shouting excitedly as they pushed through the smoke. But none of them was able to give evidence that was of any assistance in the effort to find the perpetrator of the offense.

John O'Donnell, a fire adjuster, said that he was standing in the middle of Centre Street, not more than ten or fifteen feet from the door, when the explosion occurred, and that he had seen nothing suspicious. Two patrolmen attached to the Central Office, just going off duty, were leaving Police Headquarters by the main door, in the middle of the west front, perhaps fifty feet above the basement door where the bomb was set off, when the explosion occurred.

Through the cloud of smoke and dust they thought they saw a young man of middle height, dressed in a light suit, going toward the corner of Grand and Centre Streets in the company of three girls. He was looking anxiously over his shoulder, they said, but by the time they had run out across the street the entire party had disappeared in the smoke and was seen no longer.

Patrolman Patrick Flynn, attached to the Information Bureau, came down the steps from the main doorway a moment later and saw an automobile with three men in it coming north through the cloud of smoke on Centre Street. He jumped up on the running board and asked the occupants if they had seen any one, and they told him that a man in gray had jumped onto a Fourth and Madison Avenue car, which was just turning east into Grand Street at the Centre Street corner. Flynn ran down to the corner, overtook the car, and told the motorman to stop. By this time the crowd from the neighboring tenements had massed around the car, which was one of the open Summer kind, and several women, becoming frightened at the sight of the policemen and the noise of the crowd, jumped off and disappeared. Flynn could find no man in gray.

Passersby Questioned.

Patrolman Barrett, on duty at the doorway of the prison, heard the explosion, but as it was muffled by the intervening walls it sounded to him like one of the big firecrackers which were set off from time to time in the neighborhood all day long. However, he went out into Centre Market Place and rounded the corner, only then running into the advance guard of the crowd and finding out what had happened.

About this time John Koss, who said he was an Austrian, told the police that he had seen two men going down Centre Market Place, on the other side of the building, and talking to three others at the corner of Grand Street. Patrolman Francis Murphy of the Mulberry Street Station went out and found two men answering Koss's description; and these two, as well as Koss, were held and questioned by detectives under Inspector Joseph Faurot.

Firemen from Engine Company 55 and Hook and Ladder Company 9 had been summoned by telephone, and were by this time in charge of the doorway and the surrounding parts of the building, but there were no inflammable materials in the vicinity and no fire had started. Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles arrived a few minutes later, and police and firemen under his direction searched through the ruins and began to find pieces of the bomb. Inspector J. R. Healy of the Bureau of Fire Prevention was on the spot shortly afterward, and Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger and other police officials arrived in a short time.

"This was a dynamite bomb," said Inspector Eagan, "and it must have contained two or three sticks of the explosive. It was nothing like as powerful as the one which was exploded in the Bronx Borough Hall last Winter, but none the less was a very dangerous article."

Inspector Faurot said later that it was the same type of bomb, apparently, as those which the anarchists used last year in their attempts to blow up St. Patrick's Cathedral and St. Alphonsus's Church.

Made of Gas Pipe.

The fragments remaining, so far as Inspector Eagan and his assistants could find out, were two pieces of two-inch gas pipe, several fragments of wire, and a number of the heavy iron slugs. Fragments of a newspaper, which appeared to be a copy of the Brooklyn Standard-Union of July 3, were found on the shattered doorstep, as well as some pieces of metal which Inspector Eagan decided were the lock, clasp, and rivets of a cheap suitcase or valise. From this it was deduced that the bomb had been wrapped in the newspaper and left in the suitcase when it was set off, and that beyond question it had been operated by a time fuse. A small packet of a white powder, similar in appearance to headache powders, was also found in the wreckage and was tasted by one or two policemen without evil effects.

In addition to the men brought in on Koss's information the police picked up five other young men about the neighborhood whom they thought to have been acting suspiciously, and they were all given a severe grilling by detectives, but without any effect at all, and a little before midnight all were allowed to go. Inspector Faurot was reluctant to talk at first, but presently declared that while he could say nothing definite, the police had several lines of information on which they were working and that arrests might be expected before the night was over.

This, however, was contradicted by Commissioner Woods, who was notified by telephone at Westbury, L. I., where he had gone in connection with the investigation of the attack on J. P. Morgan, and who rushed to the scene, accompanied by his secretary, Guy H. Shill, as soon as a swift automobile could carry him. He arrived at a little before 11 o'clock, and after looking over the ground and hearing the various reports of the police officials, he admitted that there was no direct evidence as to the perpetrators of the explosion and that no arrests were to be looked for immediately.

Have Two or Three Clues.

"Naturally," said the Commissioner, "an explosion at the very heart and center of the police department is a bad thing for us, but while there is no one whom we suspect at present, we have two or three clues which I hope will result in something definite within a few days. There is no evidence at present to connect the explosion with anarchists, or with any one else in particular, but we have several suppositions on which we are working and which I am confident will produce results."

That these suppositions are was not indicated directly by the police, but the general classes into which they fall can be safely pointed out. In the first place, there is reason to believe that Frank Holt, responsible for the Capitol bomb and the attack on J. P. Morgan, had a number of confederates. While these men may have been waiting to attack other personages included in a preconceived plot, it is held that it is far from impossible that their attack on the headquarters of the New York police was in the nature of revenge for the participation of Commissioner Woods's men in the investigation of the Morgan outrage. Inspector Faurot, who declared that he was convinced that it was in the nature of a "demonstration" or protest, would not say on whose part he thought the protest might have been made, but the fact that he declared that the bomb was of the same type as those exploded in the cathedral and St. Alphonsus's is considered significant.

Anniversary of Caron Death.

It is known that the anarchist circles to which the church bombs have been generally attributed are addicted to the celebration of anniversaries, and it is pointed out that one year ago Sunday, July 4, 1914, was the date of the explosion of a bomb in the tenement on upper Lexington Avenue which killed Arthur Caron, the anarchist who is believed to have been making the bomb, as well as Charles Hanson, Carl Berg, and Mrs. Marie Chavez. Captain Tunney of the Anarchist Squad, who has been on Long Island in connection with the Morgan investigation, hurried back last night as soon as the news of the explosion was conveyed to him, but he would not say whether he connected it with his old enemies or not.

Other possibilities are held to be that the bomb was set off by sympathizers of blackhanders who have been arrested, or perhaps by friends of the white slavers who were sent to prison for long terms from the Bronx. It was to friends of these criminals that the explosions in the Bronx County Court House and Borough Hall were attributed, but there seems to be no particular reason to believe that they would have attacked the police in Manhattan.

There were five prisoners locked up in the cells at headquarters at the time, but the idea that the explosion could have been in any way connected with an attempt to rescue them was scouted by the detectives. But midnight last night the streets about headquarters were still kept clear by large forces of policemen, and the heads of the detective bureau were mapping out the campaign by which they hope to get hold of the man or men who set the bomb.

After being questioned for more than two hours, Koss was finally locked up on the charge of vagrancy. All the rest of the men under question, including those whom he had indicated, were allowed to go.

7 BOMB OUTRAGES IN A YEAR.

Three of Them Were Attempts to Destroy Public Buildings.

The attempt to blow up Police Headquarters last night, besides following close upon the dynamite explosion in the Senate Reception Room of the Capitol at Washington, was the third effort made in a little less than nine months to destroy a public building in New York City. In addition to these outrages, two efforts have been made to blow up St. Patrick's Cathedral, and an attempt was made to destroy the Fifth Avenue home of Andrew Carnegie. There was also every reason to believe that the bomb which prematurely exploded in the tenement house at 1,626 Lexington Avenue a year ago Sunday, and which destroyed the house and killed four persons, was intended for John D. Rockefeller.

The effort to destroy the new $1,000,000 Bronx County Court House was made just before 11 o'clock the night of Nov. 11, last, when a bomb, pronounced by officials of the Bureau of Combustibles the most powerful ever used in this city to that time, exploded in the lower part of the Court House. A few seconds later a second bomb exploded in the front of City Marshal John C. Hoefling's office, just across the Brook Avenue Plaza from the Court House. Evidence indicated that the object of the attack was County Judge Louis D. Gibbs and Mr. Hoefling, both of whom had been active in the crusade against white slavers.

The great bronze doors of the Court House were wrenched from their hinges and torn and twisted, the figure of Justice, which stands above the main archway leading into the vestibule, was wrecked, and the glass in nearly every window in the building was shattered.

The effort to destroy the Bronx Borough Hall occurred on May 3 last, about 8 o'clock in the evening, the hour that Borough President Douglas Mathewson was to have held his weekly reception in his offices on the second floor. But the Borough President, as well as the guests, was late, and only six persons were in the building at the time, five men and one woman. They were knocked down, bruised, and frightened, but none was seriously injured. The southeast corner of the building was wrecked.

On the Fourth of July, last year, a large quantity of dynamite, which the police believe was being made into a bomb to be used in blowing up the Tocantico Hills home of John D. Rockefeller, near Tarrytown, exploded in one of the upper stories of the tenement house at 1,626 Lexington Avenue. The general belief was that the explosion was in the apartment of Arthur Caron, an I. W. W. agitator, on the top floor. Caron, as well as two other suicides, were in the apartment at the time, and all were killed, as was also a woman tenant in nowise connected with the I. W. W. The I. W. W. had been openly threatening to do damage to Mr. Rockefeller or his property for weeks prior to the explosion.

On Oct. 13 of last year, a few minutes past 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a dynamite bomb was exploded in the nave of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The bomb was placed at the base of one of the tall stone columns in the northwest corner of the nave. About fifty persons were in the cathedral at the time, and one of them, John Rogers, of 809 West Fiftieth Street, was struck on the head by a piece of flying debris and slightly injured.

On the morning following at 12:10 o'clock another bomb was exploded in front of the rectory adjoining the Roman Catholic Church of St. Alphonsus in West Broadway, near Canal Street. Brother Patrick, who was in the rectory at the time, was slightly injured.

On May 2 last, just as Bishop Hayes had begun to celebrate early mass in St. Patrick's, the police arrested a young Italian, who was in the act of setting fire to the fuse of the bomb which he had concealed on his person when he entered the Cathedral. Shortly afterward, a second young man, also an Italian, was arrested as an accomplice.

The attempt to blow up Andrew Carnegie's home, which stands in the block on Fifth Avenue between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets, was made at about 11:30 o'clock in the night of June 23 last. The bomb was crudely made, but, according to Inspector Eagan, was capable of doing a lot of damage. It was made of three sticks of dynamite, each about eight inches long. The sticks were held together with electrician's tape. The bomb had been placed on the low stone foundation of the eleven-foot iron fence which surrounds Mr. Carnegie's home. The fuse had been lighted and was sputtering when George Malone, a private watchman, discovered it and snuffed it out.

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Announce Beginning Today the

Annual Sale of
Their Entire Stock
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Summer Suits

Of the Following Grades:

All $40, $35, $30, and $27.50 Suits

$24.50

These suits are all from the regular Weber and Heilbroner stock, with nothing added and nothing taken away—consisting of Glen Urquharts, stripes, checks, mixtures and blues and grays—the choice of this season's styles. At this reduction they offer opportunities seldom presented.

No Charge for Alterations

Five Clothing Stores:

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Tickets good only on Special Train in each direction.

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Excels in purity and wholesomeness. A daily delight for Toilet and Bath. Try it one month.

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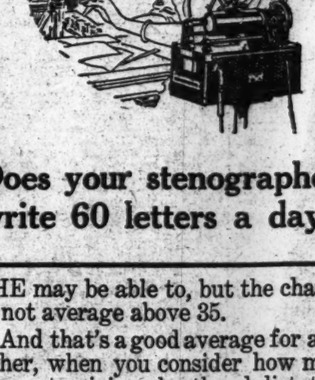

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The average daily production of the stenographer using the Dictaphone not only can be—but should be 60 letters a day. She averages 60 letters because she spends all her time typewriting—and she can handle the dictation of more than one man, as well.

Call Worth 3272, and hear some more.

83 Chambers Street

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

DYNAMITE BUYER HAD HOLT'S ALIAS

Continued from Page 1.

He said he had had quarrels with the man because of his insistence.

Hendricks appeared on Tuesday for the last consignment at 6 P. M. Carnes told him that the station closed at 6 o'clock and that it was too late to get anything.

Carnes said that the man pleaded to be allowed to take the last shipment, apologized for having annoyed the station agent before and promised that he never would trouble him again, if he were permitted to get the last consignment which was coming to him without any further delay. Carnes said that he finally gave in and let the man have it.

Carnes added that on the various occasions on which the man had visited the station, he had ridden in a small automobile.

Glen Cove police last night were trying to find out if there is any man in the vicinity of Syosset named Hendrix or Hendricks. They believe that, if there was no such man, Holt must have a large quantity of dynamite hidden, and must have had accomplices in obtaining it and furnishing him with the automobile.

Think Holt Is Muenter.

The probability that Holt is Erich Muenter, the Harvard instructor in German, who disappeared in 1906 and was indicted for the murder of his wife by poison, was increased yesterday by developments in various places. Holt said yesterday that tomorrow afternoon he would tell the whole story of his life at the hearing before Justice Luyster in Glen Cove, L. I.

Assistant District Attorney Charles I. Wood of Nassau County, an acquaintance of Muenter, who was taking post-graduate studies in the German Department at Harvard when Muenter was there in 1905 and 1906, called on Holt at the Mineola Jail yesterday morning and after a brief visit, said:

"The prisoner is a very sick man. He was lying covered up in bed and did not wish to be disturbed. His head was bandaged and the features that did appear were battered. His right eye was black and nearly closed. Under those circumstances, it became impossible for me to make up my mind whether he is or is not Muenter. I decided to see him again tomorrow when he may be in better condition to talk.

"The man's long thin nose resembles Muenter's closely. His eyes are the same and his eyebrows are similarly shaped. He had the same receding forehead that was noticeable in Muenter. He wore a Van Dyke at Harvard, and I could tell nothing about the lower part of his face, which had been smooth-shaven until his arrest."

Resemblance to Muenter.

Holt is not being shaved, as his Van Dyke beard is to be restored in order to facilitate his identification as Muenter, if he is the man. Muenter never was arrested. No Bertillon or other detailed description of him, including identification marks on his body, is known to exist, although the characteristics of his face, body, demeanor and general appearance, as described, are similar to those of the dynamiter in the Nassau County Jail.

Thomas J. Reidy, of Clocke, Koch & Reidy, 391 East 149th Street, visited the jail at the instance of members of the Cornell Faculty, interviewed the prisoner and was retained as his counsel. Mr. Reidy said that his client denied he was Muenter and denied he ever was at Harvard.

"He said that he thought he was in Germany, studying German, in 1906, when the Muenter murder occurred," said Mr. Reidy, "but he was not absolutely sure as to that point. He was positive, however, that he was not Muenter."

His Past Still a Secret.

"Did he offer any statement about his past life to prove that he had always gone under the name of Holt and that he was known by that name in some other place while Muenter was in Harvard?" was asked.

"No," said Mr. Reidy; "I questioned him chiefly about his present life and he told me nothing about his past except regarding the last few days."

"Would you say that he talked with a German accent?"

"Yes," said Mr. Reidy. "I think his accent is German, although it is not very pronounced."

Holt has insisted that he was born in Wisconsin and that both of his parents were Americans. His wife, who was seen at Dallas, Texas, yesterday, said that her husband spoke with a slight lisp which seemed to many like a German accent, but was not. Mrs. Holt said she had known Holt only since 1908, which was two years after the disappearance of Muenter, and that he had not told her much about his past life.

The descriptions of Holt's accent agree perfectly with that given of Muenter's by many of the missing man's acquaintances. A former Harvard man, who had been a member of one of Muenter's classes, called at the Mineola Jail in the morning, but Warden Hultz denied him permission to see Holt. The Harvard man said:

"Professor Muenter's German accent was almost imperceptible in ordinary conversation, but under excitement it became very marked. The tones of his voice were naturally very low, and he rarely raised his voice except when something agitated him.

Their Features Alike.

"I was struck by the resemblance between Muenter and the pictures of Holt. There is a very marked likeness in the upper part of the faces, especially the ears, which are prominent in both men. In both men the features are clear-cut, the forehead is high and receding, and the nose long and prominent.

"In the classroom Professor Muenter was very calm and precise, but had much charm of manner. His connection with Harvard extended only over the years 1904 to 1906. He was in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. His wife was well known in Cambridge Society and was a woman of striking beauty. The facts of her death were concealed at Harvard for some time following the tragedy, and it was not until several months after Muenter disappeared that the details of her death became known."

Walter Krembs of 1,242 Argyle Street, a brother of the dead Mrs. Muenter, said:

"The pictures of Holt and Erich Muenter, my sister's husband, show much similarity. Some of the expressions used in the letters of Holt remind me of phrases used by Muenter. I have never heard from or of Professor Muenter since his disappearance. We have had numerous clues, but they never turned out to be anything more than rumors."

Members of the faculty at Cornell verified the fact that Holt had spent some time in Mexico. He has admitted to some and denied to others, since his arrest, that he was in Mexico. Muenter, according to a college mate who was interviewed in Chicago on Saturday, fled to Mexico City and worked as a stenographer after the murder of Mrs. Muenter.

The records of the German Department of Cornell University, which were looked into yesterday at the request of THE TIMES, showed nothing except that Holt had received the degree of A. B. from the Polytechnic College at Fort Worth, Texas, in 1900. All that Cornell instructors knew of his past was that he had told them he had taught at the University of Oklahoma, Vanderbilt University, and at Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va., and that he had been to Mexico and Germany. Holt is no longer in any way connected with Cornell.

A dispatch from Emory, Va., to THE TIMES said that Holt was employed there for the 1912-13 session, while a regular professor was on leave, and that little was known of him there except that his ability as an instructor and his decorum were beyond criticism during his stay.

Holt Prone to Brood.

Roy C. Gittinger, who was an instructor at the University of Oklahoma when Holt was there, said at Berkeley, Cal. that Holt was given to brooding over fancied instances of injustice to him and that he had been dropped from the University of Oklahoma because of his anger against the head of the languages department, whose position Holt thought by right ought to have been assigned to himself.

Holt was asked in the Mineola jail if he was acquainted with Dr. Kuno Francke, the German Exchange Professor at Harvard, who was a close friend of Professor Muenter. He replied that he knew Dr. Francke only by his reputation and by reading his articles. He added that he never had been in any part of New England.

It was learned at Ithaca that before Dr. Francke went to Cornell University to lecture in February of this year, Holt took occasion to go to New York City, and did not return until the day after Dr. Francke left. Dr. Francke was one of Muenter's intimate friends. At the inquest into the death of Mrs. Muenter, Dr. Francke was a witness.

The prisoner told Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn, who visited him, that he was very anxious to explain his views further to newspaper men. He asked for paper yesterday and covered several sheets with writing. One was addressed to "The People," in which he attacked an editorial in Sunday's TIMES on the shooting of Mr. Morgan. One of his sentences was "fine writing is obscuring the facts." He gave these notes to Mr. Reidy to be delivered, but Mr. Reidy said:

"I intend to keep the notes which the prisoner has given to me. Enough of his writings and statements has been printed already. My conversation with him has convinced me that he is at present insane, because of overstudy and brooding on the war. Temporary insanity may be the defense, but it is too early now to say that definitely.

"I knew Holt for two years at Ithaca, where he rented a house from me. I saw him about once a month and then he seemed to be quite rational. The breakdown of his reason has been recent, I believe. I am quite positive that he is not Muenter.

"Holt has been subjected to so many long and severe examinations that he is very weak and his condition is serious. I have asked that he shall not be examined any further by the police or the Secret Service men. They must have obtained all the facts they want from him by this time, and further ordeals might put his life in danger. I have made this request of the District Attorney and he agrees with me that Holt should not be examined any further at present.

Justice Luyster telephoned to Mineola last night that through a mistake in the commitment papers it had been made to appear that Holt had been held for the Grand Jury, but the papers should show that Holt had been held for a preliminary examination. The mistake will be corrected and the examination will be held tomorrow, if Holt's physicial condition makes it possible.

Detective Victor Coy, of New York Police Headquarters, remained at the Mineola Jail until late in the afternoon when he was relieved by Detective Kelly, but neither was permitted to see the prisoner after his lawyer had been retained.

Mrs. Holt's Telegram.

Holt received the following telegram from his wife yesterday:

Dallas, Texas, July 5, 1915.
Mr. Frank Holt, Mineola, L. I.:
Everything is all right. It is your duty now to rest and let your ones and God take care of you. All your friends send love. They are so kind to us here. If you can let us know that you get this do so.
Mrs. FRANK HOLT.

The telegram was addressed "Mr. Frank Holt, Motale," and the last word was a puzzle until it was explained from Dallas that Mrs. Holt had written "Mon cuere," which had been muddled in transmission.

Holt wrote an answer which was telegraphed by his lawyer. One of the letters he wrote was to his wife. In this he said that life was not worth living, that he longed to die and that he hoped his children would grow up to be God-fearing men and women. Warden Hults said that his other writings were extremely irrational.

The lawyer for Holt spent most of his time at Mineola with Allan Pinkerton, the detective, who said that he had been engaged by the County of Nassau to aid in running down certain facts about Holt. Pinkerton interviewed Holt in the presence of Mr. Reidy. Pinkerton said that he had not been retained to try to establish that Holt was Muenter. Sheriff Pettit, who engaged the Pinkerton agency, left for California yesterday morning.

The authorities of Nassau County have received word that a detective from Cambridge, Mass., who knew Muenter and worked on the murder of Mrs. Muenter, will visit the jail today to see whether Holt and Muenter are identical.

While Holt has said that he will tell all at the examination at Glen Cove tomorrow, it is possible that his lawyer will thwart that intention. Furthermore, Dr. Cleghorn said the prisoner might not be in condition to testify. Holt was still weak from loss of blood from the wound in the forehead and he had eaten nothing or little for several days before the shooting. Since he had been in the jail he had been unable to eat solid food.

Dr. Cleghorn added that the prisoner has an intestinal disorder which frequently was associated with mental diseases. He said that he considered Holt a paranoiac.

Sheriff Grifenhagen of New York County visited the Mineola jail early yesterday and asked Holt if he was Muenter. The prisoner replied emphatically that he was not.

His Conversation Erratic.

In his conversations Holt showed a reluctance to talk except on the exportation of arms, which he discussed rapidly with gleaming eyes. His imagination soared as he dilated on his scheme for ending the war until he suddenly mumbled in the middle of sentences and collapsed from exhaustion. All topics on which he started to talk soon ran into an argument for an embargo on arms exports.

The pamphlet which Muenter printed and sent to Harvard associates, the Cambridge police, and friends in several cities, after his flight in 1906, was made public in Cambridge yesterday. In it Muenter wrote that he believed criminals and the insane should be treated as sick babies are treated—kissed and hugged until they are better. He burlesqued the death of his wife, and told in gruesome fashion how he had put into practice his theories of revenge. In the pamphlet he said the law had taught him that revenge was right.

Erich Muenter, Sought as Poisoner, and Holt, Who Shot J. P. Morgan

Erich Muenter, with His Beard Off.
From picture sent out by Cambridge police in 1906.

PHOTO © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

Frank Holt.

HOLT'S PAST DARK TO WIFE.

Knows Nothing of Him Before 1908 —Says Work Broke Him Down.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 5.—Mrs. Frank Holt today gave out an authorized interview, in which she said she was hoping against hope that the man who shot J. P. Morgan was not her husband—that some great mistake had been made. Mrs. Holt, who is at the home of her father, the Rev. O. F. Sensabaugh, said that she was married to Holt in the Summer of 1910, after having known him for two years at Polytechnic College, in Fort Worth, where she was a student and Holt at first a student and later an instructor.

She said she knew nothing of Holt's life prior to his coming to Polytechnic in 1908, that he had told her his father and mother were dead, and that he had no sisters or brothers. She said he told her he was born in Wisconsin, but she did not know the town. The suspicion that Holt is in reality Erich Muenter, the missing Harvard instructor, accused of poisoning his wife, is absolutely discredited by Mrs. Holt.

Dr. Sensabaugh today employed Martin W. Littleton of New York to see Holt and report on the case, and if the man is really Dr. Sensabaugh's son-in-law, to represent him as counsel.

Mrs. Holt's interview was given out through Judge E. J. E. Cockerill of Dallas, Dr. Sensabaugh's adviser. It follows:

"I came to Dallas recently preparatory to making a home for my husband, he having been recently elected to a position in the Southern Methodist University in the Department of Romance Languages. I know that my husband has been very intense in his work at Cornell, and that he was much absorbed in preparation for his work in the new university at Dallas, all of which brought about a nervous strain and depressed state of health. But I had no suspicion that any mental trouble had resulted or would result.

No Feeling Against the Rich.

"I am sure that Frank was not acquainted with Mr. Morgan, and, of course, had no ill will against him personally. He had no class prejudice against wealth. My husband was educated at Polytechnic College, in Fort Worth. He then taught at the Oklahoma State University for two years. He next studied and taught at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. He then went as a Professor to Emory and Henry College in Virginia, and from there to Cornell.

"He has never given any evidence of Socialistic tendencies, and always has been known as a law-abiding and law-respecting man. I am, therefore, sure that the great misfortune that has come to him is due solely to a nervous breakdown.

"He was proud of his election to the Faculty of the new university in his adopted State, and was happy at the prospect of making Dallas his home. We have two children, one two years old and the other a baby, and Mr. Holt was devoted to them both. Most of the time he was cheerful at the outlook; his trouble was overwork.

"He had gone to New York to do special research work preparatory to his duties at the Southern Methodist University. I was in constant communication with him by letters, and there was nothing to indicate any such outbreak as has apparently occurred. I have been nearly prostrated by this great shock, and can offer no explanation for the occurrences except that I know it must be due to my dear husband's nervous breakdown.

"My husband was full of his plans for his new home in Dallas, and we had purchased a little lot out near the university, where we intended to build our cottage. My husband's correspondence had many references to these plans and to old friends with whom his association would be renewed.

Had Tuberculosis of Bones.

"One thing that probably depressed him was that physicians had told him that he had tuberculosis of the bones, and, while he made no complaint, he frequently referred to his failure to gain in weight. A few years ago he suffered from frequent severe headaches, but during the last few years they had grown less severe, or, rather, by diet and careful living they had been controlled.

"You can corroborate my statement regarding my husband from his schoolmates and friends at any of the universities he attended. I know that they will say he was a man of strict integrity and high ideals, and that lawlessness was no part of his makeup. My father, who is known over the entire Southwest as a high-minded man, loved and respected his son-in-law.

"There is, therefore, nothing in my husband's history, associations, or character that can offer any possible explanation for his acts except that they are the result of nervous disorders. His friends are unanimous in that conclusion. None of them for a moment considers his conduct as in any manner lawless or other than that of a temporarily irresponsible man. They, as well as our family, are entirely confident of the outcome of the trial."

When asked if Holt talked with a foreign accent, as New York police stated, Mr. Sensabaugh replied:

"Frank talks with a slight lisp, but not with a foreign accent."

Mr. Sensabaugh said that Mrs. Holt had sent a telegram to her husband from here, and that the date line "Motate" was a mistake in transmission, probably due to misreading of the words "Mon cher," a French term of endearment which she used in her message.

Federal Secret Service men visited the Sensabaugh home.

Fellow-students of Frank Holt in Fort Worth could throw no light on his movements prior to 1908, except to repeat Holt's own statement to them that he came from Mexico. T. R. James, Jr., a Fort Worth lawyer, said he was intimately acquainted with Holt, who said he left Mexico, where he was a stenographer, because of high altitude, and spent six months in Brownsville, Texas, before going to Fort Worth. Mr. James said Holt gave the impression that he was graduated from a Chicago high school, and went to Europe to the Paris World's Fair as guide and instructor for the children of a German nobleman. While in Fort Worth Holt was active in the Methodist Church, but took little part in student activities.

Tye Yates Nave of Fort Worth was Holt's roommate. He said Holt frequently was troubled with insomnia and then disappeared from college, at one time being absent four days.

Dr. H. A. Boaz, who was President of Polytechnic College when Holt was a student and later instructor there, admitted that Holt was once before the Faculty because a pistol had been found in his room. Holt explained that he never carried a pistol, but had carried it from Mexico.

"He was a model student in every respect," said Dr. Boaz.

SAYS HOLT IS MUENTER.

Pictures Recognized by Former Associate in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Professor John Maxwell Crowe, who is a teacher in the University High School, where Erich Muenter was a teacher before he became a Harvard instructor, and who lived for a year in the same building with Mr. and Mrs. Muenter, said today that the picture of Frank Holt was a pronounced likeness of Muenter and that the description of Holt tallied with that of Muenter.

Professor Crowe said that Muenter, while he lived in that house, was accused three times of blowing out the gas in his bedroom for the purpose of allowing his wife to be asphyxiated. Professor Crowe said that he had disbelieved these stories. On one of these occasions he said Muenter came running to him, asking him to help save his wife, who was unconscious from gas. Muenter said that the wind had blown out the gas. Professor Crowe said that he was sure that Muenter's anxiety on this occasion was genuine.

"In 1902," he said, "Muenter was a brilliant man, a tireless worker, and a profound student. Night after night he would sit reading, studying, and writing while his wife lay asleep in a room near by."

Dr. Crowe said that the only instance of possible irrationality he ever had seen in Holt was on an occasion when he brought out, as if it were his own discovery, a poem which he held to be an unknown masterpiece. A German literary society found it to be a poem which had been attributed to Goethe and was quite well known. The action of the society made Muenter so furious that Dr. Crowe began to suspect that his reason was affected.

"Even before I saw the pictures of Holt I was certain that the man who shot Mr. Morgan was Muenter," said Dr. Crowe. "When I read the prisoner's account of the crime, I said, before I had heard that Muenter was suspected: 'That reads like Muenter.' If it is Muenter, the fact can be easily proved. There are a number of scars on his body from operations for a chronic affliction."

Miss Bertha Muenter and Mrs. Hughes, sisters of Muenter, insist that the pictures of Holt do not resemble their brother. A number of others who knew Muenter said, when they had scrutinized the pictures of Holt, that there was a resemblance but that it was not strong enough to convince them that Holt was Muenter.

"The pictures show a remarkable resemblance between Holt and Muenter," "To my mind there is little doubt that they are one and the same individual."

"I have made a close inspection of the pictures of Holt and Muenter," said Captain Michael P. Evans, Chief of the Bureau of Identification. "There are some extraordinary marks of similarity. They have the same shape of ears. Then scan the expression of their eyes and mouth. They have the same kind of nose. I have compared many pictures, and never have I discovered two more alike."

Lieutenant William Enright, of the Detective Bureau, also is of the opinion that the faces are of the same individual.

Mrs. Mathilde Krembs, mother of Mrs. Muenter, is said to believe there is a chance that Holt is Muenter.

HIS WRITING LIKE MUENTER'S.

Cambridge Mayor, Certain Holt Is Man Wanted, Is on Way Here.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 5.—Mayor Timothy W. Good of Cambridge, and T. W. Hiller of Cambridge, both of whom knew Muenter personally when he lived in Cambridge, feel certain that Holt is the wanted Muenter, and have gone to New York to make the identification pocitive. They will see Holt today and if he proves to be Muenter the New York police will be called upon to surrender him to the State of Massachusetts, where he will be tried for murder.

A reproduction of copies of Holt's handwriting, since he was arrested Saturday after the shooting of J. P. Morgan at his Long Island home, compared with handwriting of Muenter when he applied for a position as instructor at the Kansas State University in 1904 appears to the layman to resemble Muenter's closely. Many of the capital letters look the same, also many of the small letters.

A handwriting expert, W. E. Hingston, examined carefully specimens of Holt's and Muenter's writing and expressed the opinion that the same man could have written both. He said there were many striking similarities in the writing. Mayor Good lived in the same neighborhood with Muenter, and Hillier lived in the street floor apartment of the same house. Hillier, who was in the livery business, often drove Muenter about Cambridge.

Captain Hurley also intimated yesterday that he will send a representative of his department, a man who knew Muenter, to New York, probably today, to see if he can identify Holt.

THEIR HANDWRITING ALIKE.

Boston Expert Compares Muenter With Holt Specimens.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 5.—After a comparison tonight of four specimens of handwriting, two admitted to be Holt's and two Muenter's, W. E. Kingston, a handwriting authority, said that there were many notable similarities and no feature in any specimen inconsistent with its having been written by the author of the other three.

The Muenter specimens were written nine and eleven years ago respectively, and the Holt specimens within two weeks, one of them a penciled letter to Holt's father-in-law, written in the Mineola jail on Sunday. The other admitted Holt specimen was written partly in print and partly in script as a brief appendage to a letter written to The Washington Times shortly before the Morgan attack.

The Muenter specimens, although written under conditions of calm and sober composure and at such a remote time, bear a number of significant similarities to the recent Holt writings. In all of the specimens the writing is small, compact and precise. The Holt letter, written after Holt's violent experience in the Morgan home, is decidedly unsteady.

Mr. Kingston brought out the similarity in the general aspects of the Holt and Muenter specimens, and then proceeded to note the many likenesses of detail. He said:

"The possibilities of error in a matter of this kind are always large and in this case they are particularly so. It is to be noted that these specimens of the two men were written ten years apart. Nevertheless, so powerful is the habit of handwriting that there is much of evidential value in a comparison of these specimens.

"Here are many strikingly similar features. The capital 'S' is very similar in both, but this general form is common; the 't' is crossed alike in both, and both writings are characterized by the split 'r.' The capital 'L' in both is similar, and there are many little features which indicate a common author."

FIND WHERE HOLT STAYED IN CAPITAL

Bomb Prepared in Rooming House —Admits He Carried Dynamite to Kill Morgan in Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The house in which Frank Holt stopped when in Washington last Friday was found today by Major Raymond W. Pullman, Superintendent of Police. It is a small, two-story rooming house at 107 D Street, Northeast, within three blocks of the Capitol, and about equally distant from the Union Station. The house is conducted by Guy W. McCord. Photographs of Holt were recognized by Triessa Beatrice Guyer, a young negro maid in the house. A round brown bottle which had contained the sulphuric acid bought by Holt for use in the construction of his infernal machine was found in the yard in the rear of the house, where it had been thrown.

Two barbers at the Union Station identified Holt as a man who was shaved there Friday afternoon.

Major Pullman, who talked with Holt in the Mineola (L. I.) jail, said tonight that the prisoner appeared unable to explain where he had stayed by any diagram of streets, but had drawn a pen sketch of his room and that it was through this chart that the house was found. This house had been previously visited by detectives, but at that time no one at the house recalled having seen Holt there.

Holt said that the place at which he stayed was a double house formed by cutting communicating doors between front rooms on the first floor. He said he occupied the middle room on the second floor, which appeared to him to contain three rooms. From the window of the room he could look across the top of a one-story building at a large new office building. This office building had green blinds, and appeared to be seven or eight stories high.

This building was easily found by Major Pullman. It is the new central office building of the Southern Railway. Accompanied by several detectives Major Pullman went to the roof of this building and scanned the neighborhood for a two-story brick building, with three second-story rooms, one of them looking out over a one-story roof. It proved to be the house at 107 D Street, N. E.

Poured Out Remaining Acid.

The maid, Triessa, said Holt asked for towels, saying he wished to take a bath, and that she got the towels for him. Holt told Major Pullman that he bought the bottle of sulphuric acid in New York, and that after he had used the acid he threw the bottle out of the window on a pile of rubbish. Major Pullman found the bottle in the rubbish pile. It was empty and the label had been removed. Holt told Major Pullman that he used only part of the sulphuric acid and poured the remainder down a sink in the bathroom.

Photographs of the interior and exterior of the house and of the bottle were taken, and were mailed tonight to the authorities at Mineola, to be shown to Holt for identification. Holt told Major Pullman he was shaved at the Union Station, and this was corroborated.

The letters signed "R. Pearce," which Holt says he wrote to Washington newspapers, were dated June 1. Holt was asked whether that date was intended for July 1. He said June 1 was correct. He told Major Pullman that the space in these letters, which in certain of the letters was afterward filled out with the word "Senate," was left blank because he had not decided on June 1 what building he would dynamite. At that time Holt said he had not even decided upon the city in which to explode the bomb. He said it was two weeks ago that he decided to plant the infernal device in the Senate wing.

Said Major Pullman, who returned to Washington from New York this morning:

"Holt never has admitted where he bought the dynamite. He told me he spent some time and money going about in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, trying to buy dynamite. He said he was unable to buy it in New York. While Holt would not say so, I think he got the dynamite in Pennsylvania.

"Holt," Major Pullman continued, "is a grouchy sort of man, not a crook or an ordinary criminal, but a highly educated person with fine sensibilities. He is a Doctor of Philosophy. He spent a year at the University of Berlin and a year at the University of Paris. He is easily insulted, and questioning him had to be a matter of extreme tact.

"The third degree stories are not true. Holt was not put through any third degree, but was handled with extreme gentleness. The story that he was walked up and down in the jail all night is a mistake. Nothing like that occurred.

"There is one peculiarity about Holt that is predominant—his lack of memory, or feigned lack. He said he did not remember even where he went to school. This lack of memory may be assumed in order to allow some one to get away."

Dynamite for Morgan Auto.

Major Pullman confirmed from Holt's own admissions the suspicion that Holt planned to throw his suitcase, containing dynamite, into J. P. Morgan's automobile in case he passed it on the way to the Morgan house.

"He told his chauffeur," said Chief Pullman, "that he was a friend of Mr. Morgan's and that he was expected. 'If we meet him on the road, just signal his car to stop and throw in my suitcase,' he told the man."

The suitcase contained enough dynamite to blow the motorcar into bits.

One of the statements attributed to Holt was that on Friday night at 10 o'clock, six hours after he had placed his dynamite bomb in the Senate reception room, he went to the Union Station and got into his berth on a Pennsylvania train. F. G. Jones, the Capitol policeman who was nearest to the reception room at the time of the explosion, said today that yesterday he was informed by a young man named Woertendyke, who lives on Fourth Street Northeast, that about 10:30 Friday night Woerten-

Continued on Page 5.

AN EXPLANATION

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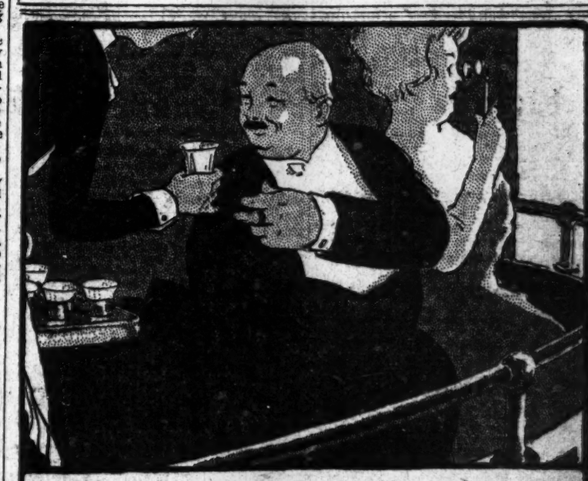

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AS BRITISH ENVOY SAW MORGAN SHOT

Says Banker Grappled Assailant by Arms and Beat Him Before Being Wounded.

HOLT BECAME UNCONSCIOUS

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, in First Statement, Says Pistol Was Fired with Right Hand.

Before leaving for Washington yesterday morning Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, related to friends in New York his experiences at Glen Cove on Saturday morning when J. P. Morgan was shot. His narrative brought out for the first time the fact that the banker had gripped Frank Holt's arms so tightly that the man was only able to fire the revolver in his left hand while it was pressed against Mr. Morgan's body.

"We were at breakfast in the room on the ground floor," Sir Cecil Spring-Rice said, "when the butler was heard shouting from the main entrance by the library to Mr. Morgan to go upstairs quickly. We did not know what was the matter, whether it was fire or burglars, and the whole party left the table and ran up the rear staircase, which was nearest to the door.

"When we reached the first floor the butler could be heard more distinctly calling for Mr. Morgan, and the latter, followed by Mrs. Morgan, ran into the rooms to see what was the trouble, while I went up to the floor above to look around. I found nothing unusual, and then came down to the first floor.

"In the meantime," the Ambassador continued, "Mrs. Morgan went toward the main staircase and saw the butler backing up with the assailant Holt following him with a revolver in each hand. As Mrs. Morgan went to meet him her husband came up and brushed her aside. Then he seized Holt by the arms, bent him backward and literally fell upon him with his whole weight, pinning the man to the floor.

"During the struggle that ensued between the two men Mr. Morgan pummelled Holt until the latter became unconscious. Before losing his senses he managed to fire two shots with the revolver in his right hand, which was pressed close to Mr. Morgan's side. The first bullet passed through the fleshy part of the banker's thigh. The second struck a little higher up and penetrated near the abdomen.

"Then the servants seized Holt and bound him tightly with ropes while others summoned aid for Mr. Morgan."

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice added that he believed Holt was knocked on the head by one of the servants who had become excited at seeing his employer shot.

Confirmation of the facts told above came last night in an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, giving additional details. When the butler directed the intruder away from the east room, where Mr. Morgan was at breakfast, toward the western end of the hall, Holt heard voices and went into the room where children were playing, and pointed his pistol at them, shouting: "Where is Mr. Morgan?"

On hearing the strange voice and the calls of the butler Mr. and Mrs. Morgan ran up the rear staircase to a room directly over the one occupied by the children. There they found an old Irish nurse, who said she knew nothing of what was going on. As Mr. and Mrs. Morgan came out of the room Holt came up the main staircase with revolvers in his hands. On recognizing the banker he called: "Mr. Morgan, I've got you," and leveled both weapons at him.

After the two shots had been fired, during the struggle on the floor, Mrs. Morgan and a nurse, with the assistance of the Ambassador, seized Holt's hands, so that he could not fire the pistols again at the banker. One of the servants struck Holt on the head with a piece of coal, which made him let go the two revolvers, and in muffled tones, from under Mr. Morgan, he cried out:

"I have a stick of dynamite in my pocket. Take care of it." The dynamite was afterward found as he described it.

The wounded banker rose to his feet after Holt was bound, and, although bleeding profusely from the two wounds, walked the length of the corridor to the east room on the second floor and telephoned to his office in Wall Street:

"I've been shot in the stomach. Get the best doctor you can."

Then he was induced to lie down on his bed, and upon being undressed the wound in the fleshy part of the thigh was discovered, of which Mr. Morgan had been unconscious up to that moment. The physicians were soon on the scene, and after a preliminary examination of the wounds directed that a search be made for the bullets. Both were found in the hallway, thus assuring the physicians that there was no necessity for difficult and dangerous probing.

It was soon ascertained that the wound in the abdomen was superficial, the bullet having travelled clear across the stomach under the skin, but without penetrating the thick wall of protecting muscles.

"MR. MORGAN SMOKED A PIPE."

London Partners Reassured by Private Cable Dispatch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 5.—"Mr. Morgan sat up in bed last night at 7 o'clock and smoked a pipe," was the word conveyed in a cablegram received today by the partners of J. P. Morgan here in the firm of Morgan, Grenfel & Co.

The cablegram urged the partners here not to worry as Mr. Morgan's condition was not serious. One bullet inflicted only a very slight grazing wound, the cablegram explained, while the other bullet passed through the thick part of the thigh, not puncturing any vital part.

The cabled message relieved the partners, who had been startled on getting word by cable on Saturday night of the shooting of Mr. Morgan. Cablegrams received during the day yesterday told of the financier's resting easily and of surgeons saying the wounds were not fatal. But most reassuring of all was the news received today telling of Mr. Morgan's sitting up abed smoking his pipe. That looked to the financier's partners as though he must be feeling quite comfortable.

Henry P. Davison, who came here from New York two weeks ago on business of the firm with the British Government, has been in Paris the last few days, and word was cabled on to him of the shooting. Mr. Davison has been taking up with the French Government it is understood, a new loan which the Morgan firm is to handle.

DYNAMITE BUYER HAD HOLT'S ALIAS

Continued from Page 4.

dyke and his wife were on the Senate Terrace and noticed a man walking backward and forward and gazing frequently at the windows of the reception room. Woertendyke remarked to his wife that the man was acting suspiciously.

The man went away and apparently walked around the Capitol before returning. After looking at the windows again he walked in the direction of the Senate office building and took a seat on a bench at the terminus of a street car line which enters the Capitol grounds at the Senate side, which is only a few blocks from the Union Station.

Woertendyke's story indicates that Holt hung around the Capitol in the expectation of hearing his bomb explode, and that he did not go to the station as early as he said he did.

Capitol Poorly Guarded.

An investigation is being made to ascertain how W. L. Daniels, an aged man apparently demented, managed to enter the Capitol yesterday. This incident occurred at a time when the Capitol was supposed to be guarded with extra care on account of the dynamite explosion, and on a Sunday when the building was closed to visitors.

The force of Capitol policemen was cut in half by the House of Representatives a few years ago in accordance with the policy of economy, but was later somewhat increased. The Capitol police force is political. Practically all its members owe their appointments to Senators or Representatives and the political element plays a part whenever efforts at discipline are made.

The inadequate protection of the spacious Capitol grounds at night has been a matter of comment for many years. At one time the highway robberies in these grounds became a public scandal. The Capitol police guard the grounds.

Appealed to His Chivalry.

To William J. Flynn, Chief of the United States Secret Service, Holt described the house in which he stayed in Washington. Chief Flynn, to get this information, appealed to him on the ground that there might be little children in the house who, if he had left any explosives or dangerous chemicals, might get hold of it unknowingly. This apparently induced Holt to tell about the house, but he said he had left nothing in the room.

Chief Flynn is of the opinion that Holt, being a man of refinement and education, may be induced to tell a truthful story by appealing to his finer instincts.

Holt's object in hiring the room, he told Chief Flynn, was to keep his valise there, so that the Washington police might not find it if he should be arrested while trying to place the bomb. He got his valise shortly after he had placed the bomb.

It is said that more than 5,000 crank letters are on file with the Secret Service in Washington, sent to the Presidents, members of the Cabinet or heads of departments. In this record will go the letter Holt sent to President Wilson. The missive is simply a copy of the letters sent to the Washington newspapers.

Each letter, it is said, is investigated. Whenever possible Government agents go to the relatives of the writer, and try to have him properly cared for. A general search throughout the country for information concerning Holt is being made by the Government. Important information in this regard is expected within forty-eight hours.

MUENTER INDICTMENT FOR MURDER STOLEN

Boston True Bill Will be Drawn Up Again—Officer to Try to Identify Holt Today.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 5.—William J. Corcoran, District Attorney of Middlesex County, stepped into the Muenter-Holt case today. After looking over all the documents in his possession that referred to the case he announced a representative of his office with a person who knew Erich Muenter would start for Mineola early tomorrow.

If there is any identification of Frank Holt as Muenter, the District Attorney announced, extradition proceedings will be started without delay and he will make every effort to have the man ordered back to Cambridge to answer for the alleged murder of his wife. A charge of murder would take precedence over that on which Muenter is now held.

The District Attorney announced that the entire document covering the indictment of Eric Muenter for murder in the first degree in 1906 was missing and that no trace of it except the filed cover could be found.

District Attorney Corcoran expressed his opinion that the missing indictment had been stolen. He offered no suggestion as to who might have taken the paper, but insisted that it happened before he took office, two years ago.

"The indictment has been strangely missing for some months," Mr. Corcoran said, "and, in my opinion, it was stolen. The 'filler,' or descriptive part, was removed, and the 'baker,' or envelope, returned to its place in the files. Its disappearance would not have been revealed by a cursory examination of the files."

The loss of the indictment copy will not affect the case, as another copy will be made from the original court records, but the county officials are puzzled to know who was sufficiently interested in Muenter to abstract the record nearly nine years after the commission of the alleged crime.

It now develops that the search for Muenter was renewed actively less than a year ago on what appeared to be promising clues. Mr. Corcoran said that twice within the last eight months he had received information regarding the whereabouts of the fugitive, and on each occasion had sent detectives for him. Muenter eluded them both times.

PRO-GERMAN LETTER BY HOLT

Written in November to Ithaca Newspaper—Lucid in Terms.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 5.—Frank Holt wrote this letter to The Ithaca Journal on Nov. 23, 1914:

"Some time ago you promised absolute neutrality on the European question, in accordance with Mr. Wilson's request, but I fear that, either through personal inclination or because of your source of information, your reports, as well as editorial remarks, have been rather one-sided, i. e., anti-German. Saturday, for instance, you brought an interesting item of 'German atrocities' in the shape of massacres, sacks, and outrages, collected by the Belgian Commission of Inquiry and passed on by the British official bureau.

"The report reminds one very strongly of the first news of the Louvaine and Rheims 'outrages' and is probably gotten up at this time to help those of us who are undecided as to a fat contribution to the Belgian Relief Fund in opening our pocketbooks and in finding the right-size coin.

"There can be no objection to your printing this kind of an 'alleged' report, as it surely makes good reading for people who feed on sensational news, but if you do, ought you not also print something on the other side? Else where does your neutrality come in?

"If we stir up hatred against one of the contestants, if we run about like chickens this way and that way, as news items happen to drive us, I fear the contestants will not have very much confidence in our ability to settle the quarrel for them. Our mission as angels of peace will be brought to nought. Unless we learn to view the quarrel calmly and dispassionately and impartially, or at least refrain from taking sides, directly or indirectly, by public expression, Europe will lose her respect for the much-vaunted American self-control and matter-of-fact coolheadedness. If every Reuter telegram starts us rooting, our reputation for reliable judgment will hardly gain anything.

"The Russians and Japanese turned to us, because we had, in our public expressions, been able to contain ourselves sanely and neutrally, but we need not think that Europe will call on us again if we continue acting like thoughtless children. External calmness need not prevent any one from thinking, nor need we withhold our munificence from the Belgian sufferers or the German widows and orphans. On the contrary, it will be healthy exercise for the average wasteful American to curtail his personal expenses somewhat and really make a serious sacrifice for his suffering brother. America is so wealthy that she has very little conception of European economy or want. It would be well for us to enter sympathetically also into this side of the affairs of other nations.

"And now, in order to straighten out the balance for the readers of The Journal, let us look at the facts in the case of those Belgians who were lined up and shot. Unfortunately, Belgian reports have been somewhat like Russian reports, and so we cannot very well discuss this particular case without first sending an American reporter to the towns mentioned, but we know enough of the reasons why Germany had to take these extreme measures in Belgium, and since The Journal has not yet brought this information, let it be said here.

"It was because Belgian men and women who were not soldiers and who in civilized countries keep out of the war, undertook to decimate the German army by disguising as Red Cross brothers and sisters of mercy and then shooting from private houses and churches upon small bodies of troops passing through their towns, or because they invited such troops to stay over night with them and then either poisoned them or killed them while asleep or poured boiling water on them, or cut off their hands, or gouged their eyes out, &c. The same unspeakable brutalities were committed against wounded soldiers as well as against men and women connected with the Red Cross work. Germany had to protect herself.

"I am teaching in the German department, and I find some of my students loaded with one-sided information coming from your paper, therefore request you to even things up by printing the above statement; and let us hope that in the future we may all be more neutral. Very truly,

FRANK HOLT.

"Ithaca, Nov. 21, 1914."

MORE ROCKEFELLER GUARDS.

Outsiders Barred from Estate—Cleveland Trip Cancelled.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 5.—John D. Rockefeller had planned to go to Cleveland tomorrow night, but since the attack on J. Pierpont Morgan he has changed his plans, and the trip has been declared off indefinitely. Mr. Rockefeller has closed his estate tight, and the same precautions are now being taken as when the I. W. W. agitators were annoying his son a year ago. Orders were issued this morning that no one but employes be allowed to enter the gates for several months.

The people of Pocantico Hills, in fact anyone known to the guards, have been allowed to walk through the estate, but now this permission has been rescinded, and the guards have been doubled. It is unlikely now that Mr. Rockefeller will go to Cleveland, for he has not the protection there that he has here.

One Risk You Need Not Run

is that of defalcation. Despite the honesty of a majority of employees, this Company alone deals with an average of eight new defaulters every day! No doubt you bond your employees, but remember that the value of your bond depends upon what real protection it will give you when a defalcation occurs.

This, the largest Surety Company in the world, has a nation-wide reputation for prompt payment of just claims.

American Surety Company of New York

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B'klyn—189 Montague St. Tel. Main 1460.

Branches and Agencies Everywhere.

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE

Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

have prepared the following Sales for to-day (Tuesday):

A Sale of Girls' Washable Dresses, Blouses and Skirts, Light-weight Worsted Coats; and Little Children's Coats

affording an unusual purchasing opportunity, will comprise garments taken from the regular stock and marked at prices that offer liberal concessions.

Included are

Dresses of Various Cotton Fabrics
(sizes 6 to 14 years)
at $1.35, $1.90, $2.25 & $2.75

And Middy Blouses and Separate Skirts
at greatly reduced prices.

These Blouses and Skirts are in incomplete sizes but range in general from 6 to 16 years.

Also the remaining assortment of

Girls' Light-weight Worsted Coats

in Summer models, sizes 6 to 10 years, at prices that should insure a speedy disposal.

Little Children's Coats
(sizes 2 to 4 years)
will be included in this Sale at
$3.50, $4.75 & $6.50

(Departments on Second Floor)

An Exceptionally Interesting Selection of Bungalow and House Dresses

will be on Special Sale in the Department on the Second Floor. The materials used in these Dresses are the attractive Summer wash fabrics now so much in demand, such as crepes, piques, linens and lawns.

They will be offered at
$1.45, $2.25, $3.00 & $3.75

Summer Dress Fabrics and Semi-made Cotton and Linen Skirts

will be other important sale features

These will consist of

15,000 yards of Summer Dress Fabrics, including imported dimities, and silk-and-cotton crepe cords in plain colors and printed effects, at the reduced price of

15c. per yard

Semi-made Skirts of fine-quality white cotton gabardine and imported linen in white, tan, Copenhagen and natural. These Skirts are made in the flare model with patch pockets and are trimmed with buttons.

Special at $2.95 each

OUTING, TRAVELING AND SPORTS SUITS

in numerous smart styles are now on sale at remarkably moderate prices.

Women's Ready-to-wear Department (Third Floor)

This Morning at GIMBELS

The SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Stock Is Ready

It Is a Great Occasion---*COME!*

Have *you* any idea how much $680,000 worth of goods amounts to? That huge sum was the value, at retail, of the Simpson-Crawford stock purchased by GIMBEL BROTHERS and placed on sale today.

It has taken days to inventory the goods and move them up to the GIMBEL Store. It is a very considerable part of the more than $4,000,000 worth of NEW merchandise bought by the Simpson-Crawford concern during the year just passed.

Simpson-Crawford's is one of the "Old Guard" of good New York stores, with a reputation, dating 'way back to the 60's and 70's, for goods that are fine and substantial.

It has been famous for its Linens, Real Laces, Silks, —all the things that the shrewd Scotch merchants who founded the firm might be expected to know most about.

Paris and London offices kept the store abreast of Fashion—Simpson-Crawford Millinery, for instance, was famous the country over.

Furniture is another stock in which the store excelled—we took over more than $131,000 worth of it with our purchase.

Every GIMBEL section shares in the Simpson-Crawford sale lots. You will find the goods distributed all over the GIMBEL Store. And the Simpson-Crawford goods will be plainly marked with these price-tickets: "Simpson-Crawford Sale—GIMBEL Price—Simpson-Crawford Price."

Here Is The Directory of the 61 Simpson-Crawford Stocks, With Their Locations in the GIMBEL Store

Main Floor
Knit Underwear
Women's Neckwear
Hosiery
Laces and Embroideries
Gloves
Veilings
Umbrellas and Parasols
Stationery
Leather Goods
Books
Dress Trimmings
Ribbons
Handkerchiefs
Notions
Toilet Goods
Perfumes
Jewelry and Watches
Silverware
Clocks
Men's Furnishings

Second Floor
House Dresses and Negligees
Silk Petticoats
Linings

Second Floor
Shoes for Men
Shoes for Women and Children
Blankets and Comfortables
Bed Muslins
Art Needlework
Linens
Cotton Dress Goods
Woolen Dress Goods
Silks and Velvets
Infants' Wear
Corsets
Muslin Underwear
White Goods

Third Floor
Women's Dresses
Women's Suits
Women's Coats
Blouses
Separate Skirts
Furs
Misses' Apparel
Children's Apparel
Millinery

Fourth Floor
Men's and Boys' Clothing
Men's and Boys' Hats
Sporting Goods
Toys

Fifth Floor
Housefurnishings
Trunks Lamps
China

Sixth Floor
Pictures
Linoleums and Mattings
Rugs and Carpets
Upholsteries

Seventh Floor
Furniture
Bedding

Eighth Floor
Pianos
Office Furniture

In the Subway Store, the Lower-Priced Goods From All These Stocks, in Their Proper Locations

Simpson-Crawford Corporation's Offices at GIMBELS

The offices of the concern have been established, for the convenience of Simpson-Crawford customers, on the Seventh Floor of the GIMBEL Store, where accounts may be paid, adjustments made, etc.

BROADWAY AND 33D STREET

Alone in a Belgian house with a wounded English spy, twenty Uhlans hammering at the door, this stranded American girl had to think fast. A war story of thrills is "TWO HANDS" by Kate Jordan, in this week's

5c a copy! Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Progress

Material civilization is the result of two main forces—transportation and printing. Printing makes possible the distant communication of ideas.

In the development of the comforts and refinements of life the publications typified by the Butterick magazines have for half a century effectually promoted

Better Food
Better Kitchen Equipment
Better Sanitation
Personal Hygiene
Home Furnishings
Better Clothing

In the remarkable advance in the comforts of life in America since 1863, when Butterick was established, our magazines for women have taken no small part.

BUTTERICK

Try this easy way to heal your skin with

Resinol

If you are suffering from eczema, ringworm or similar itching, red, unsightly skin affection, bathe the sore places with Resinol Soap and hot water, then gently apply a little Resinol Ointment. You will be astonished how promptly the itching stops and healing begins. In most cases the sick skin quickly becomes clear and healthy again, at very little cost.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also clear away pimples, blackheads and dandruff. Sold by all druggists.

Wesson Oil
At YOUR GROCER'S
for
Salads & cooking
Takes the place of butter at less than the cost of lard.
25 and 50 cent cans
UNITED PURE SWEETS COUPONS

United Coupon with every can

7-20-4 R. G. SULLIVAN

Cigar sales now largest in its forty years of continuous growth.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

CARRANZA'S FORCES MOVE ON CAPITAL

Gonzales, Reinforced, Expects to Capture the City in a Few Days.

VILLA SOUNDS WASHINGTON

Agents There Hopeful of Moral Support of an Anti-Carranza Coalition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Carranza agency here tonight announced, that the "general forward movement of the Constitutionalists" had begun, according to a telegram received by the agency from Vera Cruz. This is the official statement:

"The dispatch recites that General Pablo Gonzales, commander of the military operations of the Army of the Centre, has begun his campaign for the investment and capture of Mexico City. His movements have been initiated in combination with fresh forces from Puebla, Guerrero, and Tlaxcala. The capture of Mexico City is now assured, for, in addition to a superior force attacking the makeshift fortifications of the Zapatistas, General Gonzales is assured that the Zapatistas are now suffering from a shortage of ammunition. The opinion is expressed that the capture is now only a question of a few days, with the chances favoring an evacuation by the present tenants of the city."

A telegram received by the Carranza agency from El Paso tonight said it was believed in El Paso that Huerta and his associates would be taken to San Antonio, "as the District Attorney last night stated he is certain that the proofs now in the hands of the Government are sufficiently conclusive." The dispatch added that Huerta's attorneys were threatening habeas corpus proceedings if bail should be denied.

Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the northern branch of the Convention Government of Mexico, arrived here today to join Enrique C. Llorente, Washington representative of General Villa; General Felipe Angeles, and Manuel Bonilla, former Cabinet Minister under Madero.

The Villa leaders have been conferring informally with officials and have recorded their willingness to enter into peace negotiations with General Carranza looking to the establishment of a new provisional Government, which might receive immediate recognition by the United States. They hope that if Carranza remains obdurate, this Government may give its moral support to a coalition of Constitutionalist leaders, with the First Chief out of the reckoning.

The arrest of General Huerta and the vigorous pursuit of his associates has caused much satisfaction in both Villa and Carranza quarters here, where the evident sympathy of the United States Government for the factions originally combined in the Constitutionalist movement as against the Huerta element is referred to in terms of appreciation.

Officials here are counting upon the arrival in Vera Cruz of Charles A. Douglas, legal adviser in Washington to Carranza, to influence the First Chief to a more conciliatory attitude. They are awaiting the outcome of Mr. Douglas's mission before taking the next step in the situation.

General Huerta's telegraphed protest to Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court against his incarceration by Federal officials at El Paso, in which he demanded that instructions be given for his proper treatment, was taken to the State Department today by James D. Maher, clerk of the Supreme Court. The telegram was in Spanish and it was translated for Mr. Maher in the Latin-American Bureau before being forwarded to Chief Justice White at his Summer camp in the Adirondacks.

"It's all old; there is nothing to give out. There is no news in it," was all Mr. Maher would say as he left the department. "There is nothing for the court to do; they do not meet until next October, anyway."

Department officials say the court cannot take jurisdiction of the case, and the expectation is that the telegram will be referred to the State Department and to the Department of Justice for its information.

Secretary Lansing said today that his dispatches showed no developments in Mexico.

HUERTA AWAITS HIS HEARING.

Says He Will Not Try to Obtain Release Until July 12.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 5.—General Victoriano Huerta, ex-President of Mexico and occupant of Cell 32, will be a guest of the United States Government and "Buck" Elliott, jailer, for another week at least.

In the little runway connecting his cell with the main tier this evening General Huerta, dressed in a baggy pair of trousers and an undershirt, with a pair of suspenders thrown off his shoulders, said that he was satisfied with his fare and his surroundings, and that he would remain in jail until oMnday, July 12, the date set for his preliminary hearing.

"For why should I go to the trouble of furnishing a bond only to be harassed as I was by the deputies, and to have my daughter's family again frightened, only to be rearrested and subjected to more indignities?" the old General asked, as his brown eyes snapped behind the eyeglasses, with the aid of which he was studying a second-hand First Reader in English.

"See here what I am doing," he said, with a smile. "When you come to see me again for THE NEW YORK TIMES I will give you an interview all in English, for I have learned much today. See, here also I have a dictionary, and tomorrow one of my attorneys has promised me a speller, so that I may continue my studies while I am the guest of my good friend, Mr. Elliott. It is a little close in here, so you must excuse me if I am not dressed. But I have been in close places before, and I am enjoying my novel experience of being in jail in liberty-loving America on the very day you celebrate liberty and justice and independence.

"So I am to go to San Antonio? I have always wished for a trip to that great little city, and now I can have a chance to see the Alamo and othe other places of history. I have just learned that Orozco's pistol was found at the station where I left the train. I suppose that will be used against me, but I swear I know nothing of it just as I know nothing of any plot to start a revolution. I intend carrying my case to the Supreme Court of the United States. I am sure I will finally win, for I am innocent of any conspiracy.

"I am well treated here. Señor Buck brings me ice water and cigarettes. The ice water is a little thin, and I have not had a drink for these one-two-three-four days."

AMERICAN SOLDIERS HUNT MEXICAN RAIDERS

Eighty Cavalrymen Pursuing the Murderers of Two Texas Ranchmen.

HARLINGEN, Texas, July 5.—Eighty United States cavalrymen left here today in pursuit of forty Mexicans who crossed the border some time Sunday night and looted a ranch near Lyford, Texas, thirty miles from here, killing two men.

Red Cross Supplies at Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Red Cross food supplies for destitute civilians in Vera Cruz have arrived at Carranza's capital and are being distributed by Consul Canada. Red Cross headquarters here also received word today that further shipments of food were going through to Monclova in Villa's territory. Consul General Hanna at Monterey has called for more meat and corn. Shipments of meat given by the Armour and Cudahy interests have arrived there and have been unloaded.

HALTED IN PANAMA CANAL.

Steamship Kroonland Delayed Two Days by Slides in Culebra Cut.

Captain T. G. Barman of the Panama-Pacific liner Kroonland, which arrived last night from San Francisco with 450 cabin passengers, by way of the Panama Canal, said the ship had been delayed two days at Panama by the slides in the Culebra Cut. The first occurred on June 26, through an earthquake, and the second slide, on June 28, followed a slight trembling of the earth which was felt in the City of Panama.

The Captain said the Government engineers were afraid it would block the canal for a week to big ships like the Kroonland, but they got a channel cleared so that the liner passed through Culebra Cut on June 29. The Kroonland stayed thirty-six hours in Panama and twenty-four hours at Pedro Miguel Locks.

ARRESTED FOR AUTO THEFT.

Prisoners Said They Took Car on a Dare, but Police Hold Them.

Nicholas Lanza, 21 years old, a chauffeur, of 321 West Twenty-sixth Street, and Joseph O'Connor, 24 years old, of 450 West Twenty-fourth Street, were locked up in Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon charged with the theft of an automobile. The complainant, Albert Sterns, a fish dealer of 407 Smith Street, Providence, R. I., brought a party of friends to this city on Sunday and left the machine standing in front of a restaurant at Twenty-third Street and Seventh Avenue at midnight.

After the meal the automobile was missing and the police were notified. Late yesterday afternoon Lanza and O'Connor appeared at the West Twentieth Street station with the missing machine and told a story of having recovered it from three men at Coney Island. As they were telling their story Detectives Frazer and Regan of the Second Branch Bureau entered the station and after questioning them, the police say, Lanza and O'Connor admitted taking the machine on a dare. The police say that Motorcycle Patrolman Prescott of Brooklyn served Lanza with a summons for speeding and showing dazzling headlights early yesterday morning on Ocean Parkway.

RUNAWAY HORSES HURT 3.

Team, Frightened by Fireworks, Fells Two Boys and a Woman.

Two children and a young woman were injured yesterday when a team of horses attached to a heavy wagon, frightened by the explosion of fireworks, ran away and collided with a light delivery wagon in front of 99 Willett Street.

Jacob Kurtz, 8 years old, and his brother Ralph, 10, of 97 Willett Street were knocked down by the team attached to a wagon of the Knickerbocker Ice Cream Company of 44 Jackson Street. Ralph sustained contusions of the left leg and his brother contusion of the right leg. Both were attended by Dr. Daly of Gouvernuer Hospital, as well as Pauline Dubiner, 24 years old, of 85 Willett Street, who was struck by the dashboard of the wagon. Miss Dubiner's left ankle was sprained and she was taken home after being attended by Dr. Daly.

OUR NAVAL PROGRAM AWAITS WAR LESSONS

Results Abroad Yet Too Obscure to Justify Planning Types of New Vessels.

BATTLESHIP VS. SUBMARINE

Undersea Fighters Vindicated, but the Value of Floating Fortresses Has Been Unproved.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The naval program to be presented to Congress, in the light of the lessons of the European war, has not been definitely framed, notwithstanding Secretary Daniels and his advisers have had the subject under consideration continuously for months. The building plans for the coming year will not be completed until the last moment, when, probably, President Wilson will say the final word as to the number and type of ships the Navy Department will request. Meanwhile Secretary Daniels hopes for more information from the war zone, upon which the United States may build with profit and safety.

So far little information has been received to aid the naval constructors. All the belligerents are maintaining the strictest secrecy as to their plans or the lessons they have drawn from the few sea battles. American naval attachés at London, Paris, and Berlin have had little opportunity to furnish enlightening reports, and there have been no foreign observers aboard any of the war fleets at sea. It is said that the American attaché at Berlin has had opportunity to see considerable of the work going on in German yards, but if so he has been under the strictest injunctions not to reveal what he has observed, even in official reports, during the continuance of the war.

The greatest question that has come out of the war is considered by many American naval officers to be the future of the dreadnought. The value of those enormously expensive fighting machines is still as problematical as it was when England launched the first all-big-gun ship, the Dreadnought. England's newest superdreadnought, the Queen Elizabeth, has bombarded the forts at the Dardanelles; but, so far as Navy Department advices go, she is the only ship of her class to have fired a shot so far.

The reason for that, navy officers say, is the full realization of predictions made for submarines when the first undersea boat was constructed. Against those small and comparatively inexpensive weapons no adequate means of defense has been found, and the first-line ships of the fighting navies are behind mine fields or screens of torpedo boats and destroyers, leaving the active work of the war to the older pre-dreadnought battleships, the battle cruisers, and lighter and less expensive craft.

When the first manoeuvres of the American Navy in which submarines participated took place, some officers declared the day of the battleship had passed. In theory every big ship which approached shore during those operations was destroyed. Events of the European war, so far as they are known, apparently bear out the assumption of the superiority of submarines, and that is proving a vexing problem in deciding what shall be future American policy of naval construction.

Defense Against Submarines.

Navy engineers now are deeply engaged with experiments looking to the discovery of some practical defense against submarine attack. While nothing has been revealed of their experiments, it is assumed that questions are being considered of greater subdivision of hulls and stronger bulkheads, of armor to extend about the midship sections of battleships below the water line and capable of resisting the blow of a modern torpedo, and also the location of submarines at a considerable distance and their pursuit by swift, light, easily handled craft, such as destroyers. The latter defense is the only practical one which seems to have met with any success abroad, so far as is known, yet officers here point out that at best it is like searching for a needle in a haystack, and that the destroyer defense does not meet the problem in anything like an adequate way.

Location and destruction of submarines by aeroplanes also is considered impractical in any but special cases where weather, depth of water, and other conditions make it possible. Bomb-dropping from aeroplanes, even over far-reaching land fortifications and other easily visible stationary objects, has not proved so successful as to give much promise where a small, dimly visible shape beneath the surface of the water is the target.

Similarly, submarine against submarine is not considered a possible development of undersea warfare unless some new and startling device to give submarine commanders the power of underwater vision is discovered. A submarine is a blind thing once its periscope is below the surface. One of the novel exploits of the war, however, was the sinking of an Italian submarine by an Austrian underwater boat. The reports of the encounter, however, were not sufficiently complete to indicate the value of that sort of warfare.

The result of the development of the submarine with widening range of action, mounting disappearing guns for surface action, and with increasing numbers of torpedo tubes, as shown by reports from Europe, has been to create a school of navy officers here who are said to be urging the abandonment of dreadnought building in favor of a huge submarine fleet. Other officers declare the backbone of the navy must always be in first-line battleships, and they urge larger and more heavily armed dreadnoughts than ever. Somewhere between these two schools of theory, it is said, the course of the department will lie in its recommendations to Congress.

Defense, Not Invasion.

Officers who advocate the submarine navy say that it is thoroughly practicable for the United States, because the mission of the American Navy is to defend the United States from invasion, not to prepare the way for an invasion of any enemy country. That, they declare, has always been the theory of the Navy Department, and they say it accounts for the fact that no great efforts have been made to obtain appropriations for swift battle cruisers, such as those employed by the British and German Navies. Lacking a merchant marine to be protected and being a self-contained nation, fully able to support itself with the resources within its own borders, they argue that battle cruisers have not been considered a necessity to the United States Navy, and attention has been concentrated upon getting the greatest possible number of heavy battleships, floating fortresses, to defend the coasts. That theory also accounts for the lower speed of American superdreadnoughts, it is said, and the greater concentration of gun power in ships of American design compared with similar ships abroad.

With fleets of submarines stationed along both coasts and with navy yards equipped to care for them, those officers argue that even the battleships could be spared from the defense line, and that no enemy would dare approach with ships and transports a coast well mined and defended with land guns as well as submarines. The risks would be too great, the chances of overwhelming disaster too many.

It is certain that Congress will be asked to provide liberally in auxiliary ships for the present navy, particularly as to parent ships for submarine flotillas. Navy officers are obtaining all possible data on German and British submarine tenders, and may propose the construction of several of those vessels so designed as to be able to raise sunken submarines, or even to take aboard the transport for considerable distances several of the little fighting ships. Reports have reached the United States of several such ships in the European navies.

It is also probable that a number of swift scout cruisers will be recommended and that a consistent cruiser program will be proposed, designed to give the navy an ample fleet of these ships within a few years. As yet, however, there is nothing to indicate the recommendation of battle cruisers at this time. The department, it is intimated, probably will content itself with laying before Congress a full presentation of the arguments for and against that type.

STOPS JEFFERSON AT SEA.

Old Dominion Liner Disregarded Port Regulations.

Because the captain of the Old Dominion steamship Jefferson omitted to hoist the proper signal when he passed out yesterday afternoon, bound for Norfolk, the commander of the torpedo boat destroyed Drayton started in pursuit and stopped the vessel outside the Bar and ordered her back to Quarantine.

After the Jefferson had returned the commander of the Drayton went on board and informed the captain that the neutrality laws must be strictly obeyed by masters of all vessels leaving New York Harbor. At 5 o'clock the Jefferson was released.

BURDEN TO OTHERS, WOMAN ENDS LIFE

Deserted Wife Takes Gas So Her Mother Can Get Life Insurance.

SON, IN SAME ROOM, ESCAPES

He Crawls to Door, and Air Coming Through Crack Saves His Life.

Mrs. Otto Weindel, who lives at 518 De Mott Street, West Hoboken, called to her daughter, Mrs. Rose Parker, to come to breakfast yesterday morning, just as she had called nearly every morning since Mrs. Parker's husband deserted her three years ago. But yesterday Mrs. Weindel did not hear her daughter's answer, and she called a second time and a third without getting any response. Then she went to Mrs. Parker's door and found it locked. Unable to rouse her or her six-year-old son, William, by knocking, and unable to break into the room, Mrs. Weindel ran into the street and summoned a policeman.

The policeman broke the lock of the door, and a rush of gas-laden air choked him and Mrs. Weindel. Both drew back instinctively, but as they did so they saw Mrs. Parker lying on her bed apparently dead with a tube in her mouth, the other end of which was attached to a gas jet. The next instant Mrs. Weindel saw little William's unconscious body on the floor at her feet. It was evident that, smelling the escaping gas, the child had crawled from the bed across the floor to the door, seeking air.

Sufficient air to preserve life in the boy must have come in under the door, for William was breathing when his grandmother picked him up. He was hurried to the North Hudson Hospital, where restorative measures were applied, and, after several hours, he regained consciousness. It was said at the hospital last night that he would live.

But Mrs. Parker was dead when the policeman and Mrs. Weindel reached her. Long-continued efforts to revive her failed. She had turned on the gas several hours before daylight, and had probably been dead some time when her mother called her for breakfast.

On a table by the woman's bed was a note to her mother, in which she said that she would not longer be a burden on her.

"Ever since my husband deserted me," the note ran, "you have supported me and my child, mother, and you must not continue to do so. If I die you will get my life insurance, and this will repay you in part what I have cost you. This is the only way I can make any restitution."

Mrs. Parker's life is insured for $1,000, the mother said, but she expressed doubt of her ability to collect the sum because of the fact that her daughter killed herself. Mrs. Parker was 33 years old.

BOYS GIVE BURGLAR ALARM.

Three Youngsters Found In Cellar of F. C. Hachemeister's Home.

When the Holmes burglar alarm sounded in their office at Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue last night from the home of F. C. Hachemeister, 19 East Ninety-fourth Street, Inspector Goerge C. Rhode investigated with Policeman Fraher of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. They found the cellar grating leading to the coal shute open and in the cellar three boys were dancing about and enjoying themselves.

They said they were Thomas Holland, 8 years old, of 1,686 Third Avenue; Samuel Caronia, 9, of 1,684 Third Avenue, and Michael Barnes, 7, of 200 East Ninety-fifth Street. They were taken to the Childrens' Society. They had not disturbed anything in the house.

SAILOR SLAIN BY COMRADE.

American Killed by Another, Who Then Turns Weapon on Himself.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, July 5.—On the arrival here of the British steamship Tennyson, from Rio Janeiro for New York, the ship's officers reported that Cesar Bravo, formerly of the United States Navy, had shot and killed Harry Coney, an American, on board the Tennyson, and had then turned the weapon on himself.

Bravo was taken to the hospital in a dying condition. Coney's body is still aboard the Tennyson. The shooting occurred on Sunday night.

Leg Cut Off Trying to Rescue Hat.

In an effort to save his hat Alfred Ruzzo, of 25 Stanton Street, lost his right leg yesterday. He was standing on the running board of a northbound Second Avenue car when his hat blew off. In leaping off after it he fell and the car wheel cut his leg off. Ruzzo was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He is 23 years old.

Apparel for Stout Figures

Greatly Reduced Prices

To effect quick clearance before enlarging our showrooms. No longer any need to pay exorbitant prices for made-to-order garments! We can fit you. Call and be convinced. You will be surprised and delighted. Women everywhere are enthusiastic over our stout figure service.

Dresses	$5.95 to $9.50
Coats	6.85 to 29.85
Suits	14.50 to 49.50
Waists	1.35 to 16.50
Skirts	2.95 to 19.75
Negligees	1.95 to 16.50
Bathing Suits	3.95 to 14.85

designed to give stout figures (up to 56 bust) slender lines and poise that proclaim the well-dressed woman.

Phone 6416 Greeley. Lane Bryant 25 West 38th St.

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Trustees' Sales

(By Order of the United States District Court)

(Because of the big attendance we cannot guarantee to fill mail and 'phone orders on advertised goods.)

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more today, Tuesday, July 6.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. T., 7-6-15. J. B. GREENHUT CO. 60

"Walk-Over" Shoes

For Men and Women

Women's $3.50 to $5.00 PERFECT "WALK-OVER" SHOES at... $1.95

Men's $3.50 to $5.00 PERFECT "WALK-OVER" HIGH AND LOW SHOES at... $2.45

PERFECT "WALK-OVER" SHOES FOR WOMEN:—All the newest styles in this season's footwear in Pumps, Colonials and Oxford Ties, in plain and combination effects. All style heels; all the wanted leathers. All sizes, 2½ to 7; AA to D widths.

PERFECT "WALK-OVER" SHOES FOR MEN:—High Shoes in Patent Leather, Gun Metal Calf and Tan Russia Calf. The Oxford Ties are in Tan Russia and Gun Metal Calf; all the low shoes are made in the new and popular flat English last, with cloth inlay. Not all sizes in each style, but all sizes, 6 to 11, AA to D widths, in the lot.

No Mail, Phone or Approval Orders Filled.

Men's & Youths' Splendid Summer Suits—all sizes; regularly priced at $12 to $22.50; sale... $8.95 and $11.85

Men's $7.75 Genuine Panama Suits—sale... $4.45

Men's & Youths' Trousers—sale... $2 and $2.65

$2.50 "Week-End" Suit Cases—sale... $1.69

Men's $5 and $6 Pure Silk Negligee Shirts—all sizes; sale... $2.95

Men's $1 to $1.50 Negligee Shirts—all sizes; sale... 59c

Boys' $2, $2.50 and $3 Wash Suits—sale... $1.45

Boys' $2.50 U. S. A. Military Suits—sale... $1.45

Boys' $3.50 Washable Norfolk Suits—sale... $2.65

Boys' 39c Overalls—sale... 29c

Boys' $1 and $1.25 Wash Suits—sale... 65c

"Old Glory" Long Cloth—7c, 30 inches wide; sale, yd... 5c

Novelty White Goods—formerly 19c to 29c; sale, yd... 12½c

49c Bed Pillows—sale... 29c

50c and 60c Turkish Bath Mats — manufacturer's odd lot with slight mill imperfections; sale... 34c

$1.95 Pair Summer Blankets—sale, pair... $1.38

$3 "Thermax" Electric Irons—sale... $2.49

$4.35 Bath Showers—complete with duck curtain; sale... $3.59

$21.50 Refrigerators—side icer style; sale... $16.75

$26.75 Refrigerators—side icer style; porcelain lined provision chamber; sale... $21.50

Graduation Diplomas Framed

55c Size 14x17—sale... 35c

65c Size 16x20—sale... 39c

In gilt, oak or black frames.

This special offer for one week in our Picture Dept.

Women's and Misses' $7.95 to $10.75 Stylish Coats—for all occasions; sale... $5

Women's and Misses' Serge Suits—smartest new models; sale... $14.75 & $16.50

Juniors' $2.50 Colored Dresses—sale... $1.25

Juniors' $3.95 Colored Dresses—sale... $1.98 Sizes 13, 15 and 17 years.

Middy Blouses—sale... 49c & 79c

Girls' and Juniors' Dresses—formerly to $1.50; sale... 49c, 59c & 79c

Women's $1.00 and $1.25 Dainty Summer Blouses—sale... 79c

Women's $2.50, $3 and $3.50 Silk Blouses—sale... $1.98

29c Desk Calendars—sale... 15c

$1 "Boston Twin" Cutter Pencil Sharpeners—sale... 79c

$3.50 Soft Top Mattresses—all regular sizes; sale... $1.95

$4.75 Oxidized Telescop Couches—with Rome-link spring; complete with separate mattresses; couch can be separated to make 2 cots; sale... $2.95

$10 Living-Room Arm Chairs and Rockers—sale... $6.95

$10 Stearns & Foster Felt Mattresses—sale... $6.95

$30 Turkish Rockers—sale... $22.50

$24.50 to $29.50 Seamless and Seamed Axminster Rugs—size 9x12; at $16.50 to $22.50

$10.75 Porcelain Dinner Sets—choice of two "open stock" designs; 100 pieces; sale... $8.45

$18.95 English Porcelain Dinner Sets—sale... $12.95

Mountain or Seashore Trunks

Size.	Formerly.	Sale.
28	$5.75	$4.25
30	$6.15	$4.60
32	$6.80	$5.00
34	$7.00	$5.40

Canvas covered hardwood slats, brass clamps and corners, bound with hard fibre; 2 sole leather straps over body; deep tray with hat box.

Women's and Misses' Summer Dresses

In the Cleverest Styles and Newest Materials. All the Pretty Colors and White.

Dresses Formerly $2.50 Sale, $1.98 | Dresses For. $3.50 & $4.50, Sale, $2.95 | Dresses Formerly $5 & $6, Sale, $3.95

Included are: CLEVER COATEE, BOLERO STYLES, as well as SUSPENDER and FANCY VESTEE EFFECTS, showing all the new collar styles.

All are well made of such popular Summer fabrics as: AWNING STRIPED, NOVELTY STRIPED, RATINE STRIPED, FANCY FIGURED, DIAMOND and PIN CHECKED VOILES, DRESDEN CREPE, FRENCH and RAMIE LINEN.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon—Single Stamps Afternoons

Visit Puget Sound Country On Your Trip to California

Scenically beautiful—commercially prosperous—it is an ideal pleasure ground for tourists. Combines the attractions of mountain and sea.

From Seattle and Tacoma many delightful side trips can be made by boat through the beautiful, sheltered waters of the Sound, within constant sight of rugged, snow-capped mountains.

Scattered through the Sound are the picturesque San Juan Islands—then, a short trip away is the mountain wonderland, Mt. Rainier National Park.

This delightful country is but a short trip away, reached from Chicago by the all-steel trains *"The Olympian"* and *"The Columbian"*—over a route which for hundreds of miles runs directly through the heart of a natural park of stupendous mountain scenery.

Yellowstone Park side trip can be made from Butte, Montana—Spokane and the "Inland Empire" invite a leisurely stopover.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Return from California direct from either Los Angeles or San Francisco to Chicago on the superb, through, no-extra-fare *"Pacific Limited"* over the central route of this company.

Information about low fares, stopovers and western travel literature on request to

G. L. COBB, General Agent
1200 Broadway, New York

Manufacturers have big advantages in Des Moines

The first and greatest advantage is a splendid market that is never affected by hard times.

Des Moines is the commercial center of a territory of 50,000 square miles. This territory comprises the richest agricultural district in the Mississippi Valley. Its 8,000,000 inhabitants have greater wealth per capita than the people who occupy any other territory of equal area.

Iowa and the bordering states require immense quantities of factory products. The demand grows from year to year.

The manufacturer who establishes himself in Des Moines can be sure of a never-failing market for his products—a market that will get better steadily—a market that is never disturbed by panics.

Nineteen railway lines radiate from Des Moines.

Fuel is cheap and abundant in this city. Coal mining is carried on extensively in its immediate vicinity.

The growth of Des Moines is healthy and continuous. Population over 100,000. It will be at least 150,000 in 1920.

Last year, when conditions were bad elsewhere, Des Moines did the greatest volume of business in its history.

In Des Moines business is better this year than it was last year. Next year it will be better still. The progress of Des Moines is vigorous and continuous.

Bring your factory to Des Moines, and it will grow. Iowa never gives a manufacturer cause to worry.

Write for interesting descriptive booklets.

Greater Des Moines Committee
Dept. B. Des Moines, Iowa

Coates' PLYMOUTH Imported Dry Gin

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New York City Mortgages

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Principal and Interest

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Write for Booklet "The Ideal Investment."

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Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000

135 Broadway, New York — 203 Montague St., Brooklyn

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"Courtly" Hose

"COURTLY" Hose are all that the name "Courtly" implies. They are sheer silk hose of delicate beauty but are so skillfully reinforced that they give the finest sort of wear.

¶ The "Courtly" habit is always an excellent hose habit. The present vogue of short skirts seems, indeed, to have been introduced especially for these "Courtly" Stockings. .79

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59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

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NO ALCOHOL NO DRUGS.

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Yes, order all the rich, delicious foods, all the "indigestible" luxuries you long for. Eat anything and everything your instinct suggests, just as if you had the stomach of a trench-digger. But while feasting on these forbidden foods, sip a glass or two of that delicious, clear, non-laxative Mana-cea Water. It immediately restores good digestion and prevents the slightest distress or discomfort. Served at clubs, hotels, and restaurants. Sold by druggists and high-class grocers. Why not order a case today and let its regular use put *your* stomach to rights? Man-a-cea is sold under a guarantee to refund your money if it fails to relieve.

"That Easy-Breezy B.V.D. Feeling"

ON a hot day, "that easy-breezy B.V.D. feeling" takes your mind *off the heat*. Every motion you make in Loose Fitting B.V.D. lets cooling air at your body.

Firmly insist upon seeing the B.V.D. Red Woven Label, and firmly refuse to take any Athletic Underwear without it. Then you'll get properly cut, correctly made, long service underwear — the most for your money.

On every B.V.D. Undergarment is sewed *This Red Woven Label*

B.V.D. Closed Crotch Union Suits (Pat. U. S. A. 4-30-07 — 9-15-14) $1.00 and upward the Suit.

MADE FOR THE B.V.D. BEST RETAIL TRADE

B.V.D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c and upward the Garment

(Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries)

The B.V.D. *Company, New York.*

AGED BACHELOR AIDS FAIR HEIRS IN SUIT

Richard Varick Dey Testifies Late C. L. Fair Lived in San Francisco.

HIS FATHER AN ORANGEMAN

But Mrs. Fair Was Strict Catholic, According to Witness in the $7,000,000 Action.

Richard Varick Dey, who described himself as "a young bachelor of 81 years," and was for many years associated with the late United States Senator James G. Fair of San Francisco, has testified in the suit of George Elmer Lefler to set aside the probate of the will of Charles L. Fair, who died with his wife, Caroline, in an automobile accident at Passy-sur-Eure, France, on Aug. 14, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Fair left a joint estate of about $7,000,000, and each had made a will by which the other was to inherit the property.

The question immediately raised was, which had died first. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, sisters of Mr. Fair, had the will of Mr. Fair probated in California, under the law of that State, which assumes that when a man and wife die in the same accident the husband survives the wife, being the stronger.

Mrs. Anna E. Nelson, mother of Mrs. Fair, began an action to set aside the probate of the will, and after considerable litigation a settlement was reached by the payment to Mrs. Nelson of $267,000. Mrs. Nelson covenanted that no further legal proceedings would be brought for a larger share of the estate by her, or by any person representing her. Subsequently other actions were begun by Mrs. Nelson's grandchildren, George E. and Theodore Lefler, and Mabel E. Towle, to compel Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Oelrichs to render an accounting. They thought their grandmother should have received at least $3,000,000 in settlement.

The plaintiff in the present action alleges that the probate of the will in California was illegal, because Mr. Fair was really a resident of this city at the time of his death. Testimony has been taken by Latham G. Reed of Bowers & Sands, attorneys for the defendants. Mr. Dey has been here visiting his sister and is anxious to return home. In reply to questions, he said that he had first met the late James G. Fair, the father of Charles Fair, in Virginia City, Nevada, in 1860. At that time Mr. Dey was interested in a sawmill at Carson City and in a quartz mill at American Flats. From 1864 until 1868 he was a Deputy United States Marshal. He became a resident of San Francisco in 1891, in order that he might be qualified to serve as an executor and trustee of the estate of Mrs. James G. Fair.

Association with Fair.

Mr. Dey said that he had known James G. Fair both in business and socially, that he went to the Sandwich Islands with him in 1879, and a year later had taken a trip around the world with him. He said that the late Senator and his wife were married in 1880, and had four children, two sons and two daughters.

"I was a constant visitor to their house in Virginia City," said Mr. Dey, "going there every evening."

"When did Mrs. Fair die?"

"Sept. 13, 1891, in San Francisco."

"What did you see of these four children, from the time of Mrs. Fair's death?"

Mr. Dey said that the Senator's four children were James G., Jr., Charles Lewis Fair, Teresa Alice, now Mrs. Oelrichs, and Virginia, now Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. He knew all of them from their birth except Charles, whom he knew only from the time he was 48 years old.

"On what terms of intimacy were you with the children?"

"I called them by their Christian names," replied Mr. Dey, "Charley, Jim, Tessie, and Birdie."

"Who was Birdie?"

"She was Mrs. Vanderbilt. The two boys were allowed $500 a month, and when Jim died there was no objection on the part of the sisters to giving Charley $1,000 a month."

After the Senator was divorced, Mr. Dey said, he lived at the Occidental Hotel until he bought the Lide House and went there to live. The girls lived with their mother, but the boys remained with the Senator. Mr. Dey said that he saw Charles L. Fair almost daily. He told of the marriage of Charles, and said that he lived with his wife in Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco. The last time Mr. Dey saw Charles was in 1901, in this city.

"What did he say about making his home here?" Mr. Dey was asked.

"He said he couldn't live here," was the reply, "because the Summers were too hot and the Winters were too cold. He had a house at Riverside Drive and Seventy-fifth Street, which he said cost him $216,000, but he didn't live in it. He told me that San Francisco was the only place for him. He offered the house for sale, but the best price he could get for it, he informed me, was $100,000.

Asked what Charles Fair's business was in San Francisco, Mr. Dey replied that he owned part of Engelside Race Track, and was interested in politics.

Charles Fair in Politics.

"He was very intimate with the Democratic leaders," said Mr. Dey, "and I think he always voted the Democratic ticket. He used to tell me that if I wanted anything of Johnny Rainey, or Chris Buckley, he could get it for me."

"Did he have any horses?"

"No, but he said he was getting up an automobile after his own ideas."

"Did he go to church?"

"No. He was baptized in Virginia City by Father, now Bishop, Minogue. Mrs. Fair was a strict Catholic, and Mr. Fair an Orangeman."

Mr. Dey was cross-examined sharply, but he insisted that to the best of his knowledge Mr. Fair had always considered himself a resident of California and that he never became a resident of New York. Questioned as to the estate left by Senator Fair, Mr. Dey said it amounted to $12,000,000, but that "the lawyers got $2,000,000 of it." This answer was objected to, but it remained on the record.

SUES RICH WOMAN FOR $67.

Laundress Seeks Pay from Mrs. Julia Lawrence, Incompetent.

Mrs. Julia Watt Morris Curtiss Lawrence, who is the wife of Dr. G. Alfred Lawrence, of 142 West Eighty-second Street, and who inherited $1,216,987 from the $6,680,620 estate of her aunt, Mary Goodwin Pinkney, is being sued in the Fifth Municipal District Court for $67 by Sara Jakobson, a laundress. Additional briefs will be submitted today to Justice Charles W. Coleman.

The plaintiff alleges that Mrs. Lawrence employed her in April, 1907, at $25 a month, for one year; that the laundress served her time and that the sum sued for is a balance due for wages.

In defense of Mrs. Lawrence papers have been submitted which contain a statement by Dr. Lawrence that she does not know the plaintiff, or remember ever having employed her. Baylis & Sanborn of 141 Broadway, representing Mrs. Lawrence, have set up the statute of limitations as a bar to the suit.

The record of the case shows that Mrs. Lawrence made a payment of $100 to the laundress in December, 1907. In April, 1908, Mrs. Jackobson left the employ of Mrs. Lawrence, who, in October, 1907, had been declared incompetent. With the help of the Legal Aid Society Mrs. Jackobson got $100 on account in July, 1909, and $33 additional in November, 1910.

In January, 1913, she placed the claim in the hands of Axel Josephson, a lawyer at 100 Broadway, who has brought the present suit.

TEMPLE FROM ITALY IN A TARIFF TANGLE

Imported Complete by Dr. W. H. Baltzell for His Estate at Wellesley, Mass.

RATE OF DUTY IS A PUZZLE

American Officials Have Solemn Hearings to Decide Proper Customs Charge on Novel Shipment.

After a series of controversies with the Custom House authorities, Dr. William Hewson Baltzell, a wealthy resident of Wellesley, Mass., has succeeded in adorning his grounds with a genuine Palladio stone round temple of the seventeenth century. Dr. Baltzell found the temple in Italy in the course of his travels, purchased it, and ordered it shipped to this country. No difficulty was met with in taking the temple to pieces. It was forwarded in sections by rail to Naples, and thence shipped by steamer direct to Boston.

With the arrival of the temple at Boston, Dr. Baltzell's troubles began, and likewise those of the customs officials, who acknowledged that they were not in the habit of valuing and classifying old temples for duty purposes. Under the tariff law officials are required to assess duty on the basis of the foreign market value at the time of exportation from the country of production. Dr. Baltzell made no secret of the fact that he regarded the purchase price of the temple and its parts as a "bargain." He submitted his invoices showing that the temple itself cost him 11,480 lire, or $2,296, while the parts consisting of an iron dome, a stone ring, and a round marble table cost an additional $1,000.

The Collector at Boston reached the conclusion that the temple was undervalued. He sent to Italy for information regarding the "foreign market value," as the letter of the law has it, but the United States Treasury agent who conducted an investigation on the other side reported that the exportation of ancient temples was of such rare occurrence that there was no market value in the sense contemplated by the American tariff law. The agent also failed to report how the temple managed to leave Italy in view of the Italian law against the removal from the Kingdom of art objects. As nearly as could be learned, however, Dr. Baltzell secured special permission for its removal to this country.

The Collector, it was said, put a value on the temple much in excess of its invoiced value and demanded duty accordingly. The importer took an appeal to the reappraisement division of the Board of General Appraisers in this city. Kenneth Howes of Boston, counsel for Dr. Baltzell, convinced the board that the values as invoiced represented at least the price paid. As no "foreign market value" could be established, the customs tribunal ordered the temple and its accessories admitted at duty free.

But this favorable outcome of the reappraisement proceedings did not see the end of Dr. Baltzell's troubles. The Collector took a new tack, and classified the temple as a "manufacture of marble," carrying duty at 45 per cent. This action made it necessary for the importer to seek redress again, this time from the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers in this city.

Dr. Baltzell made no attempt to controvert the Collector's classification of the parts either as manufactures of metal or marble, but contended that free entry should be accorded the temple under paragraphs 654 or 655, the latter paragraph specifying "works of art" produced more than 100 years before importation. If set free, an alternative claim was made under paragraph 376 for entry as a work of art in the form of sculpture.

Among the witnesses called at the hearing was Paul W. Hoffman of Jamaica Plains, Mass., who testified that he had done all of the preserving and restoring of art objects in the Boston Museum for the last twenty-three years. He said he examined the temple soon after its arrival and expressed the opinion that the structure was at least two or three hundred years old. Assistant Attorney General Hanson and his assistant, Martin T. Baldwin, for the Government, put witnesses on the stand, who ridiculed the idea that the temple was more than 100 years old.

B. S. Waite, a general appraiser, while denying the importer's claim for free entry under either of the paragraphs cited, reached the conclusion that the temple was a work of art and should be allowed to enter at 15 per cent. ad valorem as a sculpture.

ROBBED IN ALBANY HOTEL.

New Yorker Reports Loss of Diamond Rings Valued at $1,550.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 5.—George Goodrich, who said he lived at 518 West 111th Street, New York, reported to the police today that some time during last night some one entered his room in the Hotel Ten Eyck and took four diamond rings, valued at $1,550.

He says that when he awoke this morning he found his door, which he locked before retiring last night open, and the jewels missing. The police are investigating.

The New York City directories do not contain the name of any George Goodrich living at the above address.

BECKER'S LAST HOPE IS COCKRAN'S APPEAL

Lawyer Will Apply to U. S. Supreme Court Justice Some Day This Week.

GROUNDS ARE DISCUSSED

May Cite Execution of Gunmen as Depriving Prisoner of Possible Vindication.

Charles Becker's only hope to save his life, in the opinion of lawyers and others familiar with the ex-Police Lieutenant's case, lies in the appeal to the United States Supreme Court now being prepared by W. Bourke Cockran, law partner of Martin T. Manton, Becker's trial attorney. Mr. Cockran said yesterday he was getting the appeal into shape for presentation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court some time this week. He will not make public the grounds for his appeal until he has appeared before the Justice.

Some say that Becker will make graft revelations, some that he has nothing to confess, and others that, no matter what he might have to say, he will keep his lips sealed—but nearly all agree that the most that any statement from Becker might do would be to influence public opinion in his favor.

Speculation yesterday on the probable points to be made by Mr. Cockran recalled the argument he made at the opening of Becker's second trial. He appeared before Justice Seabury and asked for a change of venue because of the publication in newspapers on the day before the opening of the trial of a confession by Karl Dresner to the effect that Police Lieutenant John Becker, the condemned man's brother, had forced him to commit perjury in behalf of the four gunmen who shot Rosenthal. Mr. Cockran said then that because of this story Becker could not get a fair trial.

Another novel point suggested as possibly to be included in the appeal is that the gunmen were put to death before the opening of Becker's second trial, and that, therefore, Becker was unable to have the benefit of any testimony they might have given in his behalf. Considering the confession said to have been made by "Dago Frank" Cirofici just before his death in which Becker was exonerated from guilt of the death of Rosenthal, Mr. Cockran may tell the Supreme Court that "Dago Frank" might have been willing to confess on the stand to the murder of Rosenthal and convince the jury by his testimony that Becker was not the instigator of the crime.

Still another point that may be made in the appeal is that the opening address to the jury prepared by District Attorney Whitman was published in an afternoon newspaper more than twelve hours before Mr. Whitman actually addressed the jury. Mr. Cockran is also expected to tell the Supreme Court that Becker is now deprived of constitutional rights because the man responsible for his two convictions is now Governor of the State and has the authority to decide upon the question of executive clemency.

The direction now taken by the Becker case is analogous, in the opinion of many, to that taken by the case of Leo M. Frank. The Supreme Court refused to interfere in the interest of Frank.

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RICHARD M. HURD, President

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154 Montague Street, Brooklyn

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-568 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

JULY CLEARANCE SALES

which begin Today

Present the Most Decided Reductions of the Half Year In Late Summer Fashions

DETAILS GIVEN IN YESTERDAY'S PAPERS.

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Groceries of Quality

Ceylon Orange Pekoe Teas

Introducing our new specialty teas, the favorite of Great Britain, packed in our own laboratory, insuring absolute cleanliness.

The finest quality IMPORTED CEYLON ORANGE PEKOE; the regular price for 1-pound can will be 94c; this sale, 84c a pound

LILY WHITE CEYLON ORANGE PEKOE — Our extra fancy quality; the price for a 1-pound carton will be 68c; this special sale, 59c a pound.

AMARYLLIS CEYLON ORANGE PEKOE—Extra choicest quality; regular price for 1-pound carton will be 48c; this sale, 39c a pound.

CURIO CEYLON ORANGE PEKOE TEA—A quality that retails in specialty stores at 50c a pound; 34c pound carton.

"MACY'S BEST" COFFEE—When we label anything "Macy's Best" you may be absolutely sure that nothing better is obtainable. A blend of Mandheling, Java and Arabian Mocha; roasted in the bean; granulated or pulverized; Macy's usual price, 49c a pound; special for this sale, pound tin, 42c

COFFEE—A SPECIAL SALE OF GOLDEN SANTOS COFFEE—South American Santos—a good, rich, Breakfast Coffee. Roasted in the bean daily in our own coffee roasting plant, packed in 5-lb. bags only; beans only. Our price is $1.18 bag; for this sale, bag, 92c

BOURBON SANTOS COFFEE—Sold under all kinds of fancy names. We sell it for what it is—genuine Bourbon Santos. Macy's usual price, $1.32; this sale, roasted in the bean only, 5-lb. bag, 94c

"RED STAR" BAKING POWDER—An absolutely pure cream of tartar powder of our own manufacture; much lower priced than any other baking powder of equal merit. Special prices:—
½-lb. can, usually 18c; sale, 15c; doz., $1.69 | 1-lb. can, usually 34c; sale, 28c; doz., $3.24 | 5-lb. can, usually $1.59; sale, $1.34

BEST QUALITY YELLOW OR WHITE CORNMEAL, BEST WHITE GRANULATED PEARL HOMINY—Packed in Macy's own factory; put up in 5-lb. cotton bags, sale, 17c

NEW YORK STATE EXTRA FANCY PEA BEANS—Packed in cotton bags; this sale, 10-lb. bag, 72c; 5-lb. cotton bag, 38c

A SPECIAL SALE OF WHEAT BRAN—Packed in our factory, made of the finest selected wheat, thoroughly cleaned; the bran is removed by a special mechanical process; rich in phosphates; packd in 2-lb. bags; our regular price is 19c; this sale, 15c a bag; 5-lb. bag, 34c

SUCHARD'S COCOA—"Ibis" brand; this is the finest cocoa imported; 1-lb. cans, 37c; ½-lb. cans, 44c

A SPECIAL SALE OF MACY'S TRIPLE VANILLA CHOCOLATE—Prepared in our own laboratory; made of the finest ingredients; in ½-lb. cakes; this sale, per cake, 19c

MACY'S PREMIUM CHOCOLATE—This is the finest quality made; in ½-lb. cakes; this special sale, per cake, 15c

BICARBONATE OF SODA—Pound cartons, usual price 7c, sale 5c; half-pound carton, sale, 3c

FRENCH BLOCK SUGAR—Lebaudy Freres sucre casse; carton containing 2 1-5 lbs., 29c

"LILY WHITE" BRAND CORN STARCH—Pound package, 7c

GREEN SPLIT PEAS—Best quality grown; 2-lb. carton, 19c

YELLOW SPLIT PEAS—Best quality grown; 2-lb. carton, 15c

PEARL TAPIOCA—1-lb. cartons; our price, 7c

QUAKER CORN FLAKES—Regular size package, 8c

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SCOTCH OATMEAL; medium ground; packed in 4-lb. cans, at 45c a can.

BONELESS FRENCH SARDINES—"Mévellec" brand; packed in pure olive oil; No. ¼ can, 8c

SCARLET STRAWBERRY JAM—Beech's finest imported; in large jars; 29c each

"LILY WHITE" BRAND TOMATO CATSUP—Absolutely pure; half-pint bottle, 12c; pint, 19c; quart, 29c; gallon glass jars, each, 90c

SUGAR—Havemeyer & Elder's Crystal Domino Granulated; the sugar of perfection; 5-lb. cartons, 34c

CHESTER BARLEY—Large, perfect grains; pound carton, 8c

FINEST LOUISIANA WHOLE HEAD RICE—Packed in our own factory; this sale, 2-lb. bag, 13c

MACARONI SPAGHETTI — Vermicelli or letters; "Lily White" brand; pound cartons, 10c each; dozen, $1.14

A SPECIAL SALE OF POST TOASTIES—Superior Corn Flakes, made of Indian corn; our regular price is 10c a package; this sale, dozen, 92c; each, 8c

"RED STAR" BRAND FREE-RUNNING TABLE SALT—Packed in "simplicity" cartons, 5c

WORCESTER "QUICK FREEZING" ICE CREAM SALT—Bushel bag, 49c

SPECIAL SALE SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES—Selected, large olives, sound and perfect; packed in 20-ounce Mason jars; each, 22c; dozen, $2.52

EXTRA FANCY CALIFORNIA DRIED PEARS—Packed in 1-lb. cartons, at 22c a lb.

"RED STAR" HAMS are the finest products of Western packing houses. WE NEVER SACRIFICE QUALITY TO MAKE A LOW PRICE. ALL HAMS OFFERED IN THIS SALE AND AT ANY TIME AT MACY'S ARE FIRST QUALITY. Weights range from 9 to 13 lbs.; this sale, lb., 19c.

MACY'S FAMOUS "RED STAR" BRAND BONELESS BACON—Only the highest grade and choicest selection; the brand on each piece is our guarantee; weights 3 to 6 lbs.; for this sale, lb., 29c

"MOTHER COOK" BRAND PURE FRUIT AND APPLE JAMS—Packed in large tumblers, including Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Peach, Pineapple and Quince; dozen, $1.04; each, 9c

A SPECIAL SALE OF ARMOUR'S VERIBEST BRAND OX TONGUES—In the large No. 2 can; our regular price is 84c a can; this sale, 64c; No. 1½ can, our regular price is 84c; this special sale, a can, 74c

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SWEET PICKLES—A preparation of selected fruits and vegetables; packed in glass jars, each, 34c

GENUINE DILL PICKLES—"Lily White" brand; absolutely pure; in large jars containing 12 to 14 pickles; dozen jars, $2.74; each, 24c

SPECIAL SALE OF ARMOUR'S "TOP NOTCH" BRAND UNFERMENTED CONCORD GRAPE JUICE—Absolutely pure; in large quart bottles; regular 50c bottle; Macy's price, dozen, $4.54; each, 39c

"IRIS" BRAND LOBSTER—Paper lined cans; No. ¼ can, 15c

A SPECIAL SALE OF RICHARDSON & ROBBINS' TOMATO SOUP OR CHICKEN BROTH—With rice; packed in sanitary cans containing 14 to 15 ounces; this sale, dozen, 79c; each, 7c

A Special Sale of Extra Fancy Watermelons for this sale, each, 89c

Large, and usually sell at 50c; Extra Fancy CALIFORNIA LEMONS—This special sale, doz., 19c

EXTRA FANCY CALIFORNIA ORANGES—Dozen, 39c

A SPECIAL SALE OF TOMATOES—The best brand Red Ripe Solid Pack in cans containing 2 lbs. of tomatoes; the regular price is 10c a can; this special sale, 92c a dozen; can, 8c

A SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH LIMA BEANS (FLAGEOLETS)—These are the regular size cans; our regular price 19c per can; this special sale, dozen, $1.39; can, 12c

CORN—"Connewago" brand, in No. 2 cans; dozen, 91c; can, 8c

CORN—"Jessamine" brand, in No. 2 cans; dozen, $1.14; can, 10c

EARLY JUNE PEAS—"Connewago" brand; No. 2 can; our price, per can, 9c; dozen, $1.04

GRATED MAINE CREAM SUGAR CORN—"Lily White" brand; can, 16c; dozen, $1.81

"LILY WHITE" EARLY JUNE PEAS—Very fine flavored; No. 2 can, 13c; dozen, $1.46

SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS—"Lily White" brand; No. 2 cans; per can, 15c; dozen, $1.69

GARDEN SWEET PEAS—"Lily White" brand; finest Sugar Peas; No. 2 can, 16c; dozen, $1.81

WRINKLED PEAS—"Lily White," dozen, $1.93; can, 17c

BOOTH'S BALTIMORE SPINACH—No. 2 can; this sale, 12c; dozen, $1.18

SWEET PICKLED PEACHES — Finest quality; packed in quart jars; each, 74c

HOME-MADE FRESH FRUITS—"La Forge" brand; finest quality; Pears, Red and White Cherries, Red Raspberries, Quinces, Strawberry; quart glass jars; Macy's price, per jar, 64c; per dozen, $7.48

HAWAIIAN SLICED PINEAPPLE, "DEL MONTE" BRAND—large glass jars, each, 49c

"LILY WHITE" BRAND COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON — Finest packed; in 1-lb. tall can, 21c

"FARMSIDE" BRAND TINY GOLDEN WAX BEANS—No. 2 cans; dozen, $1.51; can, 13c

How to reduce your fire premiums 50% to 80%—

HUNDREDS of commercial establishments owning and occupying their own buildings in and around New York are *wasting thousands of dollars* in excessive insurance premiums.

These concerns are run by keen, able, alert business men.

They know how to buy most things *right*. But when it comes to fire insurance they have fallen down fearfully—simply *because they lack facts.*

The following statements should be full of *meat* for business men.

Read them carefully. It may mean the saving of thousands of dollars to *your concern.*

The statements we propose to prove are these—

Ftrst:—That the Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler System usually saves from 50% to 80% in insurance premiums and is the most economical proposition ever presented to the business men of America.

Second:—That these savings are sufficient to pay for the sprinklers in three to seven years. You can have the Grinnell put in free and let the insurance savings pay the bill!

And here are the facts—stubborn and incontrovertible statements—from men who know!

"As soon as the Sprinkler System was completed, our rate was cut from $1.50 to 20c." STROMBERG-CARLSON TELEPHONE MFG. CO., Rochester.

"Our plant has been Grinnell Sprinkler equipped for about eight years, during which period our insurance rate has been reduced more than 90%." PEERLESS MOTOR CAR CO., Cleveland, O.

"Have had Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler System about 20 years. It has reduced our insurance premiums 80% to 90%, and these reductions paid for the system in about five years." REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N.C.

"The reduction in insurance over what we paid on an unsprinklered risk is about 80%." DAVIS SEWING MACHINE CO., Dayton, O.

"Have been equipped with Automatic Sprinklers since the building was erected five years ago. Have had one fire with no loss. The percentage of reduction in our insurance premiums was 75%." GIMBEL BROS., N.Y.

"Have been equipped with Grinnell Sprinklers 6 years. During that time, loss by fire has been only $200. When we installed Grinnell System, our rate was reduced from $1.11 to $0.06." LINK BELT CO., Chicago.

We could go on and fill this page with similar statements from concerns of equally high standing. But what's the use? If six such statements fail to impress a business man with the necessity of investigating the proposition—a hundred such statements would be equally impotent.

Every one of the concerns mentioned is an experienced buyer of the most expensive business equipment. They thoroughly investigated automatic sprinkler equipments before deciding on the Grinnell. We believe any one of them will tell you that they would rather have the Grinnell at its price than any other system at any price.

Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler Head

The Sleepless Fire Watchman (In Action)

GRINNELL

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM

The Shop-assembled System

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. FRANCK, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office............Times Square
Times Annex..43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown............7 Beekman Street
Wall Street............2 Rector Street
Harlem..........263 West 125th Street
Bronx.........149th St. and Bergen Ave.
Staten Island....Ferry House, St. George
Jersey City...........538 Jersey Avenue
Long Island City.....363 Jackson Avenue
Hoboken.............61 Second Street
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DETROIT..................826 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO...........742 Market Street
LONDON.......Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS..........182 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Subscription Rates:

Postage free in United States, Canada, Mexico, Panama, Canal Zone, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Shanghai.

	1 Yr.	1 Mo.
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to them to any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Daily Edition, 50c. per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, directly to the Publication Office, or telephone Bryant 1000.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1915.

A PATIENT PEOPLE.

In patience and in tolerance we surpass all other peoples on earth. If that be a virtue then we may exalt ourselves. Committed in Berlin, a crime in motive and character like the murderous assault upon Mr. MORGAN would have been followed by the arrest of large numbers of Americans. Even though the perpetrator had been, like Mr. MORGAN's assailant, evidently a crack-brained zealot, our Embassy would have had to labor day and night for weeks to deliver from confinement Americans having not the remotest connection with the crime and void of all sympathy with it. There is no thought of any such procedure here, there is no talk of conspiracies, it is the practically unanimous judgment that the man calling himself HOLT was of unsound mind and that he alone was responsible for his act. We note with surprise and regret, but without indignation, the strangely ambiguous tone of the comment of the German-American newspapers upon the assault. They condemn it, of course; every one must do that, but justify and defend the evil agitations that worked upon the diseased mind of HOLT until he took it upon himself to act.

An appeal has been made to the Mayor to remove from the billboards of the city the mischievous, lying posters urging that a stop be put to the export of arms and munitions of war. It is not to be wondered at that these posters have provoked protest, but they are only the symbol and outward evidence of a reprehensible spirit working almost unrebuked among us which would in any other country have been stamped upon at the outset. Ignorant and foolish women, whose emotions have been played upon and used for their own purposes by designing agitators, are the nominal authors of this poster demonstration. The real instigators keep in the background. Men have been sent among us who have engaged almost openly among our people in conspiracies to serve the ends of a foreign power. These men have paid little regard to our laws, and none whatever to the requirements of that decent behavior which is expected of strangers. They have sometimes employed criminal means, they have too often resorted to methods that were little short of criminality. There has been no end of prying into our affairs, of spying upon individuals and upon the business of firms and corporations. In this service passports bearing the seal of our Government have been forged or falsified, and there is a good deal of evidence that in other ways our neutrality laws have been set at naught. We do not refer here to those who came to engage in the propaganda carried on by public utterances upon the platform or through the press. While that work has been carried on with unseemly persistence, nobody has had any idea of checking or suppressing it, for the reason not only that we were quite willing to hear what these gentlemen had to say but because it very early became evident that the propaganda was defeating its own ends—it worked just the other way from the intent of those who carried it on.

The labors of agitation which we have in mind have been of a more secret nature. The agitators have often worked through suggestion, as in the case of the posters of which complaint has been made to the Mayor. The agents of that propaganda have put into the heads of foolish women who are quite incapable of understanding the questions of law, of right, and of justice involved in the export of war supplies, a false and perverted notion of the matter. They have persuaded them that Americans engaged in this branch of manufacture and commerce are guilty of the "murder" of those against whom American war supplies may be used. When ideas of mercy and humanity find lodgment in such minds there is room for nothing else—they become impervious to just conceptions of law and propriety. So the women who have organized themselves "for strict neutrality" have been led to believe, and no doubt they do sincerely believe, many of them, that they are doing a holy work by covering the billboards of the city with posters that if our people were not so little given to passion and excitement would have been torn down as fast as they were put up. The real responsibility for such doings rests not with the misguided women of the organization but with those who have put them up to it.

The open propaganda was carried on with the evident belief that we needed help in making up our minds about the European war, the secret agitation in its thousand impudent forms has been conducted as though this Republic by organized work and effort could be made a mere annex to one of the Powers engaged in the war, that nine-tenths of our people who are out of sympathy with the purposes for which that nation has gone to war could be silenced by loud clamor or betrayed into such confusion of thought that help, not hindrance, for the Power in question would be the result. The underlying thought and purpose of the secret conspirators has been reflected in the tone of the German-American newspapers, which have seemed to be possessed of the idea that any expression of a want of sympathy with Germany was attributable to the gold or the influence of Germany's enemies. The history, the traditions, the institutions of our Government, the inborn and unchangeable sentiments of our people, their interests, their safety, their flag, have had small place or none at all in the thoughts or the speech of those who have so toiled to pervert public opinion here. The oath of allegiance which naturalized citizens take, the fealty which their children assume as of obligation at birth, have counted for nothing. Under our flag, under the protection of our laws, the agitators have engaged in multifarious activities, not for the promotion of our peace, our happiness, and our interests, but solely for an interest that, if furthered to success in its designs of extravagant ambition, would become a menace to our safety.

We unprotestingly put up with all this. Our patience and our tolerance are the best possible evidence that this is the freest of all countries, for in no other country would such tolerance be shown. The absolutely incomprehensible thing about it is why, when so many of those taking part in unseemly agitations have come here to enjoy the blessings of liberty, they should now be such ardent partisans of a Government that would put all of them in jail if they so abused their privileges within its jurisdiction.

NOT "MILITARISTIC."

Those ministers of the Gospel who, having mistakenly conceived the idea that there is a "militaristic" movement in this country, denounced it in their Fourth of July sermons might have found more suitable topics for the anniversary of our independence. There is no movement in this country which can be called "militaristic." We derive the formidable and unsightly adjective from a report of one of the sermons. It has become a matter of common knowledge that our means of defense are inadequate and steps are taking to compel their early improvement. That is a very different thing from militarism. There is no talk whatever of building up a huge army or creating a military machine which might in time become supreme. That sort of thing is militarism.

Some of the more practical clergymen have lately spoken wisely and with spirit in favor of strengthening our defenses. It is necessary that they should be strengthened. The lessons of the European war have happily had their due effect on the mass of the American people. In case of trouble, we should still have to rely on the patriotism of the people. But patriotism unsupported by a reasonable number of guns and a fair number of men well trained to their use would be hard put to it to protect itself. In the circumstances talk about the nation succumbing to militarism is sheer nonsense.

DAMN.

A contributor to The Sun grieves over the ignorance of those who assume that "tinker's dam" is a "profane expression." A tinker's dam, says he, was a chunk of dough or batter used before the days of muriatic acid to keep the solder from spreading; and as the solder commonly did spread nevertheless the tinker's dam was as nearly worthless as the common expression of disesteem for it implies. He differentiates it from the common or garden damn, and says, "There is no profanity about it."

But not to care a tinker's dam is just as profane as not to care a maverick damn, unbranded with ownership by tinkers or others. Taking the "n" out of damn does not take the curse off. If it is profane not to care a damn, it is just as profane not to care a whiffet, a jabberwock, a goop, or any other illegitimate and unsanctioned word. When one stentoriously enunciates his refusal to appraise the article under discussion at the value of a damn, he is not swearing or cursing; he is literally using bad language, for, in the sense he means, there is no such noun as damn. We know what a tinker's dam is, but what is a damn? When one says he does not care a whoop, he is far more definite, for there is such a thing as a whoop. Whence arose the idea that not caring a damn was being profane, and why do persons who do not care one plume themselves on their devilishness?

It is not profane, but it has the sound of being profane, and that is all that is needed. An individual who would not for the world have used blasphemous language used to relieve his feelings by pronouncing the name of one of WAGNER's operas in a tone that caused neighboring windows to fall in, and "Götterdämmerung" gave him as much satisfaction as if he had violated a commandment. And who was the man who always swore by CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS and JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM because they sounded so profane? There is an excellent Methodist in this town who severely reprehends profanity whenever he hears it, but who produces all the effect of shocking blasphemy by the embittered emphasis he lays on the exclamation, "For Government's sake!" Colonel ROOSEVELT plumes himself on his abstinence from profanity, but none of the unregenerate ever got such satisfaction out of a real cuss word as he does out of "By Godfrey!" No, tinker's dam belongs in the comfort-giving galaxy of profane refuges for the emotions; and that is the worst you can say of the other damn.

TWO COAL TRUST DECISIONS.

The decision in the Government's case to dissolve the Reading Company is interesting because it is on the facts. The Government lost its case because it did not prove what its complaint alleged. The Court "declined to find" that the company had violated the law by intention, and then proceeded to inquire whether it had violated the law by misadventure. The Court found no evidence that other producers had been injured, and no attempt was made to prove that the price of coal was excessive. There was no discrimination injurious to other producers, and nothing was shown that was extortionate or unreasonable. The rates for freight in particular were under regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission. There was no proof that the profits were unreasonable apart from the reasonableness of the process by which they were produced. The Court declined to go back before the reorganization of 1896, but made especial inquiry into the allegation that a monopoly in the coal trade was shown by the acquirement of unreasonable supplies of unmined coal. On this the Court ruled that as miners the companies were under the necessity of looking ahead and providing reserves of surplus coal lands even in large amounts.

The Reading is absolved on the very point which was adverse to the Lackawanna. The contract between the Lackawanna miners and carriers limited their transactions to themselves. That was found obnoxious both to the law forbidding restraint of trade and the law forbidding railways to carry commodities in which they are interested, thereby making competition with others unfair. In the Reading case the Government alleges that the similar contract is unlawful because of the absence of such limitation of business, thereby making the business monopolistic for lack of the limitation. Already the Lackawanna has taken steps to comply with the law. It is only the irresponsible who can defy the terrors of the law. Those who have given hostages by investments of hundreds of millions of capital irremovably attached to the soil have no alternative but to accept the Court's interpretation of the law.

It is announced from Washington that the Reading case will be appealed. It is difficult to see how the Government could hope to succeed on an appeal on the facts. The only appeal on facts is by contrary evidence, not by an appeal to other opinions on the same state of evidence.

JANE ADDAMS COMES HOME.

Every one will be glad to welcome Miss JANE ADDAMS back, and this includes those of her admirers and well-wishers who were sorry to see her go. These will hope that the next time there is to be a demonstration of the folly of those who think peace can be brought about by stopping a war it will fall to the lot of some one less generally respected than she is to make it. For Miss ADDAMS is a citizen too highly valued for any one to see her engaged in such melancholy enterprises without a feeling of pain.

Her tour of the European Chancelleries for the purpose of urging them to make peace has been of service to the world. It has shown to all thinking persons in an objective way the weakness and silliness of those who clamor for an ending of the war on any terms, without regard to what that implies. She does not know it, but she and they have been doing what they could to bring about not peace, but war. They have been asking the democratic nations of Europe to drop their arms and give Germany time to make the next attack, warned by this experience what mistakes to avoid and how to make the next onslaught more deadly and certain. They have asked, though they do not know it, for a truce in which each nation will work feverishly for the resumption of the battle on more terrible terms. Fortunately for the world, Germany in planning her attack made certain great mistakes which went far to neutralize the effect of her great and fearful preparation for it. These mistakes she will not commit again if the nations she imperils give her, under the false name of "peace," time and opportunity for the next assault upon the world.

All this Miss ADDAMS has presented in concrete form. For months we have seen her flitting from capital to capital, asking the nations to lay down their arms. She has asked France to lay down its arms, that a few years hence Germany may make her way to Paris without being deflected at the Marne. She has asked England to stop fighting, that Germany may make her next warfare on the coast and on English shipping surer and fatal. She has asked Russia to give in, that in a few years Germany may be strong enough to enable Austria to conquer the gallant little kingdom of Serbia. Everywhere she has been met with courtesy, and her errand has been futile.

On her return she is welcomed chiefly by those who think she has been doing a great work for peace. She has, in fact, been doing what she could for war, and not only for war, but for the ultimate downfall of democratic institutions in Europe and for the extinction of the "little peoples"; for more bloodshed, for more militarism, for the policy of conquest; for new Belgiums, more Serbias, for Lusitanias without end. It is well that the demonstration of the sad folly of peace-at-any-price should be given, but it is much to be regretted that it was JANE ADDAMS who gave it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Relation of Style to Education.

Too much attention should not be given to the dubious grammar, clumsy locutions, and muddled thought that mark the letters written by Mr. MORGAN's assailant to his father-in-law and the Washington papers. For a highly educated man to write as badly as this might, indeed, be evidence of mental deterioration, but in itself such evidence is by no means proof of insanity, for between collegiate training and literary ability there is no close or necessary connection.

Not infrequently the possessors of several or many degrees have not devoted anything like as much study to the art of putting words on paper as have others of less schooling or next to none at all. In a very large number of cases really learned men never attain a tolerable "style," and examples of their failure are lamentably abundant in every professional journal and in the books written by professional men. In the Victorian era there was a group of scientists whose writings were in every way worthy of the eminence of the authors, but in this respect, as in so many others, DARWIN, TYNDALL, HUXLEY, and SPENCER stand far above the great majority of their successors.

On the other hand, natural talent for expression has made admirable writers out of many men whose "early advantages" were of the slightest. HOLT or MUENTER, if that be his real name—seems to have been a hard-working student, but the fact that the teaching of what was probably his native tongue has constantly been his chosen means of earning a livelihood hints that his powers of acquisition by study were small.

His letters are not those of an illiterate in the ordinary sense of that word, and they are in little or no more need of "editing" to make them into decent English than are half, perhaps three-quarters, of the letters that come to newspaper offices from people whose business is something else than writing. More is probably shown by how than by what Holt wrote. The strong tendency of his lines as they cross the page to rise above the level at which they started would be regarded by some psychiatrists as significant of a grave mental disturbance, and none of them would consider the peculiarity meaningless.

Probably Hostile to Change.

That the recent protest of the English scientists against the Government's refusal or failure to utilize their offered services has not been wholly without effect is indicated by announcement from London that Admiral Lord FISHER has been made Chairman of an "Inventions Board" now in process of formation. It is, however, highly characteristic of the spirit about which Sir WILLIAM RAMSAY and the other leaders of British science complained that a man like this veteran naval officer should be put at the head of the new board.

The Admiral is of eminence, and generally recognized competence, in his own domain, but there is no reason, or at least none known at this distance, for crediting him with any particular fitness as a judge of new devices for conducting war on either land or sea. On the contrary, it is just such officers as he that have an inveterate habit of looking coldly always, and scornfully or resentfully often, on proposals to change the methods to which they have been accustomed or to substitute others for them.

Presumably Lord FISHER was selected for the place because of the familiar feeling that a "practical man" is needed to guide and control those who from lack of experience such as his are called "mere theorists" and "amateurs." Yet it is to the theorists and amateurs that most of the progress made in every art and industry has been due, and the craft of seamen is perhaps more indebted to them than any other. Almost everything on modern ships that differentiates their construction and their navigation from those of other days is the work not of sailors but of landsmen, and all the changes have been made in the face of bitter opposition of the wise professionals.

With a man as "practical" as Lord FISHER at the head of the Inventions Board, would-be innovators are likely to have a hard road to travel. To him every suggestion of change will be viewed as a reflection on his own knowledge and skill, for both of which, with good reason, he has great respect. One can imagine him asking, under his breath, if not aloud, "Who are these landlubbers, that they should dare to teach me my business?"

Flower Pots That Fall.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had to witness yesterday a heavy flower pot falling within two feet of where a group of children were at play. In a crowded city like this, any falling object is bound to hurt some one or cause unnecessary excitement, and therefore the city should prohibit the display of flower pots on window sills.

IRVING LEVISON.

New York, July 1, 1915.

PLAYGROUND STREETS.

An Experiment to be Extended in the Congested Districts.

Aeolian Hall, New York, July 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Summer I made the suggestion to the Mayor of setting aside certain streets in the city, especially in the congested neighborhoods, as "playground streets," so that the little ones would have some place where they could romp and play without the danger of being maimed or killed. There had been much agitation at the time in regard to suitable playgrounds, some people suggesting the cleaning up of vacant lots; others advocating the increase by the city of the number of neighborhood playgrounds, but both of these excellent suggestions could not be carried out, one because of a lack of vacant property in the congested districts, and the other because the financial obligations of the city would not permit of the purchase of available park sites.

The Mayor approved of my plan, and referred it to the Police Commissioner, with the suggestion that it be given a trial. Commissioner Woods also approved of the idea, and last Summer certain streets in Manhattan and Brooklyn were closed to traffic between the hours of 2 and 6 each day. The Commissioner felt that each playground street should have a supervisor or "play leader," whose duty it would be to suggest and lead the children in their games, the supervisors to be appointed by the Playground Association and to serve without remuneration.

This plan was a modification of my original idea, which was to close off certain streets where traffic was light and conditions would permit, such streets to be closed from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. by a barrier or rope supported by standards at each end, and a small sign to be placed in the centre reading about as follows:

> Playground Street.—This street closed during the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. Drivers of vehicles loading or unloading on this block shall lead their horses by the bridle slowly and carefully, and must leave the block in the same manner without delay. Automobiles and pleasure vehicles prohibited.

My idea was to have the policeman on whose post the playground street was located "supervise" inasmuch as he would watch for rowdyism. I felt that the little children would prefer to play in their own way, with the big officer near by keeping his eye over them. This would take very little time of the policeman, and would have a salutary effect on the big brothers who might become rough in their games. The police officer assigned to the block each day could put up and take down these barriers, just as the traffic policemen do now.

The Mayor and the Commissioner are to be commended for their promptness in giving the idea a trial, and all interested are happy to report that it has proved wonderfully successful. The Commissioner reports that, under the plan in effect last Summer, 80 per cent. of the street accidents to children were eliminated, and this Summer he hopes to set aside 100 streets, whereas only 25 were closed off last year. The drawback has been a lack of supervisors, young men or women who will volunteer their services.

The number of lives lost annually in the city in street accidents is appalling. During the month of April 1,894 persons were injured by accidents on the streets, 1,306 were injured in the day and 588 during the night. Of the total number 688 were under 16 years of age. During May in New York City alone automobiles killed 30 persons, of whom 14 were under 16 years of age. The street affords the great majority of children the only means of obtaining health and recreation, and we should provide them with some measure of protection. I would suggest that the various Boards of Trade and Neighborhood Associations take up this matter with the Police Inspector of their respective districts under whose jurisdiction these street playgrounds have been placed.

THOMAS F. DALY.

What of Unmarried Women?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Cardinal Gibbons's letter to Mr. Nugent there is only one class of women dealt with—the married or to-be-married woman. For her there is, indeed, "glory enough" to be found in the opportunity to make a home, raise a family, and use to the full that "influence which a sensible matron exerts over her husband and sons."

But Cardinal Gibbons takes no account of the woman who has had no chance to marry, whose responsibilities in the parental home have debarred her from seeking the cloister, and who has had, therefore, to work for a living, yet who would like to feel, if only to the extent of one vote, she has the privilege of using her "inspired instinct" on the side of justice and truth.

I am not an advocate of woman suffrage, but this side of the question keeps me from opposing it.

B. B.

New York, June 28, 1915.

The Irish Force.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your today's issue of THE TIMES you have on the front page a large headline, "Ireland Has Sent 120,741 Men to the Front." While I do not for a moment wish to belittle the part Ireland is playing in the war, I think it only fair for you to publish the fact that this figure represents the total of Irish enlistments. A large number of these are yet untrained, and many of those who are trained are held in Ireland to guard their native shores and others are on duty at concentration camps in Ireland. All are willing to go to the front when needed.

ENGLISHMAN.

THE PASSPORT.

When the white cerements wrap this
  clay of mine,
When on my couch I lie
And give last audience, with closed
  ear and eye,
To such as may to me their steps incline;
  Mar not by any grief my pallid
    splendor.
The world is for the living. Go your
  way.
I ask not for your tears, nor hold
  less tender
The heart that joys today.
Think it no tribute to make sad your
  face.
Laugh and be happy yet a little space,
  For night comes on apace.

I care not greatly for your last apprais-
  ing.
Nor fame nor blame reach the ice-
  fortressed heart.
From scorn, from love, from need for
  kindly phrasing,
I lie a thing apart.
My wand'rings ended 'neath the sun and
  moon,
My pilgrim staff I laid aside right soon,
  And way-worn sandal-shoon.

Lonely my coming; lonely I return
  To that far bourne unguessed
Where seeking finds and journeying
  hath rest.
Across the bridge of stars that roll and
  burn
I seek a city that hath sure foundation
  And burning bastions, bathed in living
    light,
Where holy seraphs keep their stately
  station,
  In ranks serenely bright.
Here fades all tinsel of the rich, the
  great.
What passport brought from earth's
  forlorn estate
  Can win through such a gate?

O friend, if one there be whom I
  befriended,
If there was one kind word, one self-
  less deed,
One cup of water to young lips extended,
  One lift to bruised reed,
Lay on my bier that flower that cannot
  fade.
Heaven's portal I'll approach, with that
  displayed,
  Humble but unafraid.

VICTOR KILSPINDIE.

WHAT THEY FIGHT FOR.

Germany the Only Nation Whose Aim in This War Has Changed.

Newport, R. I., July 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Mr. Bryan's letter to Baron de Constant, transmitted through today's TIMES, there are two passages that arrest attention. No doubt they will be commented upon editorially before long, but I would be glad to bring them without fail to your attention.

One passage which really seems to attain to absurdity is this: "If the nations will only make known for what they are fighting they may find it possible to come to a satisfactory understanding." I think that each nation knows perfectly what all are fighting for, and those on each side know that no understanding that would be satisfactory to them could possibly be satisfactory to the others. Germany and Austria are the only ones that are not fighting for the same thing that they began fighting for. To understand what Germany began fighting for it is only necessary to read the German White Book, and in connection with that to consider two important facts. In that White Book the German Government states very succinctly that she approved and urged Austria to send to Serbia the ultimatum that was impossible of acceptance, and informed Austria that she, Germany, knew that that would bring war with Russia, and that war with Russia would mean war with France, but that nevertheless she would support Austria. That certainly smacked of pure and unadulterated aggression; and the two important facts that further exhibit Germany's intention beyond all cavil are these:

First—Germany was calling home her reservists from abroad actually before the assassination of the Archduke. I know personally a man who was domiciled in this country, but who in the middle of June, 1914, was called upon to join his regiment of scout cavalry, in which he was a Lieutenant. This shows what a shallow pretext that assassination was, especially as the assassins were Austrian subjects, and were tried before an Austrian court, and some of them were hanged and another was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years.

Second—Last Summer, before the acute complications with Serbia, the British fleet had been holding a review, after which it was to proceed north through the North Sea in two sections, one of which was to base upon one naval port and one on another. By a seeming coincidence, the German high sea fleet passed through the North Sea at the same time, and it was stronger than either section of the British fleet. The German Admiral had orders to attack and smash either one of those sections and then attack the other, after which, if possible, he was to proceed to Hamburg and escort an expeditionary force of some 20,000 men to the coast of England. The British Admiral, Jellicoe, may have got an inkling of this; at all events, he kept his two sections together, and the two fleets passed in easy gun range of each other, all cleared for action. It seems more than likely that, after crushing one section of the British fleet, even with the great advantage of concealed intentions and surprise, the German fleet would hardly be in a condition to attack the other, but in naval battles under present conditions a slight superiority may easily lead to the weaker force being quickly destroyed without much loss to the stronger; and in the circumstances of a carefully planned attack being suddenly delivered against the unsuspecting fleet of a friendly nation, a decisive victory could well be counted upon.

So, what Germany began fighting for is quite clear; what she is fighting for now is, almost, existence—though no one has any thought of crushing her as a nation. But the other nations are fighting to save themselves from any such onslaught again for some years to come. It is not to be expected, as suggested by Mr. Bryan, that the two combatant groups can come to any mutually satisfactory understanding.

The other passage in Mr. Bryan's letter to Baron de Constant that does not sound true and that undoubtedly aims to place matters in a misleading light is this: "I do not conceive it to be the duty of neutrals to decide at this time whether it is more cruel to attempt to drown noncombatants at sea than it is to endeavor to starve noncombatants on land." This implies that the two endeavors have been made; and the implication is certainly true. Germany has deliberately drowned many noncombatants, including women and children. And Germany has deliberately appropriated Belgium's food for her own armies, leaving the population without food to such extent that, but for the unexpected and unexpectable assistance rendered by American citizens and American organs of charity, many thousands of noncombatant Belgian men, women, and children would have perished. So, as the two crimes were committed by the same country, it is not at all necessary for neutrals to decide which is the more cruel. In that Mr. Bryan is quite right. But Mr. Bryan knows that his German sympathizers will attribute his allusion to starving noncombatants to the British blockade; and that is an absolutely false commentary. The German Government, while trying to advance the Continental blockade as an excuse for their submarine policy, laugh it to scorn, saying that they have ample food supplies. Even if they had not, it would not be a question of starving noncombatants; the German armies get the food first, the Government taking possession of it all; if 10,000 tons were imported, those individual tons might not go to the army, but they would liberate a large amount of what otherwise would have to go to civilians. Blockades of food and of everything else have been recognized as legitimate operations of war ever since methods of warfare have been under scrutiny and restriction—by us during the civil war, and by France during her war with China, in 1884, I think. In the latter instance the great German Chancellor, Bismarck, when questioned about it in the Reichstag, stated that that was an entirely proper and legitimate act of war. So the suggestion that England is starving noncombatants is wholly specious and false. That Germany has starved noncombatants is not denied by any one.

The two essential features of Mr. Bryan's letter then seem to be, one pointless and the other misleading.

NONPOLITICAL.

A Sacred Fad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An innovation in the pin world is about to appear in the form of a small white enamel dove bearing the words "World Peace" in black enamel. It will doubtless become the emblem of a great world fraternity, which should be the ideal of all nations. The universal wearing of such a pin is a kind of international morality, a "sacred fad," and will be one of the greatest factors in eliminating the prejudices and division lines. The world peace dove pin will represent the greatest ideal for which an individual, group, or nation can stand.

C. H. H.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 1, 1915.

"We Are Seven."

There are seven little girls and a widowed mother in the "D." household. Alphonsina, aged 17, is the eldest, and though she works hard at a bookbindery, her earnings average only between $4 and $5 a week. Trade training is to be arranged for her, however, by the Charity Organization Society, and this will increase her earning power. The next eldest sister is only 13, and the others are all ages down to the baby of 16 months. The mother has been home only a few weeks from an operation at a hospital, and must still be careful of her strength. A little sewing, which she does at home, provides a small income. Other assistance for this family is absolutely necessary, however, and the Charity Organization Society appeals for a fund of $100 for them, every penny to be used for material needs only. Gifts should be made payable to the society and addressed to its office at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: Alexander McLane, $5; Mrs. George A. Brown, $2; "T. J. R.," $5; "W. F. C.," $5; Mrs. G. P. Slade, $15; Mrs. L. A. Cerf, $5; "A. C. W.," $250; Mrs. William H. Washington, $5; Henry Bischofsheimer, $4.

PERIL OF THIS MOST EGOISTIC NATION.

Not That Germany Should Ever Conquer It Physically, But in Spirit —Teutonic Sentimentality Opposed to American Downrightness.

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, July 5, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I do not belong to any of the suffrage or other woman's organizations in New York, may I say in your columns that for the honor of my sex, if for no other reason, I hope the Mayor will consent to the obliteration of those disingenuous posters addressing "American citizens," and so cunningly worded and signed as to produce an impression of representing the women of the United States? If the people that are spending their thousands so freely had come out frankly and stated that they were pro-German, and that the success of their propaganda would mean defeat for the Allies, short of ammunition, and victory for a nation that has nine-tenths of all the ammunition in Europe, then at least we should have the sheep separated from the goats; we could put it down to masculine influence over the weaker female vessel, which at least was trying to be honest, and let it go at that.

But I hold that such a poster, flaring from every billboard, is a defamation of patriotic American women, and a distinct blow to the cause of suffrage. It will not only antagonize men, who alone have the power to grant the franchise in those States still obdurate, but disgust thousands of women not yet won over to the cause, and far too intelligent not to know the precise meaning behind those lying and hypocritical words. For if that poster were really representative of American women it would mean that American women were traitors to their country, just as all pro-German American men, whatever their descent, are traitors, whether they realize it or not. What was the cause of the roar of indignation that went up all over the United States on Aug. 1? Anti-Germanism? Not a bit of it. If Russia had made the declaration of war the roar would have been as immediate and as loud. It was the spontaneous protest of the spirit of democracy against an arrogant autocracy that dared to plunge Europe into war and the world into panic, without the consent of the people; the manifest of a mediaeval power by an ambitious and unscrupulous group over millions of industrious, peace-loving men who had nothing to gain and all to lose.

It has been pointed out over and over again how diametrically opposed are the German and American ideals; therefore, it seems incredible that every American who champions the cause of a powerful and sublimely egoistic nation does not realize that what he hopes to see is not only the victory of the German arms in Europe, but the eventual destruction of democracy, the annihilation of the spirit of America as epitomized in the Declaration of Independence. I have not the least apprehension of immediate war with Germany, any more than of physical defeat at her hands did she, with the rest of Europe prostrate, make a raid on our shores; but it seems hardly open to question that with Europe Prussianized, we, the one heterogeneous race, and always ready to absorb and imbibe from the parent countries, should lose, in the course of half a century, our tremendous individual hustle, and gratefully permit a benevolent (and cast iron) despotism (not unnecessarily of our own make) to do our thinking, perhaps to select our jobs and apportion our daily tasks.

For that is what it almost amounts to now in Germany, and it is for this reason, no less than to escape military service, that so many millions of Germans have immigrated to this country. Unlike the vast majority of the bourgeois and lower classes, a kindly but stupid people, they were born with an alertness of mind and an energy of character which gave them the impetus to transfer themselves to a land where life might be harder but where soul and body could attain to a complete independence. Their present attitude is, however unconsciously, hypocritical, but it is not altogether as traitorous as that of the American born, who has not the excuse of that peculiar form of sentimentality which has fermented in Germans at home and abroad during this period of their Fatherland's peril. It is this curious and wholly German brand of sentimentality which is the cohering force in the various and extraordinarily clever devices by which modern Germany has been solidified. It is a sentimentality capable of rising to real exaltation that no other nation is capable of, and that alone should make the American pro-German pause and meditate upon a future United States where native individualism was less and less reluctantly heading for the iron jaws of the Prussianized American machine; and, furthermore, upon the weird spectacle of the real gladiatorial contest—German sentimentality wrestling in a death grapple with American downright unpicturesque common sense.

During the seven years that I lived in Munich I learned to like Germany better than any State in Europe. I liked and admired the German people; I never suffered from an act of rudeness, and I never was cheated out of a penny. I was not even taxed until the year before I left, because I made no money out of the country and turned in a considerable amount in the course of a year. When my maid went to the Rathaus to pay my taxes, (moderate enough,) the official apologized, saying that he had disliked to send me a bill, but the increased cost of the army compelled the country to raise money in every way possible. This was in 1908. The only disagreeable German I met during all those years was my landlord, and as we always dodged each other in the house or turned an abrupt corner to avoid encounter on the street, we steered clear of friction. And he was the only landlord I had.

I left Munich with the greatest regret, and up to the moment of the declaration of war I continued to like Germany better than any country in the world except my own.

The reason I left was significant. I spent, as a rule, seven or eight months in Munich, then a similar period in the United States, unless I traveled. I always returned to my apartment with such joy that if I arrived at night I did not go to bed lest I forget in sleep how overjoyed I was to get back to that stately and picturesque city, so prodigal with every form of artistic and aesthetic gratification. But that was just the trouble. For as long a time after my return as it took to write the book I had in mind I worked with the stored American energy I had within me; then for months and in spite of good resolutions and some self-anathema I did nothing. What was the use? The beautiful German city so full of artistic delight was made to live in, not to work in. The entire absence of poverty in that city of half a million inhabitants alone gave it an air of illusion, gave one the sense of being the guest of a hospitable monarch who only asked to provide a banquet for all that could appreciate. I look back upon Munich as the romance of my life, the only place on this globe that came near to satisfying every want of my nature. And that is the reason why, in a sort of panic, I abruptly pulled up stakes and left it for good and all. It is not in the true American idea to be too content; it means running to seed, a weakening of the will and the vital force. If I remained too long in that lovely land—so admirably governed that I could not have lost myself, or my cat, had I possessed one—I should in no long course yield utterly to a certain resentfully admitted tendency to dream and drift and live for pure beauty; finally desert my own country with the comfortable reflection: Why all this bustle, this desire to excel, to keep in the front rank, to find pleasure in individual work, when so many artistic achievements are ready-made for all to enjoy without effort? For—here is the point—an American, the American of today—accustomed to high speed, constant energy, nervous tenseness, the uncertainty, and the fight, cannot cultivate the leisurely German method, the almost scientific and impersonal spirit that informs every profession and branch of art. It is our own way or none for us Americans.

Therefore, if loving Germany as I did, and with only the most enchanting memories of her, I had not immediately permitted the American spirit to assert itself last August and taken a hostile and definite stand against the German idea (which includes, by the way, the permanent subjection of woman) I should have been a traitor, for I knew out of the menace I had felt to my own future, as bound up with an assured development under insidious influences, what the future of my country, which stands for the only true progress in the world today, and a far higher ideal of mortal happiness than the most benevolent paternalism can bestow, had in store for it, with Germany victorious, and America (always profoundly moved by success owing to her very practicality) disturbed, but compelled to admire.

The Germans living here, destitute as their race seems to be of psychology when it comes to judging other races, must know all this; so I say that they are traitors if they have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. If they have not, and dream of returning one day to the fatherland, then I have nothing to say, for there is no better motto for any man than: "My country, right or wrong."

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

BRITISH LABORER'S FOLLY.

Effects of Rising Wages Are Less Work and More Drink.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an Englishman of no particular standing, but one who hopes to be within a few weeks causing all the trouble I may to a Government not the British, allow me to take exception to the statements of the English trade unionist of thirty years' standing in Brooklyn. From his opening remarks it is evident he belongs not to the representative majority of the decent British Labor Party, but to the noisy minority that is now getting such unsavory notice in the press of America.

Most impartial observers will see little to quibble at in your recent editorial on the British labor crisis. That labor has been oppressed in England is no more or less true than it has been oppressed in France, Germany, Belgium, or Colorado. The fruits of labor's struggles in England seem to have been if anything more rich than in other lands and its offense seems likely to be more rank.

It is no sweeping generality to say that under the leadership, or, as our friend seems to suggest, the incitements of trade union officials, the chief result of the gradual rise in wages in Britain has been less work and more drink. The miners' time sheet and the drink bill of Britain, chiefly for beer, stares us in the face.

The percentage of workers taking advantage of the numerous facilities for self-advancement in technical schools is practically negligible. Led by such undiscerning bigots as Hardie or Macdonald they have blindly followed a path that leads only to class prejudice and parochialism. Had they the patriotism of the Germans or the intelligence of the French the war today would be measurably nearer its finish.

Let me except from the above indictment the hundreds of thousands of decent artisans, miners, mechanics, and laborers who with their far more oppressed brothers of the counting house and counter have joined Kitchener's army and are dying by scores "somewhere in France." Who would deny that they have seen dimly what England stands for? None will deny that the real fight for freedom is being fought more cleanly in Flanders than among the striking car men and dockers of London.

GEORGE J. COX.

New York, June 29, 1915.

PORTO RICO'S HERITAGE.

Another View of the Labor Troubles in the Island.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With all friends and natives of Porto Rico I rejoice that you saw fit to give some space to the letter of J. C. Bills, Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Labor of the island. And the reason I exult upon his letter is not because he presents in a good light the grievances of Porto Rico, my native island, but because he brings them to the front in a forum so popular as THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The fact is that Mr. Bills, Jr., gives too much credit in his letter to his superiors in the Porto Rican Government for work which they have not rendered in the proper adjustment of differences between capital and labor. To say as he does that, inasmuch as wretched peonage is a heritage of former times in an island thickly populated, the problem is unsolvable, is to throw up his hands in the presence of hard obstacles.

All those familiar with the development of the recent difficulties between the Porto Rican hacendados and peons are perfectly aware that, had Governor Yager assumed from the beginning of the troubles a conciliatory attitude toward the contending parties, the differences would have been early adjusted without further friction. The Governor tried to wash his hands at the outset of the difficulties, saying publicly that he was neutral on the premises, and when the laborers went on strike on the plantations he sent the police to smite them as anarchists and disturbers of the peace.

It is true that Porto Ricans and Americans living on the island disagree on many major and minor details affecting their welfare and standing, but they are in perfect accord as to Governor Yager's lack of diplomacy.

RAFAEL PEREZ.

New York, July 1, 1915.

The Unlined Man.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to make a few remarks regarding the styles of unlined clothing for men. Formerly a man took a little pride in wearing a suit that was pressed and fitted in a becoming manner. Recently I have noticed a tendency to dress in a slouchy manner. Suits look wrinkled and baggy. In fact, I have seen some men wearing the so-called new style suits that look as if they were pajamas.

J. L. FITZHUGH.

New York, July 1, 1915.

WOMEN ASK VOTES AT LIBERTY'S FEET

Read an Appeal at the Base of Bartholdi Statue on Bedloe's Island.

PARADE ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Suffragists Hold Street Meetings on March to Columbus Circle to Advocate Their Cause.

The suffragists of the city, representing the Empire State Campaign Committee, had the finest procession yesterday of all their parades, in celebration of the Fourth of July, and in connection with the reading of the women's "Appeal for Liberty."

The celebration began when the yacht Tourist, nearly hidden under suffrage banners, carried the officers of the five organizations, composing the Empire State Campaign Committee, to Bedloe's Island at six o'clock yesterday afternoon to hear the appeal read at the foot of the big Statue of Liberty. The sun came out brilliantly as the closing words of the appeal were sounded, and a band struck up the Star-Spangled Banner.

"What says the Goddess?" called Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, looking up at the mammoth Bartholdi figure, and almost before she could utter the words a voice from the statue replied: "Votes for Women." It was a little trick that had been arranged by the Rev. Allan McCurdy high up in the statue.

Program for Demonstration.

The suffrage demonstration was under the auspices of the five great suffrage organizations of the city forming the Empire State Campaign Committee. These are the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, Mrs. Raymond Brown President; the Collegiate League, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany President; Woman Suffrage Party, Miss Mary Garrett Hay President; the Equal Franchise Society, Mrs. Howard Mansfield President, and the Men's League, James Lees Laidlaw President. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, is the founder and head of the Empire State Campaign Committee.

The demonstration was arranged by the Press and Publicity Council of the Empire State Campaign Committee, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse Chairman.

The "Appeal for Liberty" was written by Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, and was signed by the five Presidents of the organizations forming the committee. It was read by Miss Margaret Wycherly dressed as a Goddess of Liberty. After pointing out the political discrimination against women, the appeal, which was addressed "To the men of New York," continued:

We therefore appeal to you, in the name of justice and fair play, for relief from the intolerable position in which we are placed.

We protest that no Government is just which taxes and governs half its people without their consent.

We protest that no Government is efficient which is guilty of so absurd a discrimination as that of putting a vote in the hand of male paupers and denying that privilege to at least a third of its taxpayers; of counting the opinion of illiterate males, and denying that count to the 41,000 women teachers of the State.

We protest that no Government is sound which pretends to secure the highest welfare to its people, yet pays no heed to what half its people want.

We protest that no Government is logical which elevates half its people regardless of qualifications to sovereignty and condemns the other half to political subjection.

Justice gave you the vote. In the name of that same great virtue, we ask you to give it to us!

The appeal was made in the name of the "foremothers," of the women of Colonial days, of the Women of the Revolution, and of the women of today. It was signed by Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Brown, Miss Hay, Mrs. Mansfield, and Mrs. Tiffany, heads of five suffrage organizations.

City Officials Invited.

A hundred city officials were invited to be present at the ceremony on Bedloe's Island, and Miss Jane Addams, just arrived from Europe, was asked to be the guest of honor. Invitations were also sent to the various yacht clubs of the city asking them to take part in the celebration and send boats decorated with the suffrage colors.

Leaving the island after the reading of the appeal, the suffrage party was carried up the North River to 136th Street, where it disembarked and proceeded to Riverside Drive, just back of Claremont, to attend a mass meeting, at which Mrs. Catt spoke. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung by Miss May Peterson, and Miss Wycherly again read the appeal.

This was the beginning of the demonstrations along Riverside Drive, and they ended late in the evening at Columbus Circle with a meeting and the reading of the appeal. In the procession was the Liberty Float drawn by four white horses, bearing the Goddess of Liberty (Miss Wycherly) and her attendants: Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, Amy Mali Hicks, Leila Wittler, Miss Callista Edward O'Neill, Miss Elizabeth Frazer, Miss K. Seaman, Mrs. John Williams, Miss Alice Read, Mrs. Margaret Owen, Miss Anita Hunt, Miss Agnes Pelton, Miss Janet Scudder, Miss Theodora Bean, and Miss Marjorie Benton Cooke. At the head of each horse marched a woman in white with a palm branch. They were four women sculptors of the city. The posing of the women on the Liberty Chariot was done by Miss Janet Scudder, the sculptor.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse as Grand Marshal led the parade, and after her came the standing committee and the officers of the Woman Suffrage Party. Following were the women of the party by Assembly Districts, and then the Liberty Float. Following the chariot were the German, French, Scandinavian, and Bohemian committees of the party. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of Manhattan Borough of the Woman Suffrage Party, was in charge of the arrangement of that contingent. Each marcher carried over her shoulder a lantern and wore a sash and the emblem of her party.

The Reception Committee.

Marshals assisting Mrs. Whitehouse were: Miss Emily Hooper, Marshal General; Mrs. Frank Stratton, Grand Marshal for the Woman Suffrage Party; Mrs. Alice Burke, Grand Marshal, east of Claremont; Mrs. H. K. Bender, Marshal on West Claremont; Miss Virginia Thorburn, Marshal for the First and Sixteenth Assembly Districts; Miss Fanny Lawson, Marshal for the Seventeenth to Thirty-first Assembly Districts; Mrs. E. C. Cohen, for the Seventeenth Assembly District; Miss Hermie Trost, Assistant Marshal for the German committee; Mrs. William R. Shepherd, Grand Marshal for the German committee; Miss Lavinia Dock, General Marshal for the Southern districts. Mrs. Leonora Hanna carried the party banner.

Receiving the guests on the boat bound for Bedloe's Island were representatives of the different organizations forming the Empire State Campaign Committee and the members of the Publicity Council, Mrs. Catt and the different presidents. Mrs. Raymond Brown, President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, was assisted by Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. Jessie H. Childs, Miss Hopewell and Miss Marion May. Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, President of the Collegiate League, was aided by Miss Eleanor Byrns, Mrs. Charles Darnton, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller and Mrs. Anne O'Hagan Shinn. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, was assisted by Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, Mrs. Theodore Rousseau and Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren. Mrs. John Blair acted for Mrs. Howard Mansfield, President of the Equal Franchise Society, with Mrs. William Bourke Cockran, Mrs. John O'Hara Cosgrave, Miss Caroline Duer and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens. The Men's League for Woman Suffrage had with its President, James Lees Laidlaw, William Harman Black, George Creel, Gilbert E. Roe and Charles E. Strong. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse had with her Miss Katherine Dreier, Miss Ida Proper, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid and Miss Rose Young.

The appeal was read five times during the march down Riverside Drive, at 104th Street, at Seventy-sixth Street and finally at Columbus Circle. Among the speakers at the different places were Mrs. Laidlaw, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Frances Brewer, Ferdinand Pecora and George Creel.

Controller Prendergast Speaks.

The little plaza at the north end of the Claremont was well filled with figures in white, each carrying a lantern, when the officers from the boat landed at the dock at the foot of 136th Street. The procession was to have started at 8:30 P. M., but the big float with the goddesses to carry the Appeal was late.

At 104th Street Controller Prendergast spoke, and made a strong appeal to the voters, speaking to them as "man to man," saying that the women were appealing not only to their patriotism, but to their chivalry, in asking them to vote "Yes" for the women's cause in November. Miss May Peterson, an American flag draped about her, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." Borough President Marks, riding by in a crowded automobile, stood up and waved his hat enthusiastically.

No attempt was made for numbers in the parade. Only members of the Woman Suffrage Party were supposed to take part, though others joined, and there were a number of men who marched with the women. A military band of twenty pieces played. There were eighty police to see that the women were not molested, but they received only the warmest welcome.

Mrs. Alice Burke and her yellow suffrage automobile were in the parade. Miss Marion May rode through the greater part of the parade standing on the running board of Mrs. Burke's car.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 3d, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.85 cents. Imported Beef, 11.76 cents per pound. —Advt.

MISS MORGAN'S AID DIES.

Miss Hattie Meyer Succumbs in Street to Heart Failure.

Miss Hattie Meyer, 35 years old, of 228 East Twelfth Street, a member of the vacation committee which conducted the open air celebration in East Thirty-ninth Street, helping Miss Anne Morgan and others, died during the celebration last night as she was walking in Thirty-ninth Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, where the festival took place. She succumbed to heart failure.

Miss Meyer arrived just as one of the dances in the street was started, and she fell to the sidewalk behind a row of onlookers. Several friends carried her into an office building. Captain Downey of the West Thirtieth Street Station summoned Dr. Small of the New York Hospital, but Miss Meyer died before his arrival. The merry-makers were not told of the death and the festivities went on.

COLLISION ON THE SOUND.

Bunker Hill, with 200 Passengers, Unhurt—Schooner Damaged.

When the steamer Bunker Hill of the Eastern Steamship Company arrived from Boston yesterday morning with 200 passengers, Captain Holmes reported that the ship had been in collision at 11:30 o'clock Saturday night with the three-masted schooner Abbie Bowker of Thomaston, Me., in a thick fog off Tarpaulin Cove, Mauschan Island, Long Island Sound.

When the vessels collided, the Bunker Hill stood by for fifteen minutes until the Captain of the schooner shouted through his megaphone that his ship was in no danger of sinking and the steamer resumed her journey to New York. The Bunker Hill sustained no damage and left again for Boston last night.

The schooner Abbie Bowker put into Vineyard Haven, Mass., yesterday afternoon with her bowsprit, figurehead and head gear carried away as a result of the collision.

The Bunker Hill was in collision in a fog on June 13 in the Sound with the steam yacht Vanadis, belonging to Chester K. Billings, in which both vessels were badly damaged.

ELKS LEAVE FOR COAST.

Special Train for New Yorkers Starts for Los Angeles Reunion.

Hundreds of Elks went to the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon to add to the merriment of 200 members of the order, who, many of them with their families, left on a ten-car special train at 2 o'clock to attend the Grand Lodge reunion at Los Angeles July 12 to 17.

The special was chartered by members of the United Lodges of the Southern District, B. P. O. E., comprising New York Lodge No. 1, Brooklyn Lodge No. 22, Staten Island Lodge No. 841, and Queensboro Lodge No. 878. It will stop at the Grand Canyon on the initial trip. On the return trip the tourists will be permitted to visit Salt Lake, Colorado Springs, and other places of interest. While on the Coast they will take in the Expositions at San Francisco and at San Diego.

Past Exalted Ruler Dr. William C. Miller of New York Lodge No. 1 had charge of the commissary car. John Fagan, who had much to do with the arrangement of the special, went with the party as far as Albany.

NEW YORK SUN HAS MOVED.

Paper Is Now Published from 150 Nassau Street.

The entire plant of The New York Sun has been moved successfully from the old red brick building at Nassau and Frankfort Streets to 150 Nassau Street, where The Sun was printed yesterday morning for the first time.

The transfer of the editorial department started on Saturday afternoon and was completed at 11 o'clock the same night, when the departure of the staff was celebrated by forty members. After ceremonies the newspaper men formed into single column order, with hands on each other's shoulders, and started down the stairway to march to the new abode of The Sun.

Accustomed to climbing stairs for so many years in the old building, it was natural for them to ascend the four flights to the editorial rooms at 150 Nassau Street for the first visit. The elevators will be used from now on, it was said.

PRINCE ITURBIDE MARRIES.

Heir of Maximilian Weds Miss Mary L. Kearney.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Prince Augustin Iturbide, who was chosen by the Emperor Maximilian as heir to the Imperial Throne of Mexico, was married here today to Miss Mary Louise Kearney, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. James eKarney. The Rev. J. M. Cooper of St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church, performed the ceremony.

Prince Iturbide is a cousin of General Eduardo Yturbide, now in Washington, who is favorably regarded by some officials of the Administration in connection with choosing a Provisional President of Mexico who would be satisfactory to the United States Government.

HOLLWEG'S DAUGHTER WEDS

Married to Chancellor's Adjutant at Her Father's Estate.

BERLIN, July 5, (via London, July 6.)—The marriage of Isle von Bethmann-Hollweg, the only daughter of the German Imperial Chancellor, to Count Zech-Burkersroda, the Chancellor's Adjutant, was celebrated today at Hohenfinow, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's estate near here.

The simple war ceremony was attended, aside from the family, only by the villagers, to whom Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg extended a general invitation. The Chancellor yesterday entertained the villagers and delivered a short speech in the course of which he said that the situation on all the frontiers and beyond was very favorable and justified joy and confidence.

SELWYN FORECASTS A THEATRICAL BOOM

"War or No War," Producer Says, "the American People Must Be Entertained."

TELLS HIS FIRM'S PLANS

New Plays Include "Rolling Stones," "Under Fire," "Back Home," "The Devil's Garden."

A prosperous theatrical season regardless of the duration of the war is predicted by Arch Selwyn of Selwyn & Co., for the theatrical year that will begin next month. In announcing the company's plans for the season yesterday Mr. Selwyn said:

"We believe that next season will be one of the most prosperous in the history of the United States, and we see no reason why the theatrical business should not prosper along with everything else. War or no war, the people of this country must be entertained. And with that fact in view Selwyn & Co. will start the ball rolling the middle of August and throughout the season will be more active than ever before."

The first offering will be a new comedy by Edgar Selwyn entitled "Rolling Stones." This will be presented Aug. 16 in the Harris Theatre, which the firm has under lease. Early in September a new play by Roi Cooper Megrue entitled "Under Fire" will be acted in the Hudson Theatre. Mr. Megrue was the author of one of the Selwyn successes last season, "Under Cover," and in addition to this play he has written two others that will be produced this season. "Under Fire" deals with a phase of the European war. Its cast will include William Courtenay, Frank Craven, and Violet Heming.

Irvin S. Cobb's "Back Home" stories are finally to be placed on the stage. Bayard Veiller, who wrote "Within the Law," has made the dramatization, which will be presented in October. The stories on which the play is based were originally published in The Saturday Evening Post.

An all-star cast of comedians will be assembled to appear in "The Mystic Shrine," a new farce by Avery Hopwood, who wrote "Nobody's Widow," in which Blanche Bates appeared some years ago and which was produced by David Belasco.

What should be one of the most interesting offerings of the group will be the production of a dramatization of W. B. Maxwell's widely discussed novel "The Devil's Garden." This production will be made in association with Arthur Hopkins, who saw the possibilities in the book and engaged Edith Ellis to dramatize it. Mr. Hopkins secured Norman McKinnel, the English actor who did such a splendid bit of character acting when he made his début here several season ago in "Rutherford and Son" in the Little Theatre, for the principal rôle.

The four plays presented by Selwyn & Co. in New York last season will be sent on tour. "The Show Shop," with George Sidney and Zelda Sears in the principal rôles, will tour the principal cities after an engagement in Chicago. The same will be true of "The Lie," with Margaret Illington in her original part. Five companies of "Twin Beds" will be sent out, and there will be two companies to present "Under Cover" in the larger cities.

Irvin S. Cobb will make another tour, giving his war lecture, "What I Saw at the Front."

Selwyn & Co. have adopted the procedure followed by most of the large producers of trying their plays out of town thoroughly before bringing them in for metropolitan presentation. Thus most of the plays tabulated above have already been acted for preliminary seasons in other cities, so that their producers feel reasonably sure of their merit.

"We have other plays under consideration," said Mr. Selwyn, "but this is a definite announcement of our actual intentions. We have already made contracts with a number of the most prominent stars available with a view of not only presenting the best plays we can get hold of, but the very best ensembles in each instance."

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES

These are the plays that continue in the Times Square theatres to amuse the stay-at-homes and visitors to Manhattan on July nights: Ziegfeld's 1915 edition of the "Follies," in the New Amsterdam Theatre; "It Pays to Advertise," one of last season's brightest farces, in Cohan's Theatre; "Twin Beds," in the Harris Theatre; "A Full House," in the Longacre, and the Behman burlesque show in the Columbia.

The new Palace bill includes a number of vaudeville's favorites. Amelia Bingham is back in her offering, "Big Moments from Great Plays." Orville Harrold sings selections from his most successful operatic roles. One of his encore numbers is "I'm Falling in Love with Some One," which the tenor made popular in "Naughty Marietta." Porter Emerson Browne's comedy playlet, "Married"; Emma Carus, assisted by Noel Stuart, in a new act; the Bell family of musicians, and Winsor McCay with one of his movie cartoons are other features of the program.

In the New Brighton Theatre yesterday Cecil Lean and Cleo Mayfield introduced a musical skit written by the former. John Hyams and Leila McIntyre appeared in Herbert Hall Winslow's musical sketch, "The Quakeress." "The Red-Fox Trot," a satire on the dancing craze, was another number. Sam and Kitty Morton gave their specialty, "Back to Where They Started."

The first motion picture in which Frank Daniels, the comedian of musical shows, is featured is being shown this week in the Vitagraph Theatre. It is entitled "Crooky," is in five parts, and shows the comedian in the role of an escaped convict, who breaks into society in borrowed clothes.

A picturization of Sir Gilbert Parker's novel, "The Right of Way," with William Faversham in the principal role, is the feature of the Strand Theatre's new program. The program also includes some more of the Aylesworth Canadian big game pictures and the usual topical and comedy films.

In the Eighty-first Street Theatre the feature pictures are entitled "Greater Love Hath No Man" and "In the Garden of Lies."

"The Birth of a Nation," the spectacular picture produced under the direction of D. W. Griffith, is to be seen in both the Liberty and Brighton Beach Music Hall.

The Lexington Players are presenting in Hammerstein's Lexington Avenue Opera House this week Eugene Walter's play, "Paid in Full." Carl Brickert and Minna Gombel are in the principal roles.

The Maurice Woods Revue and the Colonial Minstrel Maids head the new bill in Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. In the Twenty-third Street Playhouse "The Dancer" is the featured number. Mme. Dore and her singers give bits of grand opera in the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, and in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre pictures are shown.

Brooklyn Amusements.

An Irish-American bill is this week's novelty in the Prospect Theatre. All of the entertainers at least had Irish ancestors, as a perusal of their names will show. Maggie Cline is there in her most popular songs, Pat Rooney and Marion Bent in a sketch, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy in a comedy playlet, and James B. Donovan and Marie Lee.

Elizabeth Brice and Charles King head the program in the Bushwick Theatre. They dance and sing some of the songs they have made popular. Henry Lewis, Clifton Webb, and Dorothy Richmond are others on the bill.

Passengers from Liverpool.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the St. Louis from Liverpool were:

A. D. Abbott, A. H. Allen, Miss J. M. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Ballou, Hugh Black, Mrs. Florence R. Bond, Miss C. A. Bond, J. H. M. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. G. Brockway, Richard Burke, Miss H. M. Cooper, E. H. Davies, M. Eady, Miss Ethel Findlay, J. J. Foote, F. E. Galbraith, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Griswold, F. B. Holt, Miss G. Hunter, A. D. Jenkins, Miss F. E. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Judson, Captain and Mrs. John Leale, George Lyndoe, Mrs. H. L. Moody, J. J. Morgan, Stanley Mortimer, the Hon. Sylvia Fletcher, H. B. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Powell, Mrs. A. M. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sheldon, J. K. Street, D. A. Thomas, Mrs. M. Van Beuren, A. E. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Waring, Robert Watchorn, H. S. Worth, J. A. Wigmore.

MODERATE DRINKERS CAUSED INSOLVENCY

Temperance Life Insurance Was Meant for Abstainers, the Officers Say.

AFFAIRS TO BE WOUND UP

Ex-President Delano Says When Drinkers Joined, the Death Rate Increased 50 Per Cent.

The business of the American Temperance Life Insurance Association of New York, which was organized in 1889 to provide life insurance for total abstainers, has been made insolvent by the admission as policy holders of "moderate drinkers," its officers assert. The State Department of Insurance has taken charge of its affairs. A notice posted yesterday on the door of the main office at 253 Broadway announced this fact. The association had a branch office at 835 Broadway.

About three months ago all the officers, most of whom had been organizers of the association, which did business on the assessment plan, retired to permit the election of others who had agreed to put in money to place the business on a solvent basis. It was intended when this change was made to reorganize the association as a regular premium policy company, but conditions were found to be so bad that the reorganization proposal was dropped.

The Trustees adopted a resolution last Friday requesting the State Department of Insurance to liquidate the business. The reorganization plan had been undertaken by permission of the department, which for the last four or five years had been trying to have the affairs of the concern placed in a more satisfactory condition.

"There is owing about $80,000 in death claims, and about an equal amount of assets," said James J. Hoey, Deputy Superintendent of the State Department. "Nothing will be left with which to pay the 1,000 or more living policy holders."

Frank Delano of Montclair, N. J., who was President at the time the reorganization was proposed, said last night that a change in the business of the association some five years ago, when its absolute temperance principles were modified so that moderate users of liquors could become policy holders, caused the largest financial loss.

"Moderate drinkers were allowed to take out insurance," said he. "The deaths in this class were 50 per cent. larger than in the totally temperate, for whom the insurance was originally intended on the theory that persons of the better habits lived the longest. I objected to the change.

"Of course, under the total abstinence plan the rate was made low—about one-half to two-thirds the rate of the old-line companies. For this reason scarcely a policy lapsed. All stayed, and the business had to meet every policy practically, while assessments from new members did not meet the increasing old age claims."

Ex-President Delano's statement of the association's condition differed from the estimated figures given by the Deputy Superintendent of Insurance. Mr. Delano said that on Jan. 1, 1915, there were some 5,000 policy holders, representing $5,000,000 of business, with assets of $120,000 to $150,000.

Associated with Mr. Delano was the Rev. George C. Wilding, East Orange, N. J., Vice President; Stacey Wilson of 147 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, Secretary, and George W. Godward of 930 West End Avenue, Treasurer. None of the old officers, nor the State insurance officials knew the names of the officers elected three months ago.

MINISTER SULLIVAN REQUESTED TO RESIGN

He Is Expected to Take Phelan Commission's Hint in a Few Days.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—James M. Sullivan, American Minister to the Dominican Republic, has in effect been asked to resign his post as the result of an investigation conducted by a commission headed by Senator James D. Phelan of California.

The report of the commission, which was appointed by former Secretary Bryan, has been on file several weeks. Secretary Lansing a few days ago, by instruction of President Wilson, informed Mr. Sullivan that the report had recommended that he be permitted to resign. The Minister had a week in which to consider the matter, and his resignation is expected during the coming week.

While the Phelan report has not been made public, it is understood to censure Mr. Sullivan for indiscretions in the conduct of his office, though praising him for putting into effect certain reforms and having accomplished many things in the interests of the United States in the island. It calls particular attention to a letter written by Mr. Sullivan in which he referred disparagingly to the people of Santo Domingo. This letter, the commission held, impaired the future usefulness of the Minister at his post and led to the recommendation that he be permitted to sever his connection with the diplomatic service at the convenience of the State Department.

It is understood that the commission exonerated Mr. Sullivan of all charges affecting his integrity.

122,000 HEAR BRYAN AT FAIR

Former Secretary Discusses Our Task to End the War.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—An oration by William Jennings Bryan on "Universal Peace" was the feature of an elaborate program arranged for the third and concluding day's Independence celebration today at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Other speakers were Senator James D. Phelan, Congressman Julius Kahn, and Edwin Markham, the poet.

Mr. Bryan discussed the solving of democratic problems, the true measure of greatness, and the methods we should employ in dealing with other nations.

"I know of no better way to celebrate this day than to consider with you the work that lies before us," Mr. Bryan said. He declared that "the precedents of history are largely on the side of property, and that if the United States is to lead the world in the advance toward economic peace it must be guided by the principle that human rights come first."

"We cannot woo the world away from its woes by mental processes," he said, discussing the international situation. "They lack the warmth the present demands.

"The heart, overflowing with sympathy and animated by good will—this and this only—is equal to the delicate and difficult task for which a great nation has prepared itself."

His audience, he said, was the largest he ever had addressed. Exposition officials announced 122,000 admissions at 2 o'clock P. M.

Gov. Craig Leads Opening March.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 5.—The third Summer season of Grove Park Inn was inaugurated this evening with a ball in the great rock-walled assembly room. Society from all parts of the South was represented by the hundreds of visitors now here. Two hundred couples were in the opening march, which was led by Governor Locke Craig of North Carolina and Mrs. Charles M. Platt. The dancing room was bowered with rhododendron flowers, now in full bloom. Part of the dancing was on the veranda overlooking the golf course. A number of dinners were given before the dance, the hosts including Governor and Mrs. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Seely, Judge Junius G. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Robertson, and Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Miller.

SAMUEL THORNE DIES ON J. J. HILL'S YACHT

New York Banker Expires Suddenly at 80 on the St. John River, Quebec.

Samuel Thorne, the banker and capitalist, died suddenly of heart disease on Sunday on the yacht of James J. Hill, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Great Northern Railway Company, on the St. John River, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

Each year he took a fishing trip with the railroad man, and this year he seemed in his usual good health when he joined the yacht a week ago.

Mr. Thorne was born in Thornedale, Dutchess County, N. Y., and was the son of the late Jonathan Thorne, at one time a banker and leather manufacturer in this city. He joined his father in business, and in 1872 retired, and then became interested in the Pennsylvania coal fields, and at one time was President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Mr. Thorne was 80 years old, and his city home was at 914 Fifth Avenue, while he spent his Summers at the family homestead in Thornedale. He made this a model farm, and imported and bred Shorthorn cattle, of which he formerly had the finest herd in the United States.

Mr. Thorne was a Trustee of the Central Trust Company, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, and a Director of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, the Colorado and Southern Railway, the Great Northern Railway Company, the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, the Northern Securities Company, the New York Dock Company, and the Bank of America. He was a member of the Union League and Metropolitan Clubs, the Century Association, the Down Town Association, the New York Zoological Society, and the Automobile Club of America.

Mr. Thorne was a contributor to charity and a member of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church for many years. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Phebe Van Schooven, and by four sons and a daughter.

Gen. Marshall Clark Wentworth.

General Marshall Clark Wentworth, a veteran of the Civil War and widely known as a hotel proprietor, who for some time managed the Raymond Hotel in Pasadena, Cal., died at his home in Jackson, N. H., on Sunday, in his seventieth year. He was born in that city and was the son of the late William H. H. Wentworth, and a descendant from the William Wentworth who came to this country in 1636. General Wentworth enlisted before he was seventeen years old, in April, 1861, in the Fifth Maine Volunteer Infantry, re-enlisting in the First New Jersey Cavalry before the end of the war. He served in twenty-seven battles, among which were both battles of Bull Run, the Peninsula, South Mountain, Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Gettysburg. After the war he went into the hotel business and among others managed the Laurel House at Lakewood, N. J. His widow survives him.

RAIN SPOILS CELEBRATIONS.

Torrents in White Mountains Resorts Keep Tourists Indoors.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 5.—Torrents of rain nearly all day spoiled the holiday for the many tourists who had come to the White Mountains, and the celebrations at Littleton, Lancaster, and West Stewartstown were poorly attended. The principal events heretofore were the fireworks at various hotels, and the patriotic concerts and dancing in the evening.

The new eighteen-hole golf course at the Balsams, Dixville Notch, has been opened for the season, and several parties have motored up from other resorts to play over one of the finest courses in New England.

Miss Nell Todd of Newburyport, Mass., has arrived at the Crawford on a visit to General and Mrs. William A. Barron. Giles Todd of New York is also at Crawfords for a long stay.

Many motor parties made the Waumbek at Jefferson headquarters over the Fourth and remained for the concert this evening. Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Vietor and family, Mrs. William Steinway, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Schmidt, and General and Mrs. Anson G. McCook of New York will be of the Waumbek colony this season. Colonel and Mrs. Willis S. Payne of the Hotel Plaza are occupying General and Mrs. W. N. P. Darrow's cottage at the Profile House during July.

A new dancing pavilion at Echo Lake, with music by drums, banjos, and traps, will be a feature of the season at Profile, where tea dances will be given for the cottage and hotel guests and motor parties during the Summer. The musicians will augment the Profile House orchestra in the evening at the hotel.

The Maplewood cottage colony includes Charles Scheney of South Manchester, Conn., who has arrived with his family for the Summer. Mrs. Gardiner Greene Hammond has come from Santa Barbara, Cal., with her family and will occupy Cottage No. 10. I. F. Stone and family of New York have taken Sawyer cottage.

Mme. A. T. Barron will spend the Summer at the Twin Mountain House with Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Barron.

Miss Alice Howe of Worcester has joined Mrs. Frank Crawford at the Elm Tree Inn at Colebrook, where Mrs. James Ritchie, Mrs. Richard Belding, and Miss Virginia Belding of New York arrive today. Many golfers braved the rain on the links of the Bethlehem Country Club today, and Louis Agostini of the Racquet Club, New York, who will spend the Summer at the Sinclair House, is one of the early arrivals. Mrs. James Abbe and Miss Abbe of New York will spend the season at the Upland in Bethlehem. Mrs. Theodore Thomas will occupy her villa, Felsengarten, on the side of Mount Agassiz, and will entertain her sister, Miss Amy Fay.

Mrs. E. C. Jones of Houston, Texas, will be at her Summer home in North Conway this Summer and will give several large house parties. It is here that the annual reunion of Texas people spending the Summer in the White Mountains is held. The pageant at North Conway attracted many Summer visitors on Saturday and today, when townspeople in ancient costumes paraded despite the showers. Many motor parties came from aMdison, Chocorua, Tamworth, Jackson, Wonalancet, and other mountain resorts.

INNESES AGAIN INDICTED.

Charged with Fraudulent Use of Mails by Atlanta Authorities.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 5.—Victor E. Innes and Mrs. Ida Innes, his wife, were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury here today on charges of fraudulent use of the mails, based on letters alleged to have been sent to Mrs. Elois Nelms Dennis, formerly of Atlanta. Innes and his wife are held in San Antonio, Texas, pending a decision of the United States Supreme Court on the question of their extradition to Georgia on an indictment charging larceny after trust in connection with the alleged disappearance of funds of Mrs. Dennis's estate.

Mrs. Dennis and her sister, Beatrice Nelms have been missing from Atlanta for more than a year. They were last seen in San Antonio. Innes was taken from Oregon to Texas on a warrant charging him with the murder of the Nelms sisters, but that charge was dismissed by the Texas courts.

CITY BREVITIES.

William Schneiderman of 1,001 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx, was held yesterday pending an inquest into the death of Miss Hetta M. Haynes, of the Martha Washington Hotel. Schneiderman was chauffeur of the automobile that ran down Miss Haynes Sunday at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

In the Harlem Court yesterday Simeon Rotheimer of 222 East Eighty-ninth Street was held on a charge of having attempted to drag Margaret Kalmery, 14 years old, into his room and having struck Walker Bassine, who went to the child's aid.

George Brindle of Providence, R. I., was held for the Grand Jury in the Tombs Court yesterday, charged with having assaulted and robbed Julius Bunbala of Mountain View, N. J., in Park Row on Sunday. Bunbala was sent to the House of Detention.

Patrick Maloney, an Interborough Railroad foreman of 487 East 144th Street, was found dead yesterday in the rear yard of 483 East 144th Street. He is believed to have jumped or fallen from the roof.

SPRING-RICE AIDS GIRLS TO QUIT SHIP

British Envoy Cuts Red Tape for Prominent Young Women Threatened with Ellis Island.

BOTH UNDER 16 AND ALONE

One Is Daughter of Lord Moulton, P. C., of London, Former Judge of the Court of Appeal.

Because yesterday was a holiday two wealthy young English girls who arrived from Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis, narrowly escaped being detained on board for twenty-four hours and sent to Ellis Island with the immigrants early today.

They were under sixteen years of age, traveling alone, and, according to the United States laws, must go to Ellis Island. The first one was the Hon. Sylvia Fletcher Moulton, 15 years old, daughter of Lord Moulton, P. C., a retired Judge of the Court of Appeals. She was met at the pier by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and had come over under the care of Mrs. D. A. Thomas, wife of the recently appointed Commissioner of Munitions to the United States and Canada.

The Immigration Inspector informed the Ambassador of the law, and for a time it looked as if the girl would have to remain on the ship because of the official red tape. Finally she was released in charge of the Ambassador after the Inspector had telephoned to the officials at Ellis Island. Just as Miss Moulton left the pier the Immigration Inspector received an appeal from the mother of Gabrielle Hunter, 10 years old, a passenger in the first cabin, who had made her journey all alone from London. Mrs. J. Young Hunter is an English portrait painter, living at present at Southampton, L. I. The Inspector telephoned to Rutherford, N. J., and consulted Byron J. Uhl, the Deputy Commissioner of Immigration, and after a delay of an hour the girl was allowed to leave the ship with her mother.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice said he would bring the operation of the law to the attention of Secretary of State Lansing, who might confer with Secretary of Labor Wilson so that the Immigration Inspectors on the incoming liners might be allowed some discretion in adjusting the law to fit the case.

CALL EVELYN THAW TODAY.

Women Apply for Tickets of Admission to Court House.

It is expected that Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will arrive in this city some time today from her camp near Malone, N. Y., to testify against her husband, Harry K. Thaw, at the jury trial of his sanity which will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock this morning before Justice Peter A. Hendrick in the Supreme Court. It is probable that she will testify either late today or tomorrow.

While counsel for Thaw have asserted that they are indifferent about the attitude of Mrs. Thaw, it was said yesterday that much care was being given to the preparation of her cross-examination and that she might be kept on the stand under crossfire for a full court day. These reports have served to arouse great interest in Mrs. Thaw's appearance, and applications from women for admission to the court room when she takes the stand have come in by the hundreds. The court room is not large and no one will be permitted to enter it unless there is an empty seat.

The State has several other witnesses ready to testify at this time, and there is some documentary evidence yet to be submitted. Who the witnesses are, aside from Thaw, his wife, and the alienists, the State has not made known. As to Thaw, it has been generally understood that he would not be placed on the stand until the last day given to the presentation of the State's case. The State, it is understood, hopes to have all of its evidence in by the end of the week.

Special to The New York Times.

MALONE, N. Y., July 5.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will arrive in New York over the Delaware & Hudson road tomorrow morning about 8 o'clock. She left "Camp Jack" this evening shortly after 8 o'clock and went by auto to Lyon Mountain, where she will take the 9 o'clock train for New York. She was accompanied by her maid and several newspaper reporters. Clifford and her son Russell will stay at Chateaugay Lake, where Mrs. Thaw expects to return after giving her evidence in the Harry Thaw insanity proceedings.

Obituary Notes.

DAVID OCHS, a broker in business at 48 Wall Street, died on Sunday at his home, 83 West 103d Street, in his seventieth year. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, and came here when 16 years old. Mr. Ochs then became a clerk in a banking house and eventually entered the brokerage business on his own account. He was a member of the Riverside Republican Club and the Liederkrantz. His widow, a son, and a daughter survive him.

Mrs. MARY W. CONANT HARRIMAN, widow of Charles F. Harriman, died yesterday at her home in Framingham, Mass. She is survived by three sons, one of whom is William Avery Harriman of New Haven, widely known as a lawyer and a member of the Harvard Club of this city.

C. D. MASON, widely known as a sculptor, who died at his home in Mineola, L. I., was buried on Sunday in Melville, L. I. He was born in France in 1830 and came here when thirty years old. Mr. Mason's first work was on the old Vanderbilt mansion. He also did some of the carvings of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument and the Angels of Art at the entrance to Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Mason also worked on the Garden City Cathedral and the Philadelphia and Chicago Expositions.

Mrs MARY C. DISSETZ, 75 years old, wife of William J. Dissetz, a former Councilman of Spotswood, N. J., died on Sunday at her home in that city. She was born on the high seas of English parents, but had lived all her life in New Jersey.

EDWIN H. SELLECK, salesman for the E. Pritchard Company, wholesale grocers, of 327 Spring Street, died on Sunday at his home in Bellerose, L. I., in his forty-second year.

DAVID B. COLON, until eight years ago a Captain of an oyster boat, died on Sunday at his home in Great Kills, S. I., in his sixty-fourth year.

CHARLES E. BRYANT, 39 years old, manager of the South African Sales Company, and a native of Minnesota, died on July 1 in Chicago.

PHILIP STINER, founder of the New York, Japan, and China Tea Company, and more recently affiliated with the Mutual Life Insurance Company, died on Sunday at the Manhattan Square Hotel.

Mrs. MARIETTA G. GOLDEN, wife of W. Robert Golden, a newspaper man, died on Sunday at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital in Long Branch, N. J., following an operation for appendicitis.

SAMUEL LOCKETT, 46 years old, formerly chief engineer of the Continental Insurance Company, died on Sunday at his home, 73 Warrington Place, East Orange, N. J.

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E. C. POST DIES IN NEWPORT.

Member of Union and Knickerbocker Clubs Was In His 70th Year

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 5.—Edward C. Post of 350 West End Avenue, New York, died early this morning at his Summer home on Bellevue Court in this city in his seventieth year. He was ill when brought here on a chartered boat ten days ago, but did not become worse until Sunday afternoon. Complications, including an affection of the heart, caused his death.

Mr. Post was born in Paris, France, and was a son of the late Edward and Clementine Post. He lived in Paris until his marriage in 1895 to Miss Emilie Thorn King, a niece of the late William K. Thorn. Since then Mr. and Mrs. Post spent their Winters in New York and Summers here.

He was a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Century, and New York Yacht Clubs of New York and of the Newport Reading Room and the Newport Clambake Club. The funeral will take place at Emanuel Church at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon and the interment will be at Woodlawn.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married

WRIGHT—FISHER.—At New York City, on July 2, Louise M. Fisher, daughter of Dr. C. Irving Fisher, to F. Warren Wright of Northampton, Mass.

Engaged

BREWER—GREENMAN.—Elizabeth Greenman to Charles D. Brewer.

NUSSBAUM—PEARLSTEIN.—Daisy Pearlstein to Henry J. Nussbaum.

SEARLE—MATTHEWS.—Dorothy Matthews to Alexander H. Searle.

Died

AKERLY.—At Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, July 6, Charlotte Manigaulp Taylor, widow of Rev. Thomas M. Akerly, and daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Hause Taylor of New York. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRYANT.—At New York City, Monday, July 5, Lucy E. Bryant, after a short illness. Funeral services at Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, corner 121st St., on Wednesday, 4 P. M. Interment White Hills, Conn., (private.)

BROWN.—Bessie, on July 4, younger daughter of the late Alexander and Catherine Brown. Funeral at her residence, 271 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn. Requiem mass 9:30 Wednesday, July 7, at St. John's Chapel, Claremont and Greene Avs.

CAMPBELL.—After a long illness, Catherine J., widow of William J. Campbell. Funeral will take place from her late residence, 156 Kent St., Greenpoint, on Wednesday, July 7, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Anthony's Church at 10 A. M., where mass will be held. California and Mexico papers please copy.

CARNOCHAN.—Suddenly, at Nyack, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 30, Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, in the 50th year of his age, son of Estelle Morris and the late Dr. John Murray Carnochan. Funeral services at Cairnsmuir Farm, New City, Rockland County, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 8 P. M., and at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, on Wednesday, at 1:30 P. M.

COHEN.—Yetta, beloved mother of Myer, Charles, Herman, Sadie, Emanuel, Rae, Jennie Peiser, and Tillie Ciner, on July 5. Funeral from her late residence, 558 West 164th, July 6, 11 A. M. Omit flowers.

DAVENPORT.—Cornelia, wife of C. F. Davenport, July 3, 1915. Funeral services, 8 P. M., Tuesday, July 6, 1915, at 771 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

DITMAS.—Margaret D. Van Brunt, wife of Andrew Ditmas, at rest, July 3. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 60 Amersfort Place, near Avenue G, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 6, at 2 P. M. Interment immediately following in Greenwood Cemetery.

DITMAS.—Members of the Kings County Historical Society are requested to attend the funeral of their late Director, Mrs. Andrew Ditmas, from her late residence, 60 Amersfort Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday, July 6, at 2 P. M., by the order of Earnest E. Malmar, Chairman Board of Directors, and Frank M. Raynor, Recording Secretary.

FIDELER.—Suddenly, on July 4, Amelia M. Fideler, (nee Aikle,) beloved wife of Emil Fideler and mother of Mildred and Chester. Services at her residence, 180 South 19th St., Flushing, at 2 P. M. Thursday.

FLINT.—Lizzie T., widow of the late Fred. W. Flint of Larchmont, and daughter of the late Simon de Vissar, at her home, 165 West 83d St., Monday, the 5th, at 10:30. Funeral private.

GANS.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 5, at Asbury Park, N. J., Moses L., beloved son of the late Isaac and Adelaide Gans, brother of Henry Gans, Mrs. William Mendel, Mrs. Millie Helleman of Newark, N. J., and Mrs. David Wolf of New York City. Funeral services will be held from the residence of his sister, Mrs. William Mendel, 679 High St., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, July 7, at 2 P. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth, N. J.

HARRIMAN.—At her residence in Framingham, Mass., July 5, Mary White Conant, widow of the late Charles F. Harriman and mother of Edward A. Harriman of New Haven, the Rev. Charles C. Harriman of Albany and Dr. C. E. Harriman of Framingham. Funeral services at Edgell Grove Chapel, Wednesday, July 7, at 3 P. M.

HAYNES.—Hetta M., July 4, 1915. Funeral service at Hotel Bonta-Narragansett, 94th St. and Broadway, at 6 P. M. Tuesday, July 6. Interment at Medford, Mass.

HEILBRUNN.—At Englewood, N. J., Monday, July 5, Julia, dearly beloved wife of Louis Heilbrunn and devoted mother of Lizzie Sonn, Jennie Greenebaum, Ray Schuman, Hattie and Henry Heilbrunn. Funeral services at West End Synagogue, 158 West 82d St., Wednesday, July 7, at 10 A. M. Relatives, friends and members of Ladies' Society Communaute Israelite Francaise, Deborah Lodge, No. 5, Sisterhood of the West End Synagogue, Auxiliary of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Isachar Lodge, No. 7, respectfully invited to attend.

HOBEN.—On Sunday, July 4, John Gray, beloved son of Jane and the late John W. Hoben, in his 31st year. Services at St. John's P. E. Church, Van Alst Av. and 10th St., Long Island City, Wednesday, July 7, at 2 P. M.

JOHNSON.—On Monday, July 5, 1915, at her residence, 222 West 59th St., Augusta A., beloved mother of Content Johnson. Funeral services will be held from the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., on Wednesday, July 7, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

LOCKETT.—At his home, 73 Warrington Place, East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, July 4, 1915, Samuel H., husband of Addie McMichael, in his 46th year. Funeral private.

LONGLEY.—At Pelham Manor, N. Y., Sunday, July 4, 1915, Mary A. Longley, widow of John Longley, in her 82d year. Funeral service at her late residence, Wednesday, July 7, at 11 A. M. Please omit flowers. Interment private.

MORROW.—George T., died suddenly at Ocean Grove on Sunday, July 4, in his 87th year. Services will be held at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Nyack, N. Y., at 8 P. M. on Wednesday, July 7. Interment Greenwood on Thursday, July 8.

MOSCHCOWITZ.—At 8:40 P. M., Monday, July 5, Annie Moschcowitz, widow of the late Xill Moschcowitz and beloved mother of Samuel, Herman, Joseph, Louis, Leo, and Mrs. Lena Klein. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Lena Klein, 18 Quincy Place, Yonkers. Funeral at convenience of family.

OCHS.—David, suddenly, at home, 83 West 103d St. Services Wednesday, 12:30. Interment Mount Carmel.

OLD.—At Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, July 4, 1915, Anna Louisa, beloved wife of Ausborn F. Old. Funeral services will be held from her home, 214 Walnut Street, Tuesday, July 6, at 4 P. M. Interment private.

POST.—At Newport, July 5, 1915, Edward C. Post. Funeral at Emanuel Church, Newport, at 5 o'clock Wednesday, July 7, after the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from New York. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

PROCTOR.—At Utica, N. Y., Monday, July 5, 1915, Rachel Munson Williams, wife of Frederick T. Proctor. The funeral will be held at Grace Church Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

ROSENSTEIN.—Suddenly, Julia Rosenstein, (nee Loeb,) wife of Max Rosenstein, mother of Jack and Amy of 143 St. Nicholas Av. Funeral from Myers & Co. parlors, 228 Lenox Av., (121st St.,) on Wednesday, July 7, at 1:30 o'clock.

STINER.—On July 4, at his home, Manhattan Square Hotel, 50 West 77th St., Philip, dearly beloved husband of Effie Stiner. Funeral private.

THALHEIMER.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, on Friday, July 2, 1915, Mary E. Thalheimer, in her 80th year. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, Tuesday, July 6, at 3 P. M. Carriages will leave Fairchild Sons' funeral parlors, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M.

THORNE.—Suddenly, at St. Johns River, Province of Quebec, Canada, on July 4, 1915, Samuel, son of the late Jonathan and Lydia Ann Thorne, in the 80th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WENTWORTH.—Died, in Jackson, N. H., July 4, 1915, Gen. Marshall Clark Wentworth, in the 70th year of his age.

WILLIAMS.—Edward, at West Sand Lake, N. Y., near Troy, July 5, in his 58th year. Funeral and interment same place, July 7, at 3 P. M.

COLON.—David B., Great Kills, S. I., July 4, aged 63. Funeral private.

CONDON.—Lillian W., 310 East 37th St., July 4, aged 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DWYER.—Frank, 455 West 36th St., July 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GALLAGHER.—Anna E., 352 Pleasant Av., July 4. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

McCABE.—Ann, 181 East 102d St., July 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SHEAHAN.—Ellen F., 455 West 43d St., July 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SODLER.—John, 112 West 129th St., July 4, aged 88. Funeral private.

SPRATT.—Charles, 172 West 10th St., July 4. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

WAHLERS.—John, 56 West 129th St., July 3. Funeral service today.

Brooklyn.

EVANS.—Sydney, 414 3d St., July 4, aged 61.

FISHER.—Mrs. E. J., 34 Plaza St., July 4. Funeral private.

GAIN.—Daniel, 406 Prospect Av., July 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HEEG.—Michael, 2,112 Greene Av., July 4, aged 62. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

HEWITT.—Howard P., 50 Dresden St., July 3.

McCLOSKEY.—Mary A., 375 Grant Av., July 4.

O'DONNELL.—Lavinia L., 658 Eastern Parkway, July 4, aged 8. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

Jersey City.

JONES.—Martha J., 90 Boyd Av., Jersey City, July 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

HEBROKE.—William, 412 10th Av., Long Island City, July 3, aged 38. Funeral today.

McGOVERN.—Mary, Corona, July 4. Funeral notice later.

SELLECK.—Edwin H., Bellerose, July 4, aged 41.

TRISDORFER.—Augusta, Richmond Hill, July 4. Funeral today.

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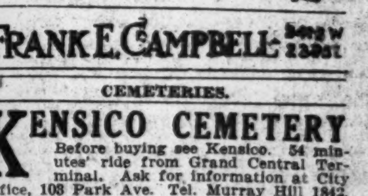

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20% Reduction Sale now going on.

CATCHER DOOIN FOR THE GIANTS—M'GRAW'S NINE SHUT OUT—YANKEES LOSE TWICE

CHARLEY DOOIN TO PLAY WITH GIANTS

Manager McGraw Buys Former Philadelphia Catcher from Cincinnati Club.

Charley Dooin, for several seasons catcher and manager of the Philadelphia National League Club, was purchased yesterday by the Giants from Cincinnati, the club he joined at the beginning of the present season. He will join the Giants today and will add considerable strength to McGraw's catching staff.

Dooin is only 35 years old, but in point of service, he is the veteran of all the major league catchers. He joined the Phillies in 1902 and has been in active service ever since. For many years Dooin was captain of the Phillies and succeeded Billy Murray as manager at the end of the 1910 season. In that season, the Phillies were high in the race and had an excellent chance for the championship when Dooin broke his leg in a game in St. Louis. In that season the Phillies finished in fourth place.

Under Dooin, the Phillies looked like pennant winners in 1913, and finished second to the Giants, the highest position they had attained in a dozen years. At the close of last season, when the Phillies finished in sixth place, after the club had been riddled by the Federal League, Dooin was deposed as manager and Pat Moran, the present manager, succeeded him. Dooin refused to remain as a player with the Phillies, although Moran tried to keep him, as he considered him the best catcher in the National League. He was obtained by Manager Herzog of Cincinnati in a trade.

Dooin has always been a fast, reliable catcher and a consistent batsman. His years of experience will be a big aid to the Giants' young pitchers, and Manager McGraw said last night in Philadelphia that "Red" was just the type of catcher he has been looking for all season. Since the suspension of Larry McLean, the Giants have been badly in need of a catcher to help out Chief Meyers.

"Red" Dooin was born in Cincinnati June 12, 1880, and first played ball with St. Xavier School in that city. He was playing with semi-professional teams around Cincinnati in 1899 when the St. Joseph club of the Western League signed him. When Dooin arrived in St. Joe, he weighed only 130 pounds. The manager asked him who he was and he answered:

"I-I-I'm Dooin, your new player."

"Great Caesar's ghost!" yelled the manager, "you go right back home, I wanted a catcher, not a jockey."

But Dooin begged for a trial and after he caught one game the manager changed his mind. Philadelphia bought him from St. Joe in 1902.

CINCINNATI, O., July 5.—President August Herrman of the Cincinnati Nationals, confirmed the report that the New York Nationals had purchased the release of Catcher Charles Dooin. Mr. Herrman said Dooin was obtained by New York through the waiver route.

DODGERS HUMBLE BRAVES.

World's Champions Shoved Into Seventh Place in Flag Race.

The Boston Braves fell victims to the ambitious Brooklyns at Ebbets Field yesterday. Chocked full of confidence after taking four out of five games from the Giants, Robinson's husky outfit went right after George Stallings's champions and took the first game of the series 6 to 3. By rolling up those half dozen tallies while Boston was making three, the Brooklyn team retained sixth place in the League standing and chased the Braves from fifth place down to the seventh berth. The morning game was postponed because of rain, but will be played in a double-header today.

Although Boston got eight hits—just as many as Brooklyn—"Jeff" Pfeffer saw to it that they were gathered in at a time when they were the least dangerous. In fact Pfeffer was so careful as to when Boston made hits that they had only one earned run, the other two following Casey Stengel's wild throw to the grand stand. It was in the fifth inning that Stengel made that heave. Sherwood Magee had singled and Maranville had slapped the ball into Stengel's territory for a safe hit. At the crack of the bat Magee took second and went on to third and Stengel threw to Getz to cut him off. The ball went high over the third baseman's head, hit the stand, and bounded out into the field. Magee and Maranville dashed home while the Brooklyn players chased the ball around the field.

There was something about Tom Hughes's benders that the Brooklyn batsmen liked, and after Brooklyn scored three runs in the opening inning Boston awoke to the fact that Robinson's team is traveling at top speed just now. Myers, the first man up, dropped a hit back of the shortstop. O'Mara fanned, but Jake Daubert came through with a hit and Wheat walked, filling the bases. Cutshaw's long fly to Gilbert scored Myers. Tom Hughes passed Stengel, filling the bases again, and Gus Getz brought joy to the hearts of the Brooklyn fans when he drove a screamer along the first base line far into deep right for two bases, scoring Daubert and Wheat. Stengel went past third on the play and was caught before he could get back.

O'Mara made it four for Brooklyn in the third. He walked, went to second on Daubert's sacrifice and romped home when Maranville threw wild to first on Cutshaw's grounder. In the fourth, Getz, who caused all the commotion and two runs in the first inning, singled to left and went to second on McCarty's sacrifice. Pfeffer came to bat and showed that he can hit the ball as well as pitch when he slammed out a two-bagger, scoring Getz. The big twirler went to third on a wild pitch, but was stranded there when Myers and O'Mara fanned.

In the seventh, Tom Hughes was taken out to allow Moran to bat for him, and Strand then took up the work of holding Brooklyn. For one full inning he performed nobly. In the eighth, Zack Wheat decided it was time he made a hit, and he drove the ball against the fence in right field for three bases. Then Cutshaw came up and drove the horsehide far into deep centre for a triple, scoring Wheat. Brooklyn fans were all excited again, and waited for their favorites to drive Strand off the mound. But Strand held firm after those two wallops, and the next three men were easy outs.

The Braves started off the fourth inning with every intention of scoring, but a fast double play dispelled their expectations. Gilbert drew a pass, and Evers singled to right field, Connolly flied out to Wheat while the two runners stuck to their bases. Then Red Smith smashed the ball down to third, and it hit Getz's gloved hand with a dull thud. He whizzed the ball to Cutshaw, retiring Evers, and Cutshaw shot the ball to Daubert, doubling Smith.

Boston made two on Stengel's wild peg in the fifth, and in the seventh squeezed another across the plate. Maranville drew a walk, went to third when Gowdy singled, and scored on Moran's drive to centre. With men on third and first bases, Gilbert blasted Boston's hopes by flying out to Myers. The score:

BROOKLYN.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	4	1	2	4	0
O'Mara, ss.	3	1	0	2	1
D'b'rt, 1b.	3	1	1	12	1
Wheat, lf.	3	2	1	1	0
C'ts'w, 2b.	3	0	1	2	4
Steng'l, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Getz, 3b.	3	1	2	0	2
McCarty, c.	3	0	0	3	1
Pfeffer, p.	3	0	1	1	2
Total..	28	6	8	27	11

BOSTON.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilb'rt, rf.	3	0	0	1	1
Evers, 2b.	4	0	1	3	4
Con'ly, cf.	4	0	2	0	0
Smith, 3b.	4	0	0	2	5
S'midt, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0
Magee, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
M'ville, ss.	3	2	1	0	0
Gowdy, c.	4	0	2	5	4
Hughes, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Strand, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Moran	1	0	1	0	0
†F'patrick	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	34	3	8	24	15

*Batted for Hughes in seventh inning.
†Batted for Strand in ninth inning.
Errors—O'Mara, Stengel, Evers, Maranville.

Brooklyn ....3 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 .—6
Boston ....0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Getz, Pfeffer, Connolly. Three-base hits—Wheat, Cutshaw. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Getz, McCarty. Sacrifice fly—Cutshaw. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Boston, 6. Double play—Getz to Cutshaw to Daubert. Struck out—By Hughes, 4. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 3. Wild pitch—Hughes. Hits—Off Hughes, 6 in 6 innings; off Strand, 2 in 2 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 4; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 2; New York, 1.
Boston, 4; Washington, 0. (Called in sixth; rain.)
Boston, 6; Washington, 0.
Detroit, 9; Cleveland, 7.
Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 3.
St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 9; Chicago, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 2; New York, 0. (Morning game postponed; rain).
Brooklyn, 6; Boston, 3. (Morning game postponed; rain.)
St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 1.
Pittsburgh, 5; St. Louis, 0.
Cincinnati, 8; Chicago, 5.
Cincinnati, 12; Chicago, 7.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 2; Baltimore, 1. (Fourteen innings.)
(Morning game postponed; rain.)
Pittsburgh, 5; Chicago, 3.
Chicago, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.
St. Louis, 1; Kansas City, 0.
St. Louis, 4; Kansas City, 3.
Buffalo, 8; Baltimore, 5.
Baltimore, 9; Buffalo, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 6; Harrisburg, 0.
Jersey City, 11; Harrisburg, 4.
Providence, 5; Richmond, 1.
Richmond, 3; Providence, 0.
Toronto, 8; Rochester, 3.
Rochester, 6; Toronto, 4.
Buffalo, 2; Montreal, 1.
Buffalo, 6; Montreal, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	46	26	.639
Boston	39	24	.619
Detroit	43	28	.606
New York	35	34	.507
Washington	32	32	.500
St. Louis	26	42	.382
Cleveland	25	42	.373
Philadelphia	25	43	.368

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	38	29	.567
Philadelphia	35	28	.556
Pittsburgh	34	32	.515
St. Louis	37	35	.514
Cincinnati	30	33	.476
Brooklyn	31	35	.470
Boston	30	36	.455
New York	27	34	.443

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
St. Louis	41	27	.603
Kansas City	42	30	.583
Chicago	41	31	.569
Pittsburgh	38	31	.551
Newark	36	35	.507
Brooklyn	30	41	.423
Baltimore	28	42	.400
Buffalo	27	46	.370

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	34	22	.607
Buffalo	31	23	.574
Montreal	33	29	.532
Harrisburg	29	29	.500
Richmond	30	31	.492
Toronto	30	32	.484
Rochester	27	30	.474
Jersey City	22	40	.355

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Chicago at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn. (Two games.)
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago. (Two games.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Brooklyn.
Newark at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Rochester.
Montreal at Buffalo.

Pirates Could Not Hit Doak.

PITTSBURGH, July 5.—Pittsburgh was defeated by St. Louis in the morning game 3 to 1 in a pitchers' battle between Mamaux and Doak. Doak was very effective in the pinches. Score:

ST. LOUIS.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss.	1	2	0	1	4
H'g'ns, 2b.	2	0	0	3	4
B'sch'r, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Miller, 1b.	4	0	1	18	0
Wilson, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Hyatt, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Beck, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Snyder, c.	4	0	0	7	2
Doak, p.	3	1	2	0	4
Total..	27	3	4	27	16

PITTSBURGH.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	5	0	1	2	0
Col'ns, cf.	3	1	1	0	0
Baird, 3b.	3	0	1	0	0
H'man, rf.	4	0	2	3	0
W'gn'r, ss.	4	0	1	3	0
Viox, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2
J'st'n, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0
Gibson, c.	1	0	0	8	2
Mam'x, p.	2	0	0	1	1
*Costelo	1	0	0	0	0
†Murphy	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	32	1	7	27	5

*Batted for Gibson in ninth inning.
†Batted for Mamaux in ninth inning.
Errors—Beck, Snyder, Mamaux.

St. Louis ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0—3
Pittsburgh ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hits—Baird, Wagner. Stolen bases—Miller, Baird. Earned run—Pittsburgh. Sacrifice hits—Butler, (2,) Gibson. Sacrifice fly—Bescher. Double play—Beck, Huggins, and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 4; off Mamaux, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Mamaux, (2,) Drescher, Beck. Struck out—By Doak, 6; by Mamaux, 7. Passed ball—Gibson. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Harmon Holds Cardinals in Check.

PITTSBURGH, July 5.—Harmon, for the Pirates, was very effective this afternoon and was never in danger, winning from St. Louis 5 to 0. Pittsburgh scored two runs in the second inning on two hits and a pass, and three more in the eighth on three hits and a pass. Score:

PITTSBURGH.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Col'ns, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
Baird, 3b.	4	1	1	0	0
H'man, rf.	3	2	2	1	1
W'gn'r, ss.	3	1	2	1	6
Viox, 2b.	4	0	1	0	6
J'st'n, 1b.	3	0	1	17	0
Schang, c.	3	0	0	6	1
H'rm'n, p.	3	0	0	1	3
Total..	29	5	8	27	17

ST. LOUIS.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss.	4	0	0	0	4
H'g'ns, 2b.	3	0	1	3	2
*Roche	1	0	0	0	0
B'sch'r, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Miller, 1b.	3	0	1	8	1
Wilson, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Hyatt, rf.	3	0	1	2	1
Beck, 3b.	3	0	0	4	1
Snyder, c.	3	0	1	4	4
M'dows, p.	3	0	0	1	1
Total..	30	0	5	24	14

*Batted for Huggins in ninth inning.
Errors—Huggins, Baird.

Pittsburgh ....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 .—5
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Carey, Wagner, (2.) Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on balls—Off Meadows, 4. Struck out—By Meadows, 5; by Harmon, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes.

A Minor League Tottering.

AURORA, Ill., July 5.—Elgin and Aurora today withdrew from the Bi-State Baseball League, a six-club circuit organized this season. Plans for the remainder of the season have not yet been announced.

Davenport Wins Championship.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 5.—Davenport, by dividing a double-header here today with Moline, won the first championship of the 1915 season of the Three-I League.

GIANTS GET ONE HIT OFF ALEXANDER

Merkle the Only New Yorker to Reach First Base—Phillies Win by 2 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Although the rain in the forenoon caused a postponement of the game scheduled for that part of the Independence Day celebration at Broad and Huntingdon Streets, the Phillies decidedly punctuated the afternoon affair with the Giants by winning, 2 to 0, in view of a crowd of 12,000 patriotic fans.

Grover Cleveland Alexander, whose name has become prominent among the celebrities of the national game, twirled another of those heart-breaking one-hit games, the third recorded by him this season. It was in the second inning when Fred Merkle, the New York veteran first baseman, frustrated the great Alexander's possible no-hit-no-run record, an ambition that the Phillies' twirler has been fostering all these years of his remarkable career. Merkle's drive went to the ivy-covered wall in right centre field, and before Whitted could recover the ball from a rebound Merkle was stationed on second base.

Thereafter the fans witnessed Alexander in an exhibition of pitching that was perfect. It was not a question of victory that rested within the minds of the spirited spectators, for the Quakers having gathered their two runs in that same inning, were destined to win in view of the fact that the great moundsman possessed everything essential toward the downfall of the once mighty Giants.

The remainder of the game meant more than victory for Manager Moran's men. It terminated in a shutout with not a man reaching first base.

It is doubtful if Philadelphia fans have witnessed a more perfect defense this season than was displayed by Alexander and his teammates today against McGraw's once-famous machine. Only twenty-eight batters faced the victorious pitcher, Merkle being the only individual to upset the perfect order of affairs. He managed to get as far around the circuit as Byrne's station, but his colleagues fell pitifully in the face of the masterly pitching of Alexander.

Only six of the opposing forces managed to lift the ball beyond the primary defense during the entire game.

With the exception of the second inning, when four hits were accumulated by the Phillies, two of which drove in the pair of runs, Perritt displayed an exhibition of twirling that would have won with a fair amount of hitting behind him. The Phillies managed to place men along the circuit in the subsequent frames, but were unable to again score.

Cravath started the offensive machinery of the home team with a single to left in the second. Becker bounced a hit off Doyle's glove, Cravath going to second. Niehoff sacrificed both runners, Perritt to Merkle. Luderus popped an unusual fly in front of Burns. Cravath, after hesitating, crossed the plate with Becker taking third. Killifer chopped one of his timely singles over third, scoring Becker. Alexander hit into a double play, ending the merrymaking. Alexander, however, identified himself with the hitting of the home team by lacing out a clean single to left after fouling repeatedly in the fifth. In this chapter Bobby Bryne hit for a single which sent Alex over to second. Bancroft fanned on a close one and Whitted forced Alexander at third, Lobert, the erstwhile Quaker, taking the drive while standing on the bag. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
B'c'ft, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
W'ted, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
C'v'th, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
B'ker, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
N'h'f, 2b.	2	0	1	0	3
Lud's, 1b.	3	0	1	11	0
Kil'fer, c.	3	0	1	7	0
Alex'r, p.	3	0	1	1	4
Total..	30	2	9	27	12

NEW YORK.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
R'tson, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	3	0	0	1	3
F'cher, ss.	3	0	0	3	5
M'kle, 1b.	3	0	1	10	0
Lob't, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2
S'dg's, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Meyers, c.	3	0	0	4	1
Per't, p.	2	0	0	0	1
*Grant	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	28	0	1	24	12

*Batted for Perritt in ninth inning.

Philadelphia ....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 .—2
New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Merkle. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hit—Niehoff. Double play—Doyle, Fletcher, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 6. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 1. Struck out—By Perritt, 3; by Alexander, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and twelve minutes.

Reds Defeat Cubs Twice.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 5.—Cincinnati cut down Chicago's pennant lead to one game today, when they took both games of the holiday bill, by 8 to 5 and 12 to 7, while Philadelphia defeated New York a game. Both the games were slugging matches, which abounded with erratic playing, especially on the part of the locals. In the first game Manager Bresnahan crossed the plate, while the pitcher was in the act of delivering the ball, and ran to first base, under the assumption that it was the fourth ball. Umpire Quigley called him out. Bresnahan rushed at the arbiter, who threw his mask to the ground and started after Bresnahan. Players stepped between the two men, and after considerable wrangling, Bresnahan was ordered to the clubhouse. In the second contest, Cincinnati took a commanding lead off Lavender, when a single, a double, and two home runs netted four runs. Erratic playing followed and the visitors continued to pound out hits, making eighteen for a total of thirty-one bases. Groh made five of them, two singles, a double, a triple, and a homer in five times at bat. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	2	0	1	1	0
H'zog, ss.	5	1	3	0	5
Wingo, c.	5	0	0	5	0
Kil'fer, lf.	4	2	1	1	1
Groh, 2b.	4	1	1	4	5
G'f'th, rf.	3	2	2	0	0
Olson, 3b.	4	2	1	3	2
M'w'tz, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0
Sch'der, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Toney, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Benton, p.	1	0	1	0	1
Total..	34	8	10	*26	13

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	1	1	1	1
Fisher, ss.	5	2	3	3	1
Sch'te, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Z'man, 2b.	5	1	2	2	2
Saier, 1b.	3	0	1	8	0
W'ms, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
K'sely, cf.	1	0	0	2	0
P'lan, 3b.	3	0	0	2	0
B'han, c.	4	0	1	5	0
Archer, c.	0	0	0	0	2
Zabel, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Adams, p.	4	0	0	0	6
Total..	36	5	10	27	13

*Bresnahan called out for stepping across plate while pitcher was in act of delivering ball.

Errors—Wingo, Olson, Fisher, (2,) Schulte, Saier.

Cincinnati ....5 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0—8
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 2 1 2 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Bresnahan, Leach, Saier, Killifer. Home run—Griffith. Stolen bases—Herzog, Olson, Leach. Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 7. Sacrifice hits—Griffith, Mollwitz, Leach. Double plays—Herzog to Groh to Mollwitz, (2.) Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Chicago, 11. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Zabel, 1; off Schneider, 3; off Toney, 3; off Adams, 3. Hits—Off Zabel, 3 in one inning; off Adams, 7 in eight innings; off Schneider, 8 in four and one-third innings; off Toney, 2 in one and one-third innings; off Benton, none in three and one-third innings. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, (Knisely;) by Zabel, (Killifer.) Struck out—By Adams, 3; by Schneider, 2; by Toney, 2; by Benton, 1. Passed ball—Wingo. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Orth. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	5	2	2	3	1
H'zog, ss.	2	1	0	3	4
Wingo, c.	2	1	1	0	0
Clark, c.	3	1	1	1	0
Kil'fer, lf.	5	2	3	1	0
Groh, 2b.	5	4	5	0	3
G'fith, rf.	4	0	3	2	0
Olson, 3b.	5	0	1	1	1
M'witz, 1b.	5	0	1	9	1
Ames, p.	5	1	1	2	3
Total..	41	12	18	27	14

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
Fisher, ss.	4	2	1	1	2
Sch'te, lf.	5	1	2	2	0
Z'man, 2b.	5	0	3	4	1
Saier, 1b.	5	0	1	11	0
W'ms, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
P'lan, 3b.	4	0	1	0	4
Archer, c.	4	1	1	8	5
Lav'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*McLarry	1	0	1	0	0
Pierce, p.	3	1	2	0	4
Total..	39	7	14	27	16

*Batted for Lavender in third inning.
Errors—Herzog, Good, Fisher (2,) Schulte, Saier.

Cincinnati ....0 0 4 0 1 1 3 0 3—12
Chicago ....0 1 0 0 1 0 0 3 2—7

Two-base hits—Williams, Killifer, Archer, Pierce, Mollwitz, Groh, Zimmerman. Three-base hits—Groh, Pierce. Home runs—Wingo, Groh. Stolen bases—Ames, Clark. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 12; Chicago, 7. Sacrifice hits—Herzog, 2. Double plays—Archer and Zimmerman; Groh, Herzog, and Mollwitz; Herzog and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 1; off Ames, 3; off Pierce, 1. Hits—Off Lavender, 8 in 3 innings; off Pierce, 10 in 6 innings. Struck out—By Lavender, 2; by Pierce, 5; by Ames, 4. Wild pitches—Ames, 2; Pierce. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Quigley. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes.

FIELDER JONES RESIGNS.

St. Louis Federal Manager Blames Poor Umpiring for His Action.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Fielder A. Jones, manager of the St. Louis Federals, has resigned that position, according to a message received here tonight from Gaty Pallen, a stockholder in the local club, who is now with the team in Kansas City.

According to a mesage received here, Jones resigned because of a dispute over a decision by Umpire Howell in today's game at Kansas City. Jones is quoted as having said he would not "stand for the rotten umpiring" in the Federal League.

Pallen's message said Jones had wired his resignation to Phil Ball, Vice President and principal stockholder of the St. Louis Federals. Mr. Ball at his home here said early tonight he had received no telegram from Jones. He added, however, "You can quote me as saying that I will back to the limit any action Jones may see fit to take. I will not let him resign as long as I am a Director of this club."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 5.—Fielder Jones, manager of the St. Louis Baseball Club, telegraphed his resignation to Phil Ball, one of the owners of the club, after he was put out of this afternoon's game here by Harry Howell, umpire. Jones's banishment came in the second inning on a close decision at second base.

A meeting of the St. Louis players tonight asked Jones to reconsider his action. He thanked the players but told them he was through. Jones will direct the team until a successor has been chosen.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark Defeats Brooklyn in a Twelve-Inning Game, 2 to 1.

NEWARK, N. J., July 5.—Newark defeated Brooklyn here in the afternoon game by a score of 2 to 1. The morning game at Brooklyn was postponed. Score:

NEWARK.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'pb'l, rf.	6	0	1	2	1
Esm'd, ss.	6	1	2	4	5
Roush, cf.	6	0	0	1	1
Lap'te, 2b.	5	0	0	2	3
Scheer, lf.	6	1	0	1	0
M'K'ie, 3b.	6	0	2	2	1
Huhn, 1b.	5	0	0	12	1
Rarid'n, c.	4	0	0	16	2
M'sel'y, p.	1	0	0	1	2
R'lb'ch, p.	2	0	0	1	1
†Schaefer	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	48	2	5	42	17

BROOKLYN.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cooper, lf.	6	0	1	2	0
And's'n, cf.	6	0	1	5	0
Holt, 3b.	6	0	1	1	2
B'dley, rf.	6	0	2	4	0
Smith, ss.	6	0	0	3	6
Myers, 1b.	6	1	1	12	2
H'l'f'h, 2b.	5	0	1	6	2
Land, c.	5	0	2	5	1
Wiltse, p.	5	0	1	2	2
Total..	51	1	10	*40	15

†Batted for Moseley in the eighth inning.
*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Holt, Smith, (3,) Myers, Helfrich, (2,) Reulbach.

Brooklyn ......0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1
Newark ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—2

Two-base hits—Anderson, Holt, McKechnie. Three-base hit—McKechnie. Stolen bases—McKechnie, Rariden, Bradley. Bases on balls—Off Moseley, 1; off Wiltse, 2. Struck out—By Moseley, 7; by Wiltse, 3; by Reulbach, 6. Hits—Off Moseley, 7 in eight innings; off Reulbach, 3 in six innings. Wild pitch—Moseley. First base on errors—Newark, 5. Earned run—Brooklyn. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Newark, 8. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Shannon. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes.

Game for Each Nine in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Fast base running gave Pittsburgh the first game, 5 to 3, and Zeider's good batting brought victory to Chicago, 2 to 1, in the holiday double-header here today. In the opener both Allen and Brown were hit hard, but the visitors brought runs in by clever work on the base lines and a successful "squeeze play" with Berry at the bat, while errors helped. Homers by Zwilling and Mann drove in all the locals' scores. Zeider's double in the first inning of the second game and his second triple in the eighth paved the way for Chicago runs and gave Prendergast the verdict over Hearne in a close contest which was played in an hour and fifteen minutes. Konetchy's single and Kelley's double counted the Pittsburgh run. Flack was expelled in the first game for arguing a decision by Umpire Fyfe. Infielder Westerzil was returned to the Brooklyn Federals by Chicago today. Manager Tinker decided he could get along with Zeider, Fritz, Smith, and himself taking care of third and shortstop. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	5	11	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	8	2

Batteries—Allen and Berry; Brown and Wilson.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.	2	6	1

Batteries—Hearne and Berry; Prendergast and Fischer.

St. Louis Regains First Place.

KANSAS CITY, July 5.—St. Louis, after regaining first place by defeating Kansas City in the morning, 1 to 0, clinched it by winning again in the afternoon, 4 to 3. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2

Batteries—Groom and Hartley; Main and Easterly.

AFTERNOON GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	7	1
Kansas City	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	6	1

Batteries—Plank, Crandall, and Hartley; Henning, G. Johnson, and Brown.

Buffeds Split with Terrapins.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—Buffalo and Baltimore split even in today's games. Rain prevented the morning game, and it was played off in the afternoon. The Terrapins were at the short end of the first game, 8 to 5, while they won the second, 9 to 2. It was Johnson's third straight win since he joined Baltimore. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	8	11	0
Baltimore	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	0

Batteries—Ford, Bedient, and Blair; Bender, Conley, and Owens.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	10	2
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	1	4	2	1	.	9	11	0

Batteries—Schultz, Krapp, Blair, and Allen; Johnson and Jacklitsch.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Morning Games.

AT HARRISBURG.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	6	7	2
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2

Batteries—Bruck and Tragresser; Schacht and Heckinger.

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	5	11	3
Richmond	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2

Batteries—Comstock and Casey; Russell and Schaufle.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	8	12	3
Rochester	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	8	2

Batteries—Lugue and Kelly; Palmero and Williams.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	0
Buffalo	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	2	10	1

Batteries—Miller and Madden; Beebe and Lalonge.

Afternoon Games.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	8	0
Buffalo	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	.	6	9	3

Batteries—Cadore and Howley; Bader and Lalonge.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	6	0
Rochester	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	.	6	12	1

Batteries—Manning and Kocher; Huenke, Erickson, and Williams.

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1
Richmond	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	3	7	3

Batteries—Oeschger and Haley; O'Brien and Schaufle.

AT HARRISBURG.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	11	16	1
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	4	8	3

Batteries—Ring and Tragresser; Goodbread, Schacht, Chabek, and Snow.

Colonial League.

At Hartford—Morning game postponed, rain. Afternoon game—Fall River, 4; Hartford 1.
At New Haven—Taunton, 3; New Haven, 0. New Haven, 4; Taunton, 3. (Seven innings.)
At New Bedford—New Bedford, 12; Brockton, 0. (Six innings, rain.)
At Brockton—Brockton, 5; New Bedford, 3.

REVISED ATHLETICS OUTSCORE YANKEES

Mack's Youngsters Celebrate Fourth Here by Winning Double-Header.

Connie Mack's revised edition of the Athletics is carefully expunged of old faces and the gaps are filled up with strangers. The only things left over from the old team are the uniforms. Tactful Connie, of course, is also with them for the purpose of identification. The new lodge is as good as the old, as far as beating the Yankees is concerned, and they appropriated two Fourth of July games at the Polo Grounds yesterday, the prologue by a score of 4 to 2, and the sunset session, 2 to 1.

Donovan's players were either safe nor sane in the first game, and the four Philadelphia runs were encouraged by Yankee errors. Ray Fisher made two which took all the shine off his pitching. The Yanks made more hits than the Athletics in the second game, but they squandered them carelessly.

James Walsh of the Athletics—you remember Jimmy?—did more than any one citizen to spoil the holiday. He ran the bases riotously in the first game, scoring two runs, while in the second he humilated Warhop's pitching by cracking a home run into the steerage section of left field. This same Jimmy Walsh used to associate with the Yankees, but he postponed using much of his talent until Connie Mack grabbed him.

The only indication that it was the Fourth of July was Rube Bressler's declaration of independence in the second game, when he was hit by a pitched ball and Silk O'Loughlin refused to give him passage to first base. Rube declared himself with emphasis, but you might as well talk to a concrete wall as Silk. Umpires are like those who argue the German cause—they are always right.

When Connie Mack used the vacuum cleaner to brush up his team he didn't disturb Jack McInnis at first base. That in itself shows that Mack hasn't been in the baseball business all these years for nothing. Stuffy's playing at first base is a "thing of beauty and a joy forever." Yesterday in the fourth inning of the first game Hartzell propelled a screaming liner a couple of stories above McInnis's head. Up went Stuffy as if he was on an express elevator, and, reaching his hand skyward like a straphanger, he nipped the ball and it stuck in his mitt. Again in the eighth he interrupted the joyous journey of Doc Cook's grass burner and turned a two-bagger into an out as quick as a wink.

The Athletics' runs were gathered one at a time in the first game. In the second inning, after Li Hung Schang, who is perched on third base when he isn't catching, had been retired at first. Lajoie singled and was out stealing. McInnis singled and went down on a wild pitch. Lapp got a pass, and when Kopf rolled to Fisher he was as nervous as a débutante and Stuffy counted on the error. Two were out in the third session when Walsh was safe on Peck's error and scored on a triple to centre by Schang. Fisher's error in the fifth in allowing Pipp's toss to get by him at first base enabled Strunk to get to second, and he scored on Walsh's single.

Joe Bush held the Yankees scoreless until the seventh. Hartzell walked and went to third on Nunamaker's single. Caldwell once more came to the Yankee's rescue, and, pinch-hitting for Fisher, he singled to left and sent Hartzell home.

The Athletics got their fourth tally in the eighth through the up-start boldness of Jimmy Walsh. James was safe on Maisel's error. He stole second and went to third on Lajoie's infield single. McInnis's sacrifice sent them ahead a base. Carroll Brown was now pitching for the Yankees and he gave Lapp a pass and filled the bases.

Now see what Jimmy Walsh did! While Brown was winding his long right arm about his head, as if he was bidding somebody good-by, Walsh stole home.

The Yanks got their second run in the eighth, when Pipp doubled, went to third on an out and scored on Hartzell's sacrifice fly. Boone and Nunamaker both got singles, but when pinch-hitter Cree tried to drive them home the best he could do was churn the air.

Warhop and Rube Bressler had a tight pitching duel of it in the second tilt. Bressler wasn't so stingy with his hits as Warhop, but he tightened up like a drum-head when Yankees perched menacingly on the bases. In the very first round Walsh shocked Warhop with a home run bang into the bleachers, but after that he was unhitable until the eighth. Kopf, the first man up in that session, went out at first, Bressler got an infield hit and went to second on a hit by Eddie Murphy. An error by Peck filled the bases and Bressler scored on Walsh's sacrifice fly.

The only Yankee run was coined in the eighth. With one gone, Peckinpaugh tripled and scored on Pipp's single. The Yankees had men on the bases in several of the other innings, but Bressler's pitching always blocked their course to the plate. Nine of the Yankees were marooned on the corners. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Str'nk, cf.	4	1	0	4	0
Walsh, lf.	4	2	1	1	0
Sch'g, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1
Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	2	1	4
M'In's, 1b.	3	1	1	9	1
Lapp, c.	2	0	2	7	0
Kopf, ss.	4	0	0	3	1
Bush, p.	4	0	0	1	1
Total..	33	4	7	27	8

NEW YORK.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf.	5	0	2	4	1
P'k'gh, ss.	5	0	0	2	1
Maisel, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1
Pipp, 1b.	4	1	1	13	0
Cook, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
H'tz'll, lf.	2	1	0	0	0
Boone, 2b.	4	0	1	2	7
Nu'ker, c.	4	0	2	5	3
Fisher, p.	2	0	1	0	3
*Caldwell	1	0	1	0	0
Brown, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Cree	1	0	0	0	0
Warhop, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total..	36	2	8	27	17

*Batted for Fisher in seventh inning.
†Batted for Brown in eighth inning.
Errors—Strunk, Peckinpaugh, Maisel, Fisher, (2.)

Philadelphia ....0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1—4
New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2

Two-base hit—Pipp. Three-base hit—Schang. Stolen bases—Pipp, Walsh, (3,) Lojoie, Murphy. Earned runs—New York, 2. Sacrifice hit—McInnis. Sacrifice fly—Hartzell. Double play—Kopf, Lajoie and McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; New York, 11. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 4; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 1; off Brown, 1; off Bush, 4. Hits—Off Fisher, 6 in 7 innings; off Brown, 1 in 1 inning; off Warhop, none in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Warhop, (Murphy.) Struck out—By Fisher, 2; by Bush, 8; by Warhop, 1. Wild pitch—Fisher. Passed ball—Lapp. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two hours.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Str'k, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
Walsh, lf.	3	1	1	3	0
Schang, 3b.	2	0	0	2	0
Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1
McI's, 1b.	4	0	0	8	2
Lapp, c.	3	0	0	3	6
Kopf, ss.	2	0	0	4	0
B'sler, p.	3	1	1	1	1
Total..	29	2	4	27	10

NEW YORK.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
*Mullen	1	0	0	0	0
P'p'gh, ss.	3	1	2	0	3
M'sel, 3b.	3	0	1	1	5
Pipp, 1b.	4	0	1	14	1
Cook, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
H'tz'l, lf.	2	0	0	4	0
†Bauman	1	0	0	0	0
Boone, 2b.	4	0	1	2	4
N'm'r, c.	4	0	1	3	0
W'hop, p.	3	0	0	1	0
‡Cree	1	0	1	0	0
§Daley	0	0	0	0	0
Total..	33	1	8	27	16

*Batted for High in ninth inning.
†Batted for Hartsell in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Warhop in ninth inning.
§Ran for Cree in ninth inning.
Errors—Peckinpaugh, (2.)

Philadelphia ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2
New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Two-base hits—Maisel, Cree. Three-base hit—Peckinpaugh. Home run—Walsh. Stolen base—Cook. Earned runs—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hits—Kopf, Maisel. Sacrifice fly—Walsh. Double plays—Maisel and Nunamaker; Maisel, Boone, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Warhop, 3; off Bressler, 3. Struck out—By Warhop, 1; by Bressler, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

Long Hits Defeat Senators.

BOSTON, July 5.—Boston shut out Washington, 4 to 0, in the first of the two holiday contests, the game being called in the latter half of the sixth inning on acount of rain. Hits for extra bases by Janvrin, Thomas, and G. Foster drove in all of Boston's runs. The score:

BOSTON.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Janv'n, ss.	3	0	2	0	2
Spea'r, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Hobl'l, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
Lewis, lf.	1	1	0	1	0
Gard'r, 3b.	1	0	0	1	2
Barry, 2b.	2	1	1	1	2
Thom's, c.	1	2	1	3	1
G. Fo'r, p.	1	0	1	0	3
Total..	18	4	5	18	10

WASHINGTON.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
E. F'r, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Shanks, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Milan, cf.	2	0	0	1	0
G'dil, 1b.	2	0	1	6	0
Neff, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1
Henry, c.	2	0	0	3	2
McB'e, ss.	1	0	0	1	0
Ayers, p.	1	0	1	0	2
Engel, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Connolly	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	20	0	3	15	6

*Batted for Ayers in fifth inning.
Errors—Shanks, Ayers.

Boston ....0 0 1 3 0 .—4
Washington ....0 0 0 0 0 0—0

(Called; rain.)

Two-base hits—Shanks, G. Foster. Three-base hits—Janvrin, Thomas. Stolen base—Shanks. Sacrifice hit—G. Foster. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Boston, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ayers, 3; off Foster, 4. Hits—Off Ayers, 5 in four innings; off Engel, none in one inning. Struck out—By Ayers, 1; by Foster, 1. Passed ball—Thomas. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

Red Sox Climb Near Top.

BOSTON, July 5.—The Red Sox, winning twice from Washington while Chicago was losing today, narrowed the margin of the latter's lead in the league race. Ruth pitched a shut-out game in the afternoon contest, while he and his team-mates hit Shaw safely for six runs. The scores:

BOSTON.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf.	2	1	1	2	0
J'vrin, ss.	4	1	1	2	2
Sp'ker, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
H'sel, 1b.	3	1	2	10	1
Lewis, lf.	3	0	1	2	1
G'dn'r, 3b.	3	0	1	2	3
Barry, 2b.	4	0	0	2	4
Cady, c.	3	0	0	5	0
Ruth, p.	2	2	1	0	2
Total..	28	6	9	27	13

WASHINGTON.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Fost'r, 2b.	4	0	2	1	1
Shanks, lf.	4	0	2	5	1
Milan, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Gandil, 1b.	3	0	0	9	1
Con'ly, 3b.	4	0	1	3	2
Henry, c.	4	0	1	2	2
M'B'de, ss.	1	0	0	1	2
Shaw, p.	3	0	0	1	1
*Williams	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	31	0	6	24	10

*Batted for Shaw in ninth inning.
Errors—Milan, Henry.

Boston ....0 1 3 0 1 0 0 1 .—6
Washington ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Hoblitzel. Three-base hit—Ruth. Stolen bases—Foster, Hooper. Sacrifice fly—Gardner. Sacrifice hits—Lewis, Hoblitzel. Double plays—Gardner, Barry, and Hoblitzel; Foster, Gandil, and Connolly. Left on bases—Washington, 11; Boston, 4. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 6; off Shaw, 3. Hit by pitcher—McBride. Balk—Ruth. Struck out—By Ruth, 3; by Shaw, 2. Wild pitch—Ruth. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—Two hours.

Tigers Pull Out Victory in Eighth.

DETROIT, Mich, July 5.—The Tigers pounded out a 9 to 7 victory over Cleveland this morning by scoring five runs in the eighth inning on two passes, two singles, a double and triple off Morton, who had relieved Coumbe in the previous inning.

Cleveland knocked Coveleskie off the mound in the eighth and scored three runs before a man was retired. Cavet cut the rally short, but gave way to a pinch hitter in Detroit's half of the eighth, and Dubuc finished. Score:

DETROIT.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	4	1	2	2	0
Kav'h, 2b.	3	2	2	2	3
J'bson, cf.	0	0	0	1	0
Cobb, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
C'ford, rf.	5	0	3	1	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Burns, 1b.	3	1	1	8	0
Bush, ss.	3	2	0	3	3
Baker, c.	4	1	2	7	3
C'skie, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Cavet, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Dubuc, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*McKee	0	0	0	0	0
†Young	0	1	0	0	0
Total..	32	9	13	27	10

CLEVELAND.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, cf.	4	2	1	2	1
H'm'd, 2b.	4	1	2	5	2
C'man, ss.	4	2	2	3	5
J'kson, 1b.	3	1	1	7	1
Graney, lf.	3	1	1	0	0
Smith, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
W'g's, 3b.	4	0	1	3	4
O'Neill, c.	4	0	0	0	2
C'mbs, p.	3	0	0	2	1
Morton, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	34	7	9	24	16

*Batted for Cavet in eighth inning.
†Ran for McKee in eighth inning.
Errors—Graney, Coumbe, Morton, Vitt, Kavanagh.

Detroit ....1 2 1 0 0 0 0 5 .—9
Cleveland ....2 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 0—7

Two-base hits—Chapman, Jackson, Kavanagh. Three-base hits—Crawford, (2.) Earned runs—Cleveland, 7; Detroit, 6. Sacrifice hits—Hammond, Jackson, Vitt, Kavanagh. Double plays—Wambsgans to Chapman to Jackson; Bush to Burns; Bush to Kavanagh to Burns. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 8. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coumbe, 4; off Morton, 3; off Coveleskie, 3. Hits—Off Coumbe, 9 in six innings; off Morton, 4 in two innings; off Coveleskie, 9 in seven innings; off Cavet, none in one inning; off Dubuc, none in one inning. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 5; by Dubuc, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—Two hours and sixteen minutes.

Detroit Weakens in Pinches.

DETROIT, July 5.—In the afternoon game Detroit outbatted Cleveland and Dubuc outpitched Hagerman, but the Tigers weakened in the pinches. A bad throw by Kavanagh enabled Cleveland to score two of her runs. Score:

CLEVELAND.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Ham'd, 2b.	4	0	0	4	2
C'pm'n, ss.	3	1	1	3	6
J'kson, 1b.	3	2	2	10	0
Graney, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Smith, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
W'g'ss, 3b.	3	0	0	2	1
O'Neill, c.	3	0	1	4	0
H'g'man, p.	4	0	0	0	2
Total..	32	5	7	*26	10

DETROIT.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	5	2	2	0	2
K'v'gh, 1b, 2b.	3	0	1	5	3
Cobb, cf.	5	1	2	4	0
C'wf'd, rf.	5	0	2	1	0
Veach, lf.	5	0	2	1	0
Burns, 1b.	4	0	1	8	1
Young, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Bush, ss.	3	0	0	3	3
Baker, c.	3	0	2	6	0
Dubuc, p.	4	0	0	0	4
Total..	39	3	11	27	12

*Bush out; hit by batted ball in fifth inning.
Errors—Chapman, Jackson, Kavanagh, Dubuc.

Cleveland ....0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 1—5
Detroit ....0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—O'Neill, Vitt, Kavanagh, Cobb, Burns. Three-base hits—Chapman, Vitt. Stolen bases—Graney, Smith. Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Detroit, 2. Sacrifice hit—Wambsgans. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 11. Bases on errors—Cleveland, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hagerman, 2; off Dubuc, 4. Struck out—By Hagerman, 4; by Dubuc, 6. Wild pitch—Hagerman. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty-nine minutes.

Browns Down White Sox Twice.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—St. Louis won a double-header today, defeating Chicago, 3 to 1 in the first game, and 9 to 3 in the second. Weaver saved his team from a shut-out in the early game. Hit in the head by a pitched ball in the eighth inning, he recovered speedily, and scored on Fournier's double. The visitors enlivened the last two innings of the second game by rallies which brought them three runs, but St. Louis's nine runs had been scored early. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ton, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
Austin, 3b.	4	1	2	1	0
Pratt, 2b.	3	1	0	2	4
C. W'r, cf.	4	0	2	7	0
E. W'r, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Leary, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0
Lavan, ss.	3	1	1	1	3
Sev'd, c.	3	0	0	7	1
James, p.	3	0	1	0	4
Total..	30	3	6	27	12

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf.	5	0	2	2	0
W'ver, ss.	3	1	2	0	4
E. C's, 2b.	3	0	0	3	1
F'nier, 1b.	4	0	1	5	1
J. C's, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Roth, lf.	4	0	0	4	0
Schalk, c.	4	0	0	3	1
Bl'b'e, 3b.	4	0	2	4	0
Cicotte, p.	2	0	0	1	0
*Quinlan	0	0	0	0	0
Total..	33	1	8	24	7

*Batted for Cicotte in ninth inning.
Errors—Fournier, Severeid.

St. Louis ....0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 .—3
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hits—C. Walker, Felsch, Fournier. Stolen bases—Pratt, Austin. Double plays—Pratt to Lavan. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 1; off James, 3. Hit by pitcher—Weaver. Struck out—By Cicotte, 3; by James, 3. Passed balls—Severeid. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ton, lf.	5	2	3	3	0
Austin, 3b.	3	2	2	1	3
Pratt, 2b.	3	1	3	2	6
C. W'r, cf.	3	1	0	4	0
E. W'r, rf.	4	2	2	2	1
How'd, 1b.	4	1	2	9	1
Lavan, ss.	4	0	0	1	1
Agnew, c.	4	0	1	4	1
H'ton, p.	4	0	0	1	0
Total..	34	9	13	27	11

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
W'ver, ss.	4	0	0	1	3
E. C's, 2b.	4	0	0	4	3
F'nier, 1b.	4	1	1	11	2
J. C'ns, rf.	4	1	3	0	0
Roth, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Schalk, c.	2	0	0	5	1
W'fr'g, p.	2	0	1	0	1
B'b'ne, 3b.	4	0	2	1	1
Benz, p.	1	0	0	1	4
Daley, c.	3	0	0	1	0
Total..	36	3	9	24	15

Errors—Schalk, Blackburne, Shotton, C. Walker, Lavan.

St. Louis ....1 0 0 3 3 2 0 0 .—9
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2—3

Two-base hit—Howard. Stolen base—Roth. Earned runs—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hits—Pratt, C. Walker. Double plays—E. Walker and Pratt; Lavan, Pratt, and Howard. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Benz, 1. Hits—Off Benz, 10 in five innings; off Wolfgang, 3 in three innings. Struck out—By Benz, 3; by Wolfgang, 1; by Hamilton, 2. Passed ball—Agnew. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

POLO AT RUMSON.

Freebooters Beat the First Team in an Exciting Match.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 5.—In the fastest polo match, and before the largest gallery of society folk of the season at the Rumson Country Club, the Rumson Freebooters today defeated the Rumson first team by the close score of 6¼ to 5½ goals. The Rumson players fought desperately and in vain for a goal in the final period, which would have given to them the game by a fourth of a point. In the second period Howard S. Borden, who scored three goals for Rumson and starred in the all-around play, was thrown from his mount but escaped injury, and came back with a pretty goal in the same period.

In the next period G. Jason Waters was thrown, but continued in the game.

L. H. Ross, playing No. 1 for the Freebooters, made three pretty goals after spectacular dashes down the field. Bereni Waters, for Rumson, and Walter McClure and C. L. Whitney, for the Freebooters, also put up a fast game. Although the Freebooters scored eight goals, they lost one and three-quarters points on safeties and fouls, while Rumson was penalized a half point on a foul. The match was played for cups donated by Walter McClure. The line-up:

RUMSON.	FREEBOOTERS.
1—G. J. Waters.	1—L. H. Ross.
2—Bereni Waters.	2—Walter McClure.
3—Howard S. Borden.	3—C. L. Whitney.
Back—W. W. Barbour.	Back—P. Hauck, Jr.

Goals—Borden, (3,) Bereni Waters, (2,) G. Jason Waters, Ross, (3,) McClure, (3,) Whitney. (2.) Referee—W. Strother Jones.

ROCKAWAY'S POLO VICTORY.

Camden Grasshoppers Lose First Game for Independence Cups.

In the first match of the tournament for the Independence Cups, played yesterday at the Rockaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst, L. I., the Rockaway team defeated the Camden Grasshoppers by 13 goals to 10½.

This series of games for the trophies is for low-goal teams. Five have entered. No individual player is allowed to exceed two points. Rockaway's aggregate handicap was only one goal, the single point belonging to Seward Cary. The other three men were at zero. The Grasshoppers were at four and had to allow their opponents three points.

The smaller field adjoining the golf course was dry, and it was decided to play the match there in order to keep the main field, in front of the club house, for this afternoon's game. While both teams were composed of young players, good polo was played. For Rockaway W. A. Hazard, Jr., played a good all round game. He was at No. 1, while W. T. P. Hazard was in goal. Archie Kinney excelled for the Grasshoppers.

Line-up:

Rockaway—W. A. Hazard, Jr., 0; E. Leonard, 0; Seward Cary, 1; W. T. P. Hazard, 0. Total—1.

Camden Grasshoppers—L. Anderson, 1; A. Kinney, 1, H. Anderson, 0; G. Preece, 2. Total—4.

Goals scored for Rockaway—Cary, 6; W. A. Hazard, 3; Leonard, 2. Goals for Grasshoppers—L. Anderson, 3; Preece, 2; Kinney, 6. Summary—Goals earned by Rockaway, 11; allowed by handicap, 3; lost by penalty, 1; net score, 13 goals. Goals earned by Grasshoppers, 11; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, ½ goal; net score, 10½ goals. Eight seven and one-half-minute periods. Referee—J. C. Cooley.

Polo and Fireworks at Rumson.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 5.—More than 1,000 society folks summering in the Rumson and Shore sections watched an elaborate display of fireworks at the Rumson Country Club tonight. In the afternoon the Rumson Freebooters defeated the Rumson polo team in an exciting match by the score of 6¼ to 5½ goals.

New York A. C. Defeats Crescents.

The second victory of the season over the Crescent Athletic Club baseball team was scored by the New York Athletic Club nine at Bay Ridge yesterday. The Mercury Footers triumphed in a pitchers' battle by a count of 2 to 1. McInerney twirled a superb game for the New Yorkers, but Wood also pitched a good game for the New Mooners. Each man allowed only three hits. Two of the New York safeties came in the second inning, when they registered both their tallies. Hulse led off with a two-bagger, and, after Bryan had been passed, he stole third base. Bryan then stole second and scored with Hulse when Campion singled past short. In the fourth the Crescents secured their lone tally on a single by Ridell, a base on balls, and a Texas leaguer by Mowrey. Eddie Gleason of the New Yorks made the feature play, when in the sixth inning he pulled down a terrific drive just inside of third base and started a double play which killed a Crescent rally. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
New York A.C.	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1
Crescent A. C.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1

Batteries—McInerney and McCarthy; Wood and Steinberger.

Koob Awarded to Browns.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 5.—The National Baseball Commission in a decision today awarded player Koob to the St. Louis American League Club. The Battle Creek Club of the Southern Michigan League claimed the player, but the commission ruled that this club had no written agreement and disallowed the claim.

Southern Association.

At Little Rock—Little Rock, 6; Memphis, 5. Memphis, 5; Little Rock, 3.
At Nashville—Nashville, 5; Chattanooga, 1. Chattanooga, 7; Nashville, 2.
At Atlanta—Both games with New Orleans postponed, rain.
At Birmingham—Morning game postponed, rain. Afternoon game—Birmingham, 3; Mobile, 1.

New York State League.

At Utica—Postponed, wet grounds.
At Syracuse—Syracuse 2; Utica, 1.
At Albany—Morning game postponed, rain. Afternoon game—Albany, 4; Troy, 1.
At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre, 5; Scranton, 4.
At Scranton—Scranton, 6; Wilkes-Barre, 5.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 4; Elmira, 1.
At Elmira—Elmira, 5; Binghamton, 1.

New England League.

At Lewiston—Lewiston, 6; Portland, 3.
At Portland—Portland, 5; Lewiston, 3.
At Manchester—Manchester, 0; Lowell, 0. (Seven innings; rain.)
At Lowell—Manchester, 5; Lowell, 3. (Thirteen innings.)
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 4; Lynn, 3. (Eight innings; rain.)
At Lynn—Lynn, 2; Lawrence, 0.
At Fitchburg—Fitchburg, 5; Worcester, 3. (Four and a half innings; rain.)
At Worcester—Worcester, 4; Fitchburg, 3. (Ten innings.)

American Association.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Columbus, 3. Cleveland, 9; Columbus, 0.
At Milwaukee—Kansas City, 9; Milwaukee, 8. Milwaukee, 2; Kansas City, 0.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 18; Minneapolis, 5. St. Paul, 10; Minneapolis, 3.
At Louisville—Louisville, 17; Indianapolis, 5. Indianapolis, 5; Louisville, 2.

On Local Cricket Creases.

Manor Field disposed of Richmond County for 136 and ran up 102 for the loss of four wickets in the Association cricket game at West New Brighton yesterday. B. Kortlang made top score of the game with 72 for Richmond County.

The Association game at Ulmer Park between the Bensonhurst and Bensonhurst Rover teams resulted in a victory for Bensonhurst. The totals were Bensonhurst, 198; Bensonhurst Rovers, 77.

A full two-inning game was played in the league series at Prospect Park between the Brooklyn Wanderers and Kings County yesterday, the Wanderers winning by seventeen runs. The totals were: Brooklyn Wanderers, 87 and 26; Kings County, 39 and 57.

The West Indian Veteran A team defeated their B team at Prospect Park, with totals of 90 and 55.

Arkansas Racing Bill Killed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 5.—The decision of the Pulaski Circuit Court, rendering void the Sawyer Racing bill which permitted racing at Hot Springs and legalized parimutuel betting, was upheld today when the Supreme Court dismissed an appeal in the case. The action ends efforts to secure horse racing at the Arkansas resort. The Supreme Court based today's decision on the fact that the Secretary of State already had published the legislative acts of the last Assembly. The Race bill petition was a mandamus action to compel the Secretary of State to proclaim the Sawyer bill a law and have it published as such.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3:30 P. M.—N. Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

MUDLARKS FROLIC ON AQUEDUCT TRACK

Phosphor Romps Away with the Feature Event—Bad Day for Layers of Odds.

Running over a heavy track at Aqueduct yesterday, all the heavily-weighted horses and betting favorites were beaten in the race for the Carter Handicap, the feature of the card, and the three starters carrying the lightest weights fought it out at the finish, with Phosphor the leader. A peculiar incident of the day's sports was that two horses which had been disqualified at the Jamaica track won races yesterday, Celandria putting the rich Clover Stakes to the credit of Fred Lewisohn and Dune Site winning a selling race for Richard F. Carman.

Probably the most significant fact about the running of the Carter Handicap was that while the layers of the odds made Roamer the favorite and Harmonicon a strong second choice, the public would not back either to any extent, but did back Phosphor, which won at 5 to 1. The public also played Pomette Bleu and Leo Skolny to win and for the show money, so that the layers had all the worst of the battle of wits over the result of that race. It was something the same in the race for the Clover Stakes, where the layers' favorite, Lorac, was rejected by the holiday visitors in favor of Celandria, which won. Miss Puzzle, which was left at the post, and the Gifford Cochran pair, Pleione and Feminist, which ran fourth and sixth, respectively, and so got none of the money, were also popular selections.

In the start for the Carter Handicap Phosphor went to the front at the raising of the barrier, closely followed by Harmonicon, with Roamer moving with such difficulty in the sticky mud of the track that he was out of the race before it was hardly begun. Pomette Bleu shot up alongside the leader before the first turn was reached and Harmonicon gave way to the lighter-weighted Leo Skolny as the racers moved around to the home stretch. Both were close to Phosphor and the long run to the finish was entirely between the trio, the heavy going hampering the heavyweights so that they could not make a respectable showing for horses of their class, even though ridden, as they were, by the best of the jockeys. For a brief instant only Pomette Bleu headed the Parsons sprinter, Phosphor, and promised to give him a hard fight. Loftus was able to shake the big bay again, however, and though McCahey drove the Wilson filly out to the last ounce, Phosphor waded through the sloppy home stretch with sufficient speed to win the race by a good length from Pomette Bleu, with Leo Skolny a length in her rear. Ten Point, beaten by eight lengths, came next, and then Pebbles, Roamer, Rock View, and Harmonicon wabbled past the judges. The mud was too much for class.

Lorac's defeat in the race for the Clover Stakes was much like the one she suffered when she was favorite in the race for the Fashion Stakes at the Belmont Park track, except that it was Celandria which took her measure instead of Pleione, which latter could do no better than run fourth yesterday. Lorac got away in front and led the field until the horses were well in the stretch, with Bonnie Tess, Malachite, and Celandria in a bunch behind her, and Miss Puzzle, which had been left at the post, bringing up the rear and only cantering while the others were racing. Lorac held her lead until the last furlong post was reached, when Malachite ranged alongside. She had no sooner beaten off the Belmont filly than Buxton challenged with Celandria. There was a short but decisive battle between them of about fifty yards, when the Keene filly cried quits, waved her signal of distress, and allowed Celandria to get first past the judges by a length of daylight. The tired Malachite was two lengths behind Lorac. Like the leaders, Bonnie Tess, Pleione, and Feminist came home thoroughly leg weary, while the rest of the starters had shown no speed at any stage of the journey.

More enthusiasm was aroused over the steeplechase than any of the other races. Adventuress showed the way over the run of two miles up to the very last obstacle. This Shannon River took in company with her to the accompaniment of a storm of shouts and cheers from the thousands in a fever of excitement. It did not last long, for once on the flat Shannon River had so much more speed that she won very handily. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $500, six furlongs. Time—1:18.
Polarius, David Gideon's b. g., 3 years, by Astronomer-Her Majesty, 113 pounds, even and 1 to 3, (Fairbrother).......1
Chesterton, James McManus's ch. c., 3, 112, 4 to 1 and even, (Buxton).......2
Coy, A. J. Reinhart's b. m., 5, 118, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, (Carey).......3
Sarsanet, Tie Pin, and Egeria also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; purse $750; about two miles. Time—4:37.
Shannon River, Ral Parr's blk. g., aged, by Black Dick-Tentore, 157 pounds, 2 to 5 and out, (coupled with Ballybay, (Allen).......1
Adventuress, Leonard Jacob's b. m., 6, 133, 16 to 5 and 7 to 10, (Waugh).......2
Ballybay, Ral Parr's b. g. 5, 148, 2 to 5, (coupled with Shannon River,) (Williams).......3
Indian Arrow also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Twenty-fourth running of the Clover Stakes, for two-year-old fillies; value to the winner, $1,500; five furlongs. Time—1:04 2-5.
Celandria, Elkwood Park Stable's ch. f., by Celt-Adriana, 104 pounds, 18 to 5 and 8 to 5, (Buxton).......1
Lorac, Foxhall P. Keene's br. f., 109, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, (Butwell).......2
Malachite, August Belmont's ch. f., 109, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Turner).......3
Pleione, Bonnie Tess, Feminist, Remembrance, and Smoothbore also ran. Miss Puzzle was left at the post.

FOURTH RACE.—Seventeenth running of the Carter Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; value to the winner, $2,000; seven furlongs. Time—1:30.
Phosphor, Schuyler L. Parsons's b. c., 3 years, by Peep o' Day-Myrtelus, 116 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Loftus).......1
Pomette Bleu, R. T. Wilson's b. f., 4, 104, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, (McCahey).......2
Leo Skolny, R. J. Mackenzie's ch. c., 4, 105, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, (Buxton).......3
Ten Point, Pebbles, Roamer, Rock View, and Harmonicon also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $500. One mile. Time—1:45 3-5.
Dryad, C. W. Gasser's b. c., 4 years, by Sir Huon-Rosemeade, 110 pounds, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, (Buxton).......1
Ben Quince, E. Witte's ch. g., 4, 112, 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, (T. McTaggart).......2
Republican, J. O. Talbott's b. g., 6, 97, 1 to 2 and 1 to 5, (Louder).......3
Patrick S., Beethoven, Stonehenge, Armor, and Golden Prime also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won at this meeting; selling; purse $400. Five furlongs. Time—1:05 1-5.
Dune Site, R. F. Carman's b. f., by Singleton-Sand Dune, 109 pounds, even and 2 to 5, (Butwell).......1
Galeswinthe, Mr. Hirsch's br. f., 98, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, (Allen).......2
Lynn, E. B. Parson's b. g., 105, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, (Hancock).......3
Nelli, Edith Baumann, Ataka, Moonstone, and Important also ran.

Entries for Aqueduct Racing.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds, maidens, five furlongs.—Startling, 112 pounds; Achievement, 112; Lord Rock Vale, 112; Hendrie, 112; Golden Hours, 109; Dorados, 109; Rae B., 109, Walloon, 112.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; selling; five furlongs.—Hill Stream, 106 pounds; Eli C., 105; Lokomic, 112; Overyonda II., 110; Dolly Madison, 108; Ella Jennings, 98; Balgee, 115; M. B. Eubanks, 107; Ancon, 112; Ventura, 105; Miss McGiggle, 103; Water Lily, 110; Outlook, 103; Cy Merrick, 112; San Vega, 115; Menlo Park, 103.

THIRD RACE.—Two-year-olds; handicap; five furlongs.—Hands, 108 pounds; Murphy, 108; Wayfarer, 110; Sprint, 112; Walloon, 102; Sasin, 106.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; Winfield Handicap; six and a half furlongs.—Gainer, 123 pounds; Top o' the Morning, 121; Sea Shell, 107; Capra, 97; Trial by Jury, 118.

FIFTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; maidens; five furlongs.—Past Master, 112 pounds; Scottish Knight, 112; Trumpator, 112; Qui Vive, 112; Slipshod, 109; Touchdown, 112; Plaintiff, 112; Murphy, 112.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; one mile.—Primary, 101 pounds; All Smiles, 110; Yodeles, 110; Rupica, 107; Peaceful, 101; Grumpy, 107; Vladimir, 110.

TWO RECORDS IN CELTIC PARK ATHLETICS—HOLIDAY SPORTS ON PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS

RYAN AND FRASER SET NEW RECORDS

Marks in 500-Yard Run and 35-Pound Weight Fall in Irish-American Meet.

Celtic Park's reputation for new records suffered no setback yesterday in the games held there under the auspices of the Irish-American Athletic Club and the Affiliated Building Trades. Only a fifth of the entrants completed, but for all that two world's records were established, one by Edward S. Fraser of the Irish-American Athletic Club, who was on scratch on the 500-yard run, and the other by Patrick Ryan of the same club, who hurled the 35-pound weight five feet further than he did in establishing the former record. The record was 57 feet ¾ inches; now it is 62 feet 4 inches. In the 500-meter run the record of F. Rajz of Hungary, 1:07 3-5, was lowered to 1:06 4-5 by Fraser.

The athletes took the morning rain as an excuse for not appearing for their events. As a result competition was not tight. In the pentathlon thirteen athletes were entered, including Howard Berry of the University of Pennsylvania, but only three participated. It was the same in other events. If the rules of the A. A. U. are observed many penalties may be inflicted.

Persons who planned to attend the games apparently had intimation that all was not well. Seldom has such a small crowd been present at games in Celtic Park. When the first event was started there were not more than 800 present. That figure rose to about 1,500, but it was far from the usual holiday crowd.

One of the interesting features had no relation to athletics. It was an exhibition of bridge building by a company from the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers, and a demonstration of the new high explosive "trotel gelatine," invented by Captain H. C. Woodward. After building a bridge large enough to span an ordinary creek, the guardsmen split their force into attacking and defensive commands. As one side retreated in the sham battle mines of the new explosive were set off, blowing up the supports of the bridge. There was only one who objected to the performance. He was the grounds keeper of the park, who complained that his turf had been ruined by the deep pits dug by the explosions. When the soldiers had demonstrated their preparedness for war they sang patriotic songs. The spectators were expected to sing with the guardsmen, but the majority of them had forgotten the words of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

The Pentathlon, expected to be the feature of the athletic events, drew only three entrants—Dan J. Shea and J. Pritts of the Pastime A. C. and L. J. Harper of the Irish-American A. C. Shea won the event with a total of nine points; Harper was second with ten and Fritts third with eleven. Shea took first in the broad jump and the discus throw. Harper led in the javelin and the 200-meter run. The 1,500-meter race went to Fritts, who beat Shea in a close finish.

In the 500-meter run, where the new record was established, Fraser was on scratch, being the only one of the scratch men to start in any handicap races. He took a fast pace and soon overhauled the leaders. After taking the lead from W. J. Kelly of the Irish-American A. C., Fraser did not appear to exert himself until the runners turned into the stretch. Then he speeded up, coming to the tape with an advantage of four yards. H. Schaff of the Irish-American A. C. was in third place.

In the 35-pound weight event Ryan's only opponent was H. White of Syracuse, who was representing the New York Athletic Club. When he made his first heave Ryan threw the weight far beyond his old record, but he stepped foul by a slight margin. His next effort set a new record, and since the judges had only a cotton tape, there was a rush for a steel line. This throw was 60 feet 7 inches. His next was recorded at 62 feet 1¼ inches. Another try set the new record at 62 feet 4 inches. Then the officials inspected the circle. They found it complied exactly with the seven-foot requirement, so that there is no doubt that the new mark will be accepted officially. It does not come under the championship events, however.

The half-mile walk was a disappointment, the scratch men, Renz of the Mohawk A. C. and R. B. Gifford of McCaddin Lyceum, failing to appear for the event. W. J. Rolker of the Irish-American A. C., starting from the ten-yard mark, was the winner, with J. E. Goldstein, second, and J. P. Birch of the Pastime A. C., third. William Plant of the Long Island A. C. was on the 8-yard mark, but he could not make his way through the field. This event had one of the largest entries, but only fifteen men came to the mark.

WILLARD TO BOX REICH.

Former Amateur to be Champion's First Opponent at Denver.

Al Reich, the hard-hitting New York heavyweight, who will box Jim Savage of Orange, N. J., ten rounds at St. Nicholas Rink tomorrow night, has been selected by Jess Willard's manager as the champion's next opponent. It was announced several weeks ago that Jim Coffey, the Roscommon Giant, would be Willard's choice for his first bout since winning the title. Reich and Willard will box twenty rounds in Denver, probably on Labor Day, according to Nate Lewis, manager of Charlie White, who is connected with the Denver promoters and was instrumental in getting Reich to agree to the match.

Following the bout at the rink tomorrow night Reich will engage in five other contests. These will be with Fred Fulton at Minneapolis, George Cox at Joplin, Fred Messer at Columbus, Carl Morris at Sapulpa, and Findley Willard at Denver. Reich will take a staff of trainers with him on his Western campaign. Colin Bell and David Mills, who are assisting him for his bout with Savage, will be two of his staff.

NEW YORK ROWERS SECOND.

Take Four Firsts in People's Regatta, but Quakers Annex Seven.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Philadelphia oarsmen carried off the lion's share of the victories in the People's regatta on the Schuylkill this afternoon, seven firsts out of the fifteen events rowed being credited to this city. Four firsts went to New York, one to Washington, one to Pittsburgh and one to Baltimore. Philadelphia and Washington rowed a dead heat in the intermediate eight-oared shell event. More than 4,000 persons lined the banks of the river on both sides and while many were sent scurrying to cover by a light rain in the morning they returned quickly and witnessed the later events when the shower was over. The races were rowed under unfavorable conditions, a strong breeze blowing from the southeast and ruffling the water.

The New York Athletic Club was first in the senior single scull event, Waldo Smith crossing the line the winner in a close finish with Walton Clarke, Jr., of the Philadelphia Barge Club. John Kelly, of the Vesper Boat Club, finished third. The First Bohemian Boat Club of New York was the winner in the junior quadruple sculls and the Union Boat Club, also of New York, was third in intermediate single sculls.

In the senior four-oared shell race the New York Athletic Club was able only to place second, the University Barge Club of this city being the winner. The Analostan Club of Washington was third. R. H. Pearse, of the Nonpareil Rowing Club of New York, was first in the association single scull event, crossing the line in eight minutes and ten seconds. The Metropolitan Rowing Club of New York took second and the First Bohemian Club of New York third in the intermediate quadruple sculls.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club of New York came through an easy winner in the junior four-oared gig race, while the New York Athletic Club took second in the senior quadruple sculls and third in the senior eight-oared shell race.

NEW YORK ATHLETES WIN.

Millrose, N. Y. A. C., and Other Clubs, Make Clean Sweep at New Brunswick.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 5.—A clean sweep was made today by New York athletes in the meet on the grounds of Rutgers College, which featured the local celebration of Independence Day. Representatives of the New York A. C., Millrose A. A., Bronx Church House, Trinity Club, Knights of St. Antony, and St. Christopher Club were among the principal prize winners. The medley relay race was won by the Millrose team, composed of Pores, Wilkins, Tinard, and Safarowic, with the New York A. C. squad, Willie Gordon, Storey, Lagay, and Peese, second. The St. Christopher's team of colored athletes finished third.

Nick Gianakopulos, the Greek distance runner of the Millrose A. A., captured the fast time prize in the five-mile handicap road run which was contested while the games were in progress. He covered the distance in 24 minutes and 31 seconds. With 3 minutes and 45 seconds handicap E. J. Janovsik, a local athlete, was an easy winner of the event, leading the second man by 100 yards.

J. Pearman of the New York A. C. was in front almost throughout the mile handicap walk, in which he had an allowance of 20 seconds. M. Maroney, unattached, of New York, was second, and J. F. Morrison of the Long Island A. C. was third.

Randolph Granger of Dartmouth College was not fast enough to win a place from scratch in the 1,000-yard handicap, but his brother, Lee Granger, captured the race from the 25-yard mark in the good time of 2:17 1-5. Jim O'Connor of the New York A. C. gave Granger a stern chase, but failed by five yards to catch him.

J. E. Madden, son of the well-known owner of thoroughbreds, came through with a victory after repeated attempts in the 220-yard handicap. He bore the emblem of the New York A. C. From ½-yard mark Madden ran the furlong in 0:23 2-5. He had to keep moving throughout to prevent Frank Hollaway, his clubmate, with 7½ yards, from gaining the verdict. Jimmy Ravenell, the colored sprinter of the St. Christopher Club, traveled to victory in the 100-yard dash in 0:10 1-5. He had a 2½-yard allowance.

Nash, the Rutgers College football star, competing for the New York A. C., won the running broad jump with a leap of 20 feet 9 1-5 inches. In the two-mile handicap A. J. Lemberg of the Trinity Club, Brooklyn, outlasted John Costello of the Bronx Church House, which he won with 70 yards start in 9:54 4-5. E. Balestier of the Knights of St. Antony was best of the quarter-milers.

NEW YORK MEN UNPLACED.

Jersey Athletes Grasp Most of the Prizes in Bayonne Meet.

New York athletes were not factors in the scoring of the Safe and Sane Independence meet in Bayonne, N. J., yesterday, although many were competing. M. J. Fahey of the Irish-American A. C., a winner in the Eastern A. A. U. tryouts at Cambridge, was an unsuccessful contestant in the hop, step, and jump. His clubmate, Tim Ahearn, a former junior national title holder, was also unplaced. This event went to C. J. Doherty of the Jersey Harriers, whose club annexed the greater part of the prizes. Doherty, with a handicap of 5 feet, leaped 42 feet. E. Lauder of the Salem Crescent A. C. was second with 41 feet 7 inches; E. Elchell, unattached, was third with 41 feet 1 inch.

The Jersey Harriers took all places in the two-mile handicap, first going to A. J. Ince in 10:05 2-5. J. J. McCurnin was the runner-up. P. J. Doherty was placed third. J. Cunningham, formerly of the Bronx Church, now competing unattached, was the winner in the A. A. U. 100-yard dash. He started from scratch and went the distance in 0:10 1-5. J. Jones, unattached, a colored sprinter, finished second from scratch. A. Markey of the Jersey Harriers, with three and one-half yards allowance, was third. The open half-mile run went to J. Brunson of the Salem Crescent Club. He had twenty-five yards start. D. Goldman, with thirty yards start, was second, and C. B. Cunningham, unattached, was third. The winner's time was 1:59. In the quarter-mile run for A. A. U. novices R. Welsh of Hollywood Inn A. A. took first in 0:58 3-5. W. Luno of the Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal A. A. made pace for a great part of the distance, but fell back in the last twenty-five yards. He finished second, with W. Bartels of the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. third. The 600-yard championship for Bayonne High School boys was won by R. McCusker in 1:24.

ROSTANG FINISHES FIRST.

Wins Letter Carriers' Road Run from Big Field at Union Hill.

A. Rostang of the Holy Family Lyceum won the five-and-a-half-mile road run held under the auspices of the New York Letter Carriers at Union Hill yesterday. Rostang won by a margin of thirty yards from A. Feher of the Hungarian-American A. C. A large field of harriers started and the race was closely contested. Competition for the team prize was unusually keen. The Mohawk A. C. took the team honors with a score of 61 points. The Holy Family Lyceum was second with 63 points, and the Swedish-American A. C. third with 79 points.

Rostang had a handicap of two minutes and his time was 30:51. Feher, who finished second, had a handicap of 1½ minutes, and his time was 30:27. This was the fastest actual time of the race, Feher receiving the time trophy. The three novice prizes were won by R. Weiss of the Mohawk A. C., E. Pinarina of the Ozanam A. A., and T. Marty of the Holy Family Lyceum. The start and finish of the race was at Scheutzen Park, where the Letter Carriers held their annual picnic.

G. Becker of the Holy Family Lyceum set the pace for the first mile, when Feher took the lead and held it for nearly half a mile. Then Weiss of the Mohawks went to the front and set the pace for a mile, when Becker went to the front again. Rostang took the lead at the three-mile mark and finished thirty yards in front. The summary:

A. Rostang, Holy Family Lyceum, (2:00,) 30:51; A. Feher, Hungarian-American, (1:30,) 30:27; J. Cerino, Mohawk A. C., (2:40,) 32:02; F. Stein, Pennant A. C., (3:00,) 32:23; R. Weiss, Mohawk A. C., (3:00,) 32:26; J. Bell, Brooklyn Evening H. S., (1:30,) 31:00; W. Johnson, Swedish-American A. C., (2:00,) 31:44; J. Braccia, unattached, (2:30,) 32:14; F. Feshe, Holy Family Lyceum, (2:30,) 32:15; E. Pinarina, Ozanam A. A., (3:00,) 32:50; S. Kirkikes, Greek-American A. C., (2:30,) 32:25; H. Schuster, Swedish-American A. C., (2:45,) 30:41; C. Benson, Swedish-American A. C., (2:15,) 32:12; L. Dutke, Hungarian-American A. C., (1:30,) 31:30; N. Berzell, Irish-American A. C., (2:15,) 32:16.

DRENCHING KILLS BOXER.

Cold-Water Shower Fatal to Elgin After Bout with Harvey.

MOUNT CARMEL, Penn., July 5.—Sylvester Elgin, a boxer of Locustdale, Penn., died today in his dressing room after a six-round bout with John Harvey of Shamokin at a local baseball park. A pail of water was thrown on Elgin at the end of the sixth round, and physicians say his blood became congealed and caused death.

An investigation is being made by the District Attorney's office.

McIlwaine Stars on Ekwanok Links

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 5.—A. F. McIlwaine, 2d, was the star in the field of sixty players in the Independence Day events at the Ekwanok Country Club today. In the morning McIlwaine tied with J. Austin Furfey of Brookline C. C., at 1 down to bogie, for first honors, and this afternoon he paired with G. G. Stowe of Knollwood, the pair having an allowance of six strokes. McIlwaine made an individual score of 77 in the morning and of 78 in the afternoon.

HOLIDAY ATHLETICS PACK CITY'S PARKS

Present, Past, and Future Champions Compete in Games While Throngs Cheer.

The safe and sane celebration of the Fourth of July by the boys of New York in competitive athletic games in parks and playgrounds throughout the city was carried out yesterday with remarkable results. The old-fashioned and dangerous observance with fire-cracker and pistol was forgotten in the enthusiasm of the exhilarating strife on the cinder path.

In every corner of the greater city more than 20,000 young athletes spent the afternoon in the healthful pastime of running and jumping, instead of idling in mischievous boyish pranks. On the crowded east side, on the west side and the open fields of Washington Heights, in Brooklyn, in Long Island City and over on Staten Island, young Americans had a thrilling day of it.

Even Chinatown has taken up the American idea, and a dozen agile little Orientals competed in the games at Columbus Park in Mulberry Bend. Lads of all sizes and of many European nationalities were pitted against them. Young Italians, Germans, Austrians, Swedes, Danes, Hebrews, Russians, Irish and French made up the "fields" in the track and field events. It was just the love of sport that brought these youngsters together by thousands for plain fun and play. Little gold, silver and bronze medals were the prizes.

The games were held in twenty-seven parks and playgrounds and in four gymnasiums. At every meet were crowds of spectators made up of the admiring parents and friends of the boys.

Members of the committee that had this big affair in charge estimated that more than 150,000 people witnessed the various meets. Perhaps the largest single crowd packed Seward Park on the east side, where more than 20,000 people cheered the youngsters.

Not only school boys competed in this great athletic carnival, but at many of the parks athletes of national and Olympic fame took part. Some of the athletes visited more than one park, their presence encouraging the youths and lending much attraction to the meets.

There was an unusually large gathering at the meet at Chelsea Park, where the great distance runner, Hannes Kolehmainen, won the two-mile run amid great applause. The Finn stirred the crowd to much enthusiasm as he romped home easily by a big margin. There were also several boxing exhibitions, Johnny Dundee being among the performers.

At De Witt Clinton Park Pat McDonald, the big weight-tossing champion, gave an exhibition with the 56-pound weight, and won the admiration of thousands who had never seen him before. At the same park, Jack Cahill, who will represent the Millrose A. A. at the national championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, won the 16-pound shot-put.

At McCarren Park, in Brooklyn, the hurdling policeman, Jack Eller, won two events, taking the 100-yard dash in 0:10 3-5, and the 120-yard hurdle race in 0:14 4-5.

At Chelsea Park the competition was so close and exciting in the sack race that a new record was established. C. Slattery of the Twenty-second Regiment A. A. won the event in 0:14 3-5, clipping 2-5 second off the old record.

In conducting this universal athletic carnival the hard working committee, of which George Gordon Battle was the honorary Chairman, accomplished something which could not be equaled in any other city in the world. The manner in which the youths have taken up the new way of celebrating the Fourth is astonishing. The rivalry between the boys was very keen, and yet all events created only the best of feeling among lads of different nationalities.

The day of the giant cracker and the gunpowder cannon has passed. There is no longer a heart-breaking Fourth of July aftermath. The "Fourth" has became a health-building day instead of a health-destroying occasion.

Perhaps never in the history of amateur sport here has such a sight been seen as that at Tompkins Square Park yesterday, when a horde of more than 600 youths were away at the crack of the starter's pistol in a stirring quarter-mile race.

Crotona Athletic Field.

50-Yard Dash, P. S. A. L.—Won by Max Block, Morris; M. Rosenberger, Morris, second; C. W. P. Brown, P. S. 26, third. Time—0:06 1-5.
Running Broad Jump, P. S. A. L.—Won by F. Maurer, 9 feet 7½ inches; W. Rosenberg, Morris, 9 feet 1½ inches, second; L. Rosenberger, N. Y. M. & S. Association, 8 feet 8¾ inches, third.
Hop, Step, and Jump, A. A. U.—Won by David Burke, Ozanam A. A., 43 feet 3 inches; David Cohen, unattached, 40 feet 9½ inches, second; S. Baurr, Bronx Church House, 39 feet, third.
Four-Lap Run, A. A. U.—G. Gerhard, unattached; M. Pistronk, Mohawk A. C., second. Time—4:15.
Three Standing Broad Jumps, Church A. L.—Won by E. L. Eines, Bronx Church House; Steve Baurr, Bronx Church House, second; J. T. Johnston, Bronx Church House, third. Distance, 33 feet 5 inches.
100-Yard Dash, Park Playground.—Won by W. Moore; Daule, second; L. Raskin, third. Time—0:10 2-5.
440-Yard Dash, Park Playground.—Won by Louis Levine; J. Ezechel, second; Thomas Dawson, third. Time—1:01 2-5.
50-Yard Dash, Park Playground.—Won by A. Greenstein; E. Moore, second; E. J. Guterman, third. Time—0:06.

Astoria Field.

100-Yard Dash, Public Schools.—Won by A. Quattasel, Bryant; H. Ross, P. S. 20, Queens, second; E. Thomas, Bryant High, third. Time—0:11 3-5.
Running High Jump, Public Schools.—Won by V. E. Elliott, Bryant, 5 feet 6 inches; R. H. Jewell, Bryant, 5 feet 4 inches, second; W. Bullock, Flushing, 5 feet 4 inches, third.
220-Yard Dash, Parochial Schools.—Won by W. North, St. Patrick's, Dutch Hills; J. Smith, St. Patrick's, second; J. Woesthoff, St. Patrick's, third. Time—0:33.
50-Yard Dash, Parochial Schools.—Won by C. Paghrighi, Mount Carmel, Astoria; W. Mulligan, Mount Carmel, second; J. P. Rooney, St. Mary's, Hunter's Point, third. Time—0:08 1-5.
600-Yard Run, Catholic Athletic League.—Won by J. J. McCauley, Knights of St. Anthony; J. W. Sankop, College Point Catholic Young Men's League, second; F. Flynn, Knights of St. Antony, third. Time—1:29.
800-Yard Run, High Schools.—Won by G. Hughes, Flushing; H. E. Golwicks, Flushing, second; E. Thomas, Bryant, third. Time—0:37.
One-Mile Run, A. A. U.—Won by J. W. Sonkop, College Point Y. M. C. L.; H. Rust, unattached, second; E. Walsh, unattached, third. Time—5:01.
440-Yard Run, A. A. U.—Won by F. Flynn, Knights of St. Antony; W. Caesar, Knights of St. Antony, second; J. McCauley, Knights of St. Antony, third. Time—1:02.
75-Yard Dash, Playground Boys.—Won by H. J. Schmall, Astoria Field; R. Smith, Astoria, second; M. Woesthoff, Astoria, third. Time—0:09 2-5.
440-Yard Run, Playground Boys.—Won by L. Ehrle, Astoria; J. Thornton, Astoria, second; A. Lenz, Astoria, third. Time—1:04.

Battery Park.

60-Yard Dash, Playground, Boys, (100-pound class.)—Won by John Lucenti; Joseph Shea, second; Harry Steinberg, third. Time—0:06 4-5.
One Lap Run, Playground, Boys, (100-pound class.)—Won by Raymond Martin; Isidore Samit, second; Harry Stainberg, third. Time—0:20.
Putting Eight-Pound Shot, Playground, Boys, (100-pound class.)—Won by Joseph Shea, with put of 35 feet 1 inch; John McGonigle, second; Edward Kirvin, third.
100-Yard Dash, Playground, Boys, (130-pound class.)—Won by Frank Wardman; C. Heffernan, second; Thomas McGrath, third. Time—0:12.
220-Yard Dash, Playground, Boys, (130-pound class.)—Won by Frank Wardman; Albert J. Hulsebosch, second; Samuel Feiner, third. Time—0:27.
Half-Mile Run, Playground, Boys, (130-pound class.)—Won by Albert J. Hulsebosch; S. Kavesch, second; C. Heffernan, third. Time—2:26 1-5.
Putting 12-Pound Shot, Playground, Boys, (30-pound class.)—Won by Thomas McGrath, with put of 27 feet 1 inch; A. Hallett, second; John Shaw, third.

Rutgers Place Gymnasium.

Potato Race, Senior.—Won by J. Siskind; M. Meslin, second; S. Katz, third.
Potato Race, Junior.—Won by E. Kaselovitz; D. Kivelowitz, second; B. Jetter, third.
Indian Club Race, Senior.—Won by M. Rabinowitz; J. Siskind, second; B. Jetter, third.
Junior All-Up Race.—Won by J. Asherowitz; L. Katz, second; D. Kivelowitz, third.
Running Broad Jump, Senior.—Won by S. Levine, 17 feet 10½ inches; M. Rabinowitz, 17 feet 6 inches, second; M. August, 16 feet 11¼ inches, third.
Running Broad Jump, Junior.—Won by E. Kaselowitz, 14 feet 6¾ inches; J. Asherowitz, 14 feet, second; M. Burros, 13 feet 10 inches, third.

Cherry Street Park.

Two-Lap Race, Public Schools.—Won by C. Gold, P. S. 147; J. Fine, P. S. 26, second; B. Hodes, P. S. 62, third. Time—0:40.
220-Yard Dash, Novice, Catholic A. L.—Won by C. J. Wenthen, Immaculate Conception; L. White, Fordham Prep, second; F. Strittmatter, St. Anselm A C., third. Time—0:26.
Two-Lap, Special.—Won by E. Hunter; J. Cowan, second; B. Smart, third. Time—0:38.
One-Mile Run, A. A. U. Novice.—Won by J. T. Gleason, Irish-American A. C.; J. Piller, Hungarian-American A. C., second; J. Helfgott, Kraenzlein A. C., third. Time—5:30 1-5.
220-Yard Dash, A. A. U.—Won by M. Glicksberg, unattached; M. Hajim, unattached, second; M. Gordan, unattached, third. Time—0:25 2-5.
300-Yard Run, Playground Boys.—Won by N. Toyim; S. Sackin, second; P. Rabinowitz, third. Time—0:40 2-5.

Macomb's Dam Park.

600-Yard Run, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by J. P. Knox; R. D. Spear, second; W. Russell, third. Time—1:26.
One-Mile Run, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Max Rickles; J. H. Sandele, second; J. Katz, third. Time—5:19.
880-Yard Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by Phil McAndrews, Mohawk A. C.; Bert Masterson, unattached, second; Edward Lichtenstein, unattached, third. Time—2:14.
300-Yard Dash, (A. A. U.)—Won by C. Vester, Salem-Crescent A. C.; Eric C. Phillips, Spartan Field Club, second; Martin Borck, unattached, third. Time—0:37 3-5.
220-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by Albert De Witt; Ellis Perelman, Morris High School, second; William Raab, third. Time—0:27.
100-Yard Dash, (Recreation Centres.)—Won by Albert De Witt; C. Vester, Salem-Crescent A. C., second; E. Perelman, Morris H. S., third. Time—0:11 2-5.

East Twenty-third Street Bath.

50-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by A. Vayda; S. Bistran, second; L. Silverstein, third. Time—0:29.
50-Yard Breast-Stroke Swim.—Won by S. J. Tobias; E. Distran, second; W. Moore, third. Time—0:49 1-5.
100-Yard Swim.—Won by J. Zimnoch; L. Gibel, second; H. Zimnoch, third. Time—1:00 2-5.
176-Yard Relay Race.—Won by team composed of J. A. Zimnoch, H. Zimnoch, S. Gunter, and L. E. Gibel; team composed of W. Moore, S. Bistran, and E. Bistran, second; team composed of Z. Tobias, M. Heyman, M. Bistran, and L. Vayda, third. Time—1:47.

East Fifty-fourth Street Gymnasium.

Running High Jump.—Won by L. Edmunds, unattached, with 5 feet 1 inch; G. Gingerich, Federal A. C., second; J. Hopkins, St. Bartholomew A. C., third.
Potato Race, (Boys Over 16 Years of Age, Public Parks.)—Won by L. Edmunds; A. Adinolfi, second; T. Gatto, third.
Eight-Lap Flag Race, (Boys Under 16 Years of Age, Public Parks.)—Won by team composed of P. Cullen, M. Gennger, G. Doyle, and L. Maishon; team composed of M. Gatto, M. Whitehouse, J. Shapiro, and W. Lastfogle, second; team composed of T. Doyle, M. Sandler, B. Pasternack, and C. Tunnetti, third.
Eight-Lap Flag Relay Race, (Boys Over 16 Years of Age, Public Parks.)—Won by team composed of J. Curry, M. Finn, A. Metzler, and A. Goldstein; team composed of J. Hopkins, C. Mundt, T. Campbell, and G. Griffin, second; no third.

Mount Morris Park.

40-Yard Dash.—Won by I. Preston; N. Wishik, second; L. Silver, third.
50-Yard Dash.—Won by F. Satz; H. Levy, second; J. Levy, third.
Potato Race.—Won by W. Shanowitz; N. Ginsburg, second; A. Tiger, third.
Sack Race.—Won by M. Purgalin; J. Lombard, second; S. Kaplin, third.
One-Lap Dash.—Won by H. Roshwald; L. Ziskind, second; B. Zlotofsky, third.
Two-Lap Race.—Won by B. Alexander; J. Banz, second; I. Shapiro, third.

Washington Square Park.

40-Yard Dash, Playground Boys.—Won by T. Franie; John Pichio, second; V. Badaraca, third. Time—0:05.
50-Yard Dash, Open to P. S. A. L.—Won by J. Currato; A. Sanson, second; A. Navach, third. Time—0:27½.
Potato Race, Playground Boys.—Won by T. Morgan; A. Oresky, second; E. Truppi, third. Time—0:26.
220-Yard Dash, Playground, 115-Pound Class.—Won by C. Francis; T. Sasone, second; S. Sasone, third. Time—0:38.

St. Gabriel Park.

One-Lap Run, 110-Pound Class, Playground.—Won by W. Martin; J. Kwnny, second; W. Finnigan, third. Time—0:22 3-5.
Standing Broad Jump, 110-Pound Class, Playground.—Won by P. Jenkins; D. Hanrahan, second; L. Williams, third; distance, 7 feet 5 inches.
110-Yard Dash, 130-Pound Class, Playground.—Won by John Kirwin; V. Griggith, second; J. Bellew, third. Time—0:10 3-5.
One-Mile Run, 130-Pound Class, Playground.—Won by G. G. Griff; M. Schwartz, second; J. Campion, third. Time—5:25 2-5.
Putting the 12-Pound Shot, 130-Pound Class, Playground.—Won by J. Delaney; E. Eustace, second; M. Sullivan, third; distance, 38 feet 3 inches.

Queensboro Bridge Playground.

220-Yard Dash, Catholic Athletic League.—Won by Stanley J. Chal, St. John's Club; A. Menzer, St. John's Club, second; M. Finn, third. Time—0:25 2-5.
70-Yard Dash, Park Playgrounds Boys, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by B. Pasternik; I. Lipschen, second; Isadore Lastfogel, third. Time—0:08 2-5.
220-Yard Dash, Park Playgrounds Boys, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by John Donohue; Thomas Hernan, second; G. Rosen, third. Time—0:26 2-5.
Half-Mile Run, Church Athletic League.—Won by J. Cunningham, Holy Cross Lyceum; Thomas Newman, St. Vincent Ferrer, second; Eugene Hecker, Holy Cross Lyceum, third. Time—2:23 1-5.
300-Yard Dash, Amateur Athletic Union.—Won by F. Downey; Daniel Quinlan, second; G. Kahn, third. Time—0:36 3-5.
Half-Mile Run, Amateur Athletic Union.—Won by John Hopkins, St. Bartholomew's; A. Louis Paquanial, Hudson Guild, second; Daniel Quinlan, unattached, third. Time—2:17.
Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by George Faust, unattached; A. L. Paquanial, Hudson Guild, second; D. J. Quinlan, unattached, third. Distance—42 feet 4 3-5 inches.

Tompkins Square Park.

60-Yard Dash, Park Playgrounds, 110-Pound Class.—Won by N. Schuster; C. Rothbloom, second; L. Mostram, third. Time—0:08 1-5.
One-Lap Run, Park Playgrounds, 110-Pound Class.—Won by S. Finnochio; L. Mostram, second; A. Choda, third. Time—0:18 2-5.
Standing Broad Jump, Park Playgrounds, 110-Pound Class.—Won by M. Stelzer; A. Berman, second; Albert Berman, third. Distance—8 feet 11½ inches.
110-Yard Dash, Park Playgrounds, 130-Pound Class.—Won by F. Teschner; J. Bushwick, second; C. Gottheim, third. Time—0:11 1-5.
220-Yard Dash, Park Playgrounds, 130-Pound Class.—Won by F. Teschner; P. Patti, second; J. Lichtenfeld, third. Time—0:25 4-5.
Putting 12-Pound Shot, Park Playgrounds, 130-Pound Class.—Won by M. Halpen; S. Baillin, second; distance, 31 feet 9 inches.
One-Mile Run, Park Playgrounds, 130-Pound Class.—Won by P. Schwartz; M. Zwillinger, second; H. Leringub, third. Time—5:40.

West Fifty-ninth Street Playground.

60-Yard Dash, 110-Pound Class.—Won by L. Werner; S. Saffir, second; T. Gingerick, third. Time—0:07 3-5.
One-Lap Run, 110-Pound Class.—Won by L. Werner; T. Clancy, second; J. Scanlon, third. Time—0:38.
Putting 8-Pound Shot, 110-Pound Class.—Won by R. Hogan; N. Little, second; E. Ruth, third. Distance, 39 feet 5 inches.
100-Yard Dash, 130-Pound Class.—Won by J. Besquerre; F. Weiner, second; E. Ruth, third. Time—0:13 2-5.
220-Yard Dash, 130-Pound Class.—Won by N. Hewlett; J. Bosquerre, second; T. Gingerick, third. Time—0:31.
One-Mile Run, 130-Pound Class.—Won by R. Pland; G. Wancura, second; E. Wegg, third. Time—6:00.
Running High Jump, 130-Pound Class.—Won by B. Kuba; F. Hanscombe, second; S. Belsky, third. Distance, 5 feet 2½ inches.

Yorkville Playground.

One-Lap Run, 110-Pound Class.—Won by M. Angelo; W. Pollack, second; S. Jacobs, third. Time—20 4-5.
60-Yard Dash, 110-Pound Class.—Won by A. Waldman; J. Babushkin, second; S. Munies, third. Time—0:06 2-5.
Standing Broad Jump, 110-Pound Class.—Won by J. Ritter; A. Waldman, second; R. Cadiz, third. Distance—8 feet 8 inches.
100-Yard Dash, 130-Pound Class.—Won by B. Levy; M. Corkery, second; T. Salerno, third. Time—0:12 4-5.
220-Yard Dash, 130-Pound Class.—Won by L. Rose; S. Donchey, second; M. Marks, third. Time—0:29 3-5.
Half-Mile Run, 130-Pound Class.—Won by L. Rose; F. Rinkoff, second; M. Golob, third. Time—2:30.
Putting 12-Pound Shot, 130-Pound Class.—Won by H. Behlen; J. Markowitz, second; J. Rudnick, third. Distance—37 feet 11 inches.

Seward Park.

100-Yard Dash, 130-Pound Class.—Won by L. R. Schwarz; J. Garfinkle, second; M. Wallack, third. Time—0:11 1-5.
220-Yard Dash, 130-Pound Class.—Won by L. R. Schwarz; J. Garfinkle, second; W. Fischer, third. Time—0:28.
Half-Mile Run, 130-Pound Class.—Won by T. Reilly; H. Gluck, second; J. Marks, third. Time—2:10.
One-Mile Run, 130-Pound Class.—Won by A. Fried; J. Marks, second; I. Helfgott, third. Time—5:05.

De Witt Clinton Park.

100-Yard Dash, Amateur Athletic Union—Won by P. K. Walker, Ozanam A. A.; J. F. Reardon, Paulist A. C., second; F. J. Windish, unattached, third.
440-Yard Run, Amateur Athletic Union—Won by P. Wilkin, Federal A. C.; C. Andrews, Xavier A. A., second; P. McGrach, Holy Cross Lyceum, third.
Two-Mile Run, Amateur Athletic Union—Won by S. Sinclair, Bronx Church House; Al Reaiff, Bronx Church House, second; G. E. Crosby, Bronx Church House, third.
Putting 16-Pound Shot, Amateur Athletic Union—Won by John J. Cahill, Millrose A. A., with put of 43 feet 9 inches; H. J. Schellenberg, West Side Y. M. C. A., second, with 28 feet 5 inches; J. McDermott, unattached, third, with 24 feet 5 inches.
100-Yard Dash, Intersettlement A. A.—Won by T. E. Thomalen, De Witt Clinton; P. Tormey, Hartley House, second; M. Meyer, Hudson Guild, third.
100 Yards, Catholic A. L.—Won by P. K. Walter, Ozanam A. A.; James Reardon, Paulist A. C., second; C. Branchetto, Holy Cross Lyceum, third.
One-Mile Run, Church A. L.—Won by S. Sinclair, Bronx Church House; J. A. Rapacki, Holy Cross Lyceum, second; Al Reaiff, Bronx Church House, third.

Chelsea Park.

100-Yard Sack Race, A. A. U.—Won by C. Slattery, 22d Regt. A. A.; S. Crino, St. Bartholomew A. C., second; H. Parkinson, Bradhurst F. C., third. Time—0:14 3-5.
Two-Mile Run, A. A. U. Exhibition.—Won by Hannes Kolehmainen, Irish-American A. C.; Pat Flynn, Irish-American A. C., second; Harry Parkinson, Bradhurst F. C., third. Time—9:39.
50-Yard Dash, P. S. A. L.—Won by W. McMahon, P. S. 16; J. Usher, High School of Commerce, second; L. Wireland, P. S. 16, third. Time not taken.
70-Yard Dash, A. A. U.—Won by G. J. Mitchell, unattached; W. Stire, unattached, second; J. Zuckerman, Hudson Guild, third. Time—0:08.
300-Yard Run, A. A. U.—Won by F. Nally, Chelsea Park; A. Prestiat, Ozanam A. A., second; M. Greenberg, unattached, third. Time—0:36.
880-Yard Run, A. A. U.—Won by J. Canning, Holy Cross Lyceum; M. Silverstein, unattached, second; A. Prestia, Ozanam A. A., third. Time—2:09 1-5.
One-Mile Run, A. A. U.—Won by S. Silverstein, Sheridan A. C.; Harry Parkinson, Bradhurst F. C., second; M. Greenberg, unattached, third. Time—4:57 1-5.
Boxing Exhibitions—Johnny Dundee vs. Young McDonald; Willie Caton vs. Johnny McDougall; Young Fitzsimmons vs. Henry Eagan.

McCarren Park.

100-Yard Dash, (Amateur Athletic Union.)—Won by John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C.; M. Weisman, Irish-American A. C., second; S. Hedberg, Knights of St. Antony third. Time—0:10 3-5.
Running Broad Jump.—Won by A. Grabowsky, P. S. 43, 15 feet 6 inches; G. Foley, P. S. 126, 15 feet, second; G. Lane, P. S. 126, 13 feet 3 inches, third.
220-Yard Dash, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by G Pratt, St. Cecilia's; J. Hedberg, St. Anthony, second; W. Walsh, St. Anthony, third. Time—0:26 3-5.
880-Yard Run, (Catholic Athletic League.)—Won by J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum; R. Walton, Knights of St. Antony, second; S. Hedberg, Knights of St. Antony, third. Time—2:23 2-5.
880-Yard Run, (Amateur Athletic Union.)—Won by J. Short, Knights of St. Antony; H. Reywerth, Long Island A. C., second; R. Potts, National A. C., third. Time—2:19 2-5.
Half-Mile Walk, (Amateur Athletic Union.)—Won by R. B. Gifford, McCaddin Lyceum; W. Plant, Long Island A. C., second; P. Colleu, Brownsville F. C., third. Time—3:17.
120-Yard Low Hurdles.—Won by J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C.; H. Stack, unattached, second; H. Reywerth, Long Island A. C., third. Time—0:14 4-5.
220-Yard Dash, (Sunday Schools Athletic League.)—Won by A. Milliken, Central Congregational; W. Powell, First Methodist, second; W. Dewar, Greenpoint Presbyterian, third. Time—0:28.

Gymnasiums 2-d, Cherry and Oliver Streets.

Running High Jump, Amateur Athletic Union.—Won by Gustave Simon, Mohawk A. C., with jump of 5 feet 4 inches; Sam Kornman, Clark House A. A., second, with 5 feet 3 inches; William Liebold, St. George A. C., third, with 5 feet 2 inches.
Standing Broad Jump, Amateur Athletic Union.—Won by Sam Kornman, Clark House A. A., with jump of 10 feet; Harry Buhler, Bronx Church House, second, with 9 feet 6¼ inches; Gustave Simon, Mohawk A. C., third, with 9 feet 1½ inches.
Flag Relay for boys under 16 years old, Public Recreation Commission.—Won by team composed of Irving Smith, Henry Wilkes, Joseph Hector, and Philip Wester; team composed of J. Pusatora, J. Scammelli, J. Sonapoli, and V. Maniscalo, second: team composed of J. Bonsignore, W. Fabrizo, S. Lonamo, and J. Pisatora, third. Time—0:42.
Running Broad Jump, Church A. L.—Won by Harry Buhler, Bronx Church House, with jump of 15 feet 8 inches; J. Schefold, Bronx Church House, second, with 15 feet 2 inches; William Liebold, St. George A. C., third, with 15 feet.

West 28th St. Baths.

50-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by M. Langer; L. Russo, second; B. Mendel, third. Time—0:31.
50-Yard Breast Stroke.—Won by A. Neuman, unattached; C. Kaufman, American Life Saving Society, second; J. M. Mayper, Hungarian-American A. C., third. Time—0:55.
100-Yard Swim.—Won by A. J. Palenscar, Hungarian-American A. C.; C. Kaufman, American Life Saving Society, second; E. A. F. Hanscom, unattached, third. Time—1:10.
160-Yard Relay Race.—Won by A. J. Palenscar; J. Kotner, H. Schushteck, and J. Schushteck; M. Langer, J. Mayper, T. Wainwright, and E. Hanscom, second; G. Southerland, R. Leary, D. Hall, and L. Russo, third. Time—1:38.

Hamilton Fish Park.

220-Yard Dash, A. A. U.—Won by J. Atchison, St. Bridget's Lyceum; W. C. Haase, unattached, second; H. Freund, unattached, third. Time—0:26 1-5.
Half-Mile Run, A. A. U.—Won by H. Browser, unattached; J. Devine, unattached, second; L. Levine, Sheridan A. C., third. Time—2:00.
Putting 12-Pound Shot, A. A. U.—Won by F. L. Onken, Irish-American A. C.; H. J. Reilly, Bronx Church House, second; S. Konwicki, Clark House A. A., third. Distance—45 feet 5 inches.
Running High Jump, A. A. U.—Won by W. Boston, Alpha F. C. C.; T. Seekamp, unattached, second; H. A. Goag, Bronx Church House, third. Distance—5 feet 8 inches.
440-Yard Dash, Intersettlement A. A.—Won by M. E. Kruger, Clark House; S. Brown, Clark House, second; S. Konwicki, Clark House, third. Time—0:57.
70-Yard Dash, Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.—Won by M. A. Levanosky; S. Gottesman, second; C. Jacobs, third. Time—0:08.
220-Yard Dash, Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.—Won by C. Jacobs; M. Manowitz, second; H. Schneiderman, third. Time—0:27 4-5.

Corlears Hook Park.

60-Yard Dash, 110-Pound Class, Playground.—Won by W. Minke; J. Tarakowsky, second; S. Elkind, third. Time—0:09 3-5.
Putting 8-Poung Shot, 110-Pound Boys, Playground—Won by M. Friedman; J. Friedman, second; W. Cody, third. Distance, 39 feet 3 inches.
100-Yard Dash, 130-Pound Class, Playground.—Won by Louis Gold; W. Price, second; A. Goldman, third. Time—0:14 3-5.
220-Yard Dash, 130-Pound Class, Playground.—Won by W. Price; H. Woscher, second; Louis Gold, third. Time—0:41.
880-Yard Run, 130-Pound Boys, Playground.—Won by J. Barinque; I. Bershenzy, second; A. Rosenblum, third. Time—3:08.
One-Mile Run, 130-Pound Class, Playground.—Won by J. Barinque; I. Berjenhy, second; A. Rosenblum, third. Time—5:43.

Brooklyn Athletic Field.

100-Yard Dash P. S. A. L.—Won by D. Doherty, Erasmus Hall; J. Higgins, Erasmus Hall, second; A. Reilly, Manual Training, third. Time—0:11.
220-Yard Dash, P. S. A. L.—Won by A. Reilly, Manual Training; H. Steinman, Commercial, second; E. Felman, Commercial, third. Time—0:27.
Running High Jump, P. S. A. L.—Won by G. Dorf, Bushwick, 5 feet 2 inches; A. Davis, Commercial, 4 feet 10 inches, second; A. Silverman, P. S. 99, 4 feet 6 inches, third.
One-Lap, Parochial School.—Won by T. E. Argue, Jr., Young Men's Club; L. Hatton, Heavenly Rest Club, second. Time—0:27 2-5.
Four-Lap Run, C. A. L.—Won by A. C. King, St. Agnes's A. C.; J. McGinley, St. Agnes's A. C., second. Time—5:37 2-5.
880-Yard Run, S. S. A. L.—Won by C. Hill, Concord; H. W. Foster, Jones M. B., second; G. C. Rouse, Central Congregational, third. Time—2:17.
440-Yard Run, A. A. U.—Won by C. A. Huelser, 23d Regiment; H. W. Hecht, unattached, second; L. Levy, unattached, third. Time—0:58 3-5.
One-Mile Run, A. A. U.—Won by J. W. Plant, Long Island A. C.; E. I. Burgdorf, Long Island A. C., second; A. C. King, St. Agnes's A. C., third. Time—4:46.
Two-Mile Run, Novice A. A. U.—Won by V. Eklund, Baltic A. C.; J. Soderman, Baltic A. C., second; P. Massaro, Allegro Club, third. Time—11:02.
One-Mile Run, Church Athletic Union.—Won by J. A. Burrell, Trinity Club; Henry da Silva, Trinity Club, second; D. Scheffbuch, Bronx Church House, third. Time—5:04 4-5.
Sixty-Yard Dash, Park Playgrounds.—Won by F. A. Briggs; D. Dougherty, second; Wexner, third. Time—0:07.
One-Lap Run, Park Playgrounds.—Won by D. Dougherty; F. A. Briggs, second; Perlmutter, third. Time—0:58 4-5.
1,000-Yard Run, Military A. L.—Won by J. W. Plant, 23d Regiment; J. A. Burrell, 14th Regiment, second; H. W. Foster, 23d Regiment, third, Time—2:33 2-5.

Thomas Jefferson Park.

220-Yard Dash, Playgrounds' Boys, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Frank Martini; T. Quinlan, second; Harry Katz, third. Time—0:27.
One-Mile Run, Church Athletic League.—Won by Frank Romano, Mount Carmel A. C.; Ernest Bruno, Mount Carmel A. C., second; F. Brunol, Mount Carmel A. C., third. Time—5:25.
50-Yard Dash, P. S. A. L.—Won by Nathaniel Friedland; I. Alpert, second; Freizer, third. Time—0:06 2-5.
60-Yard Dash, Amateur Athletic Union.—Won by D. Skiba, unattached; Abraham Diamond, unattached, second; H. A. Hocking, New York A. C., third. Time—0:07 2-5.
One-Mile Walk, Amateur Athletic Union.—Won by F. R. Plant, Long Island A. C.; K. F. Hearns, Pastime A. C., second; Richard W. Guthiel, Anchor A. C., third. Time—7:05.
Half-Mile Run, Amateur Athletic Union.—Won by Horace Hocking, New York A. C.; H. Greenbaum, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., second; Abraham Diamond, unattached, third. Time—2:04.
One-Mile Run, Intersettlement A. A.—Won by Fred Balle, Union Settlement A. C.; Joseph Gross, Union Settlement A. C., second; George Svozoda, Union Settlement A. C., third. Time—5:17.
220-Yard Dash, Catholic A. L.—Won by Frank Martin, Mount Carmel A. C.; Joseph Giannattasio, Mount Carmel A. C., second; John Suglia, Mount Carmel A. C., third. Time—0:28 4-5.
Half-Mile Run, Y. M. H. A.—Won by T. Greenbaum, Ninety-second Street; Leo Hirsch, Ninety-second Street, second; S. Sear, Ninety-second Street, third. Time—2:19.

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KRAMER'S ERROR LOST RACE

Champion Miscounted Laps in the Sprint Event at Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 5.—Oscar Egg, champion cyclist of Switzerland, won the ten-mile race, the feature event on the holiday program at the Velodrome in Newark this afternoon. The winner and his opponent, Reggie McNamara, of Australia, were paced by five tandem teams of professional sprinters. Egg was behind until a third of a mile from the finish, when he passed the Australian and opened a gap of fifty yards. He increased his lead until he was two hundred yards ahead at the finish. The time for the ten miles was 19:1 2-5.

A miscount of the laps in the one-mile Independence Stakes lost Champion Frank Kramer a victory in the sprint feature. Alf Goullet of Australia won with his countryman and team mate, Alf Grenda, second. Kramer was third. Bob Spears of Australia, handicapped twenty yards, took the half-mile race with Ray Easton, Elizabeth, handicapped thirty-five yards, second, and McNamara, handicapped fifteen yards, third.

Willie Hanley, of California, was first in the professional invitation race, with Jake Magin of Newark, second, Willie Coburn, St. Louis, third, and George Cameron of the Bronx, fourth. Joe Brexel of the Century Road Club, took the amateur half-mile handicap from the fifty-yard mark. Ernest Ohrt of the San Francisco Olympic Club, scratch man, was second. Howard Coburg of New York came in third. Ohrt won the two-mile open scratch race easily from Fred Taylor, and Frank Whitney of the N. Y. A. C., and Tom Grimm of the Bay View Wheelmen. Howard Thatcher won the novice, Fred Rowe finishing second.

Conners's Boats First and Second.

HANNIBAL, Mo., July 5.—The Buffalo Enquirer took first place in the first heat of the twenty-five-mile river race for the American power-boat championship and the Webb Trophy, the principal event of the first day's racing in the Mississippi Valley Power-Boat Association's annual regatta, which opened here today.

The Buffalo Enquirer, owned by William J. Conners of Buffalo, N. Y., covered the twenty-five-mile course in 41:21 2-5, an average of 36.3 miles an hour.

The Buffalo Courier, also owned by Conners, came in second, and the Dodger IV., owned by Evers & Padgett of Quincy, Ill., was third.

Fabre Repeats Victory.

BOSTON, July 5.—Edouard Fabre of Montreal today returned to the scene of the American Marathon victory he scored three months ago and won easily from a fast field in a twelve-mile race. His time was 1:07:07. Clifton G. Horne, former New England champion, was second, and Fred Faller of the Dorchester Club, third. The race was run over a track laid within the old baseball grounds of the Boston Nationals in connection with the annual field day of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

MOTOR-PACED RACE EASY FOR LINNART

Belgian Cyclist Passes Americans at Velodrome—Other Contests Close.

Plenty of thrills were furnished the spectators in the Independence Day card at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome last night. Although Victor Linnart of Belgium had no trouble over the two American riders in the twenty-mile motor-paced race, the other races had close and exciting finishes that worked the crowd up to a high pitch of enthusiasm. There were terrific sprints in the last few laps of each race, and at the finish of some of the races several of the riders were bunched crossing the line, with the winner only a few inches in the lead.

Linnart won the motor-paced race in 29.07 4-5, finishing three and a half laps ahead of Vincent Madonna of Providence, paced by Mitchel, and seven and a half laps ahead of Elmer Collins of Lynn, who was paced by Hunter.

After a wonderful spurt in the last lap of the three-quarter-mile professional handicap race George G. Cameron of New York flashed past a field of nine riders and finished a winner by half a wheel's length. Cameron won his heat and was trailing during the final heat until the last lap. His handicap was thirty yards, and his time 1:27 1-5. Jacob Magin of Newark, with a forty-five-yard handicap, was second; Ray Eaton of Elizabeth, with a fifteen-yard handicap, third, and Fred Weber of Newark, with forty yards handicap, finished fourth. Cameron also won the three-mile invitation professional race.

George Bowker of the Glencoe A. C., with ten yards handicap, won the half-mile amateur handicap race open to riders living in Greater New York from Joseph Naphtal of the Century Road Club Association by a scant few inches. The winner's time was 1:01 4-5.

There were fourteen riders off with the starter's gun in the two-mile amateur race, open to riders living in Greater New York and Long Island, and Tom Bello of the Empire City Wheelmen was an easy winner by several wheel lengths. His time was 4:32 2-5. Jerry Nunziata, a clubmate of Bello, was second and Franklin Fisher of Brooklyn third.

In the first two heats of the inter-club league amateur pursuit race the Century Road Club Association team won from the Acme Wheelmen of New York after one mile and three and a half laps in 4:23 1-5. In the second heat the Bay View Wheelmen of Newark won from the New England Wheelmen of New York after one mile and one-quarter lap in 3:19 1-5. The other two heats will be held on Saturday, the semi-finals on July 13, and the final on July 17.

VICTORY FOR MAXWELL.

Rickenbacher Drives Winning Car in 300-Mile Race at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., July 5.—Eddie Rickenbacher, driving a Maxwell car, won the 300-mile automobile race on the speedway today. The time of the winning car was 3 hours, 17 minutes, 37.20 seconds, an average of 91.07 miles an hour. Eddie O'Donnell, in a Dusenberg, was second; Tom Orr, teammate of the winning driver, was third; and H. Donaldson, behind an Emden, was fourth. Rickenbacher's share of the $15,000 purse was $6,500.

Eighteen drivers competed in the first long distance race on Omaha's new speedway. Shortly after the start Rickenbacher went into the lead and his advantage was never in danger. At the 100-mile mark Rickenbacher held a commanding lead and was driving at an average of 91.65 miles an hour. He maintained this speed during the second century. At this point W. B. Brown, who was late in arriving from Sioux City, was allowed to enter the race. In the eighth lap Alley, in the second Dusenberg, went out of the race with a broken connecting rod. Cooper and Chandler also quit on account of burned bearings.

In the final stages of the contest Rickenbacher eased up somewhat and fell a trifle below the average he had maintained for the first 200 miles.

Before the race Tom Orr broke the world's record for five miles, covering the distance in 3 minutes. The former record, 3:11¾, was made by Caleb Bragg at Los Angeles.

Pullen Wins Tacoma Auto Race.

TACOMA, Wash., July 5.—Eddie Pullen won the 200-mile golden potlatch automobile race this afternoon on the Tacoma Speedway in 2:21:14 2-5. Earl Cooper was second, and Barney Oldfield, third.

A 100-mile race in the forenoon was won by Parsons in 1:15:27 2-5.

ATLANTIC Y. C. SPORTS.

Yachting, Baseball, Tennis, and a Fat Men's Race the Features.

In a safe and sane manner the members of the Atlantic Yacht Club celebrated the signing of the Declaration of Independence at Sea Gate yesterday. There was a special race for the smaller classes of yachts, and there were several tennis tournaments, an athletic meet and a baseball game between the single and the married members. A dinner was held last night, when the prizes were presented and a dance was held in the pavilion.

The yacht race was between the Gravesend Bay Knockabouts and the Lower Bay Stars. Prizes were offered by Vice Commodore L. C. Peterson, who had full charge of the regatta. The Stars showed a clean pair of heels to the Knockabouts, the first boat home being Shadow, a Star boat that belongs to W. L. Inslee.

On the courts the championship doubles were decided when Eldredge and Woodward defeated French and Durland, 5–7, 6–3, 6–1, 8–6. The championship singles reached the final round. There also was play in the handicap singles and the handicap doubles events.

The real sport of the day was seen at the baseball game and in the athletic meet. The national game proved to be a comedy of errors in which the married men beat the single men by a score of 6 to 5, after playing six innings. Commodore J. Stuart Blackton was the umpire. Many comedy contests were held on the track, one being the fat men's race, which was won by Rear Commodore H. E. Jones. The Commodore just managed to beat Francis A. Weismann, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, by a few inches.

RACING AUTOS WRECKED.

Drivers Have Narrow Escape at Brighton Beach—Disbrow Wins.

Louis Disbrow, driving a Simplex "Zip," won the 100-mile automobile race, which featured the competition held last night at the Brighton Beach race track. From start to finish, Disbrow made the pace for the field, which originally included nine starters. At the completion of the exhibition, he was nine miles ahead of Lon Lonsbury, who finished second in a Kleinert car. The winners time was 1:44:55. Art Klein, in a Maxwell, was the only other driver to go the full distance.

This race furnished numerous thrills for about 5,000 spectators, and was marred by an accident that almost cost the lives of a driver and his mechanician. It was only a miracle that prevented Frank Jennings, pilot of a Keeton car, and his assistant, John Cullen, from receiving fatal injuries when their machine turned two somersaults after puncturing a tire.

The Keeton machine was well up with the leaders, when, on the twenty-fifth mile, it struck a deep rut just after passing the main grand stand. The machine jumped several feet in the air, came down with a thud, and the blow-out followed.

Jennings lost all control of the machine and it zig-zaged around the near turn, then steered into the inside fence. Going at a rtae of about fifty miles an hour, the impact turned the machine twice over in the air. How Jennings and Cullen escaped will never be known. Their machine was completely wrecked while they escaped without a scratch.

R. Klein, at the wheel of the Blitzen-Benz, recorded the fastest mile ever made at night by an automobile when he negotiated one lap of the course in an exhibition in 49 1-5 seconds.

AUTO DRIVER DIES.

Billy Carlson Victim of Accident at Tacoma Speedway Races.

TACOMA, Wash., July 5.—Billy Carlson, an automobile driver, injured in the races at the Tacoma Speedway yesterday, died here early today. Carlson's mechanician, Franzen, was killed in the accident. A tire blowout on a steep curve hurled Carlson's machine from the track during the 250-mile Montamarathon race. Franzen, thrown clear, struck a stump and his back was broken. He died soon afterward.

At the hospital to which Carlson was taken it was found that the injured driver's head was crushed and he sustained internal injuries. He did not recover consciousness.

Cyclists Finish 187-Mile Tour.

Three members of the New York Division of the Century Road Club of America returned late yesterday afternoon after a two days' bicycle tour up-State, during which they rode 187 miles. They left New York Saturday afternoon, and going north passed through Dobbs Ferry, Ossining, and Peekskill. At Fishkill Landing the cyclists ferried across the river to Newburg and then started down the west side of the Hudson on their trip back to New York. On the return trip they rode through Goshen, Tuxedo Park, Suffern, and Hackensack.

The big annual open pleasure trip of the New York Division of the Century Road Club has been arranged for next Sunday, and it is expected that the entry list will be large. A three hours' stop has been scheduled for Rye Beach. The run will be fifty miles, and medals will be awarded to all those completing the distance. Application for entry can be made through L. A. Fraysse, 437 West Seventeenth Street, who is Chairman of the Pleasure Trip Committee.

Joe Walters's Cycle Race.

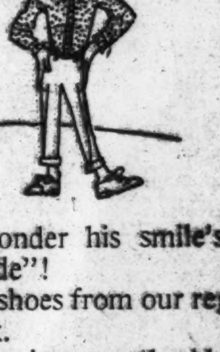
GALESBURG, Ill., July 5.—Joe Walters won the 100-mile professional motor-cycle race here today in 1:37:03 2-5. There were no accidents.

Bartfield Gives Weight to Clabby.

Soldier Bartfield, the Brooklyn welterweight boxer, will be conceding at least ten pounds to Jimmy Clabby when they box at the Brighton Beach Sporting Club on Saturday night. Clabby will arrive here today with Joe Welling, a Western lightweight, who wants matches with Dundee, White, and Welsh.

Bayside Yacht Club Races.

Twelve sailboats and six motor boats took part in the Independence Day regatta of the Bayside Yacht Club, at Bayside, yesterday. In the bird class the winner was Curlew. The first of the one-design boats home was Edna J. Cabbage led the butterflies. The motor boats had a bang-and-go-back race, the winner being Fajona. The wind was northwest and light.



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1605 pairs; mostly black Oxfords; quite a number with the smart contrasting uppers of cloth or buckskin.
210 were $5.00.
212 were $5.50.
410 were $6.00.
146 were $6.50.
$4 now.
410 were $8.00.
158 were $9.00.
59 were $10.00.
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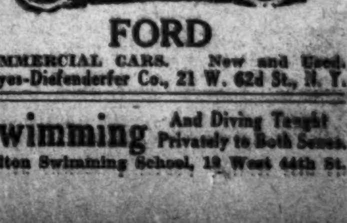
SPORTING EVENTS.
RACING AT AQUEDUCT TODAY
SIX STAR ATTRACTIONS
INCLUDING THE
Winfield Handicap
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
leave Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30, and at intervals up to 2 P. M. Course also reached by Trolleys. Automobiles from New York should take Queens Boulevard to Woodhaven Av., thence to Track.
GRAND STAND, $3. LADIES, $1.50.
MUSIC BY LANDER.

BASEBALL, Washington Park, 3:30 P. M. Today, Tip-Tops vs. Buffalo Feds.

EASY TERMS

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VANITIE WINS WITH CORNELIUS VANDERBILT AT WHEEL—GOLF—TENNIS

VANDERBILT STEERS VANITIE TO VICTORY

Resolute Beaten in Larchmont Regatta—Big Racing Fleet on the Sound.

	Official Start.	Finish.	Actual Time.	Cor'ted Time.
Vanitie	11:57	3:06:35	3:09:35	3:09:35
Resolute	11:57	3:10:46	3:13:46	3:12:40

Actual Start—Resolute, 11:57:05; Vanitie, 11:57:11.

Honors are easy in the New York Yacht Club Class H Special; not the "Cup Defenders," please, for there are no such things this year, but just "Class H Special," meaning, of course, Resolute and Vanitie.

Vanitie won handsomely in a twenty-eight-mile race in the annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday by a margin of four minutes and eleven seconds actual time, and approximately three minutes and five seconds corrected time. That is the way the record stands. Actually, Vanitie's margin is six second more, for both boats crossed the starting line after the expiration of the two-minute starting interval, Vanitie six seconds astern of the other. It was also individually a victory for Cornelius Vanderbilt, for he was at the wheel of Vanitie from start to finish.

Those Aboard the Boats.

The Regatta Committee intended to send these two yachts away at 11 o'clock, one hour ahead of the big Fourth of July fleet, but up to nearly that hour the weather was forbidding, with rain at intervals and little or no wind, and no sign of either of the big contestants. But soon after 11 they appeared, coming across the Sound, in tow, and the Regatta Committee hustled its boat into position, but set the postponement signal, in order to give the racing skippers time to set their sails and get into racing trim. And at about that time a good, whole sail breeze came in from around the southwest, a breeze that blew fairly true and strong all the afternoon, although shifting at times a point or so above or below the southwesterly mark.

Charles F. Adams had the wheel of Resolute, and with him as after guard were R. W. Emmons, 2d, the managing owner; George A. Carmack, Secretary of the New York Yacht Club, and George Nichols. On board Vanitie with ex-Commodore Vanderbilt were W. Butler Duncan, who, by the way, attended to all the work of putting the yacht into commission; James D. Sparkman, fleet captain of the Larchmont Yacht Club; Alexander Smith Cochran, the principal owner of the vessel, and Commander F. L. Sawyer.

At 11:30 o'clock the Regatta Committee set a course signal, directing the yachts to sail a twenty-eight-mile course, laid out in this way: From the starting line, east by north, three-quarters north, thirteen and one-quarter miles to a buoy off Long Neck Point, on the Connecticut shore; thence southwest, seven and three-quarters miles to a buoy off Oak Neck Point, on the Long Island shore; thence west, half north, seven miles to the point of starting. With a race beginning at Larchmont, there is little choice of courses for a twenty-eight mile battle, when windward work is more than ever desirable, but yesterday the direction of the wind was just right. The yachts had a spinnaker run, with booms to port, on the first leg, and were sent into the eye of the wind on the second, while on the third the wind shifted just enough to make three tacks necessary in negotiating the seven miles.

Prior to the setting of the warning signal at 11:45 both yachts circled the committee boat two or three times, and both exhibited mainsails of perfect setting, with club topsails drawing, balloon jibs up in stops and spinnakers ready. The manoeuvring for the next five minutes was of little account. But at 11:50, when the preparatory signal was set the skirmish began. Resolute at the time was to the westward of the starting line, and Vanitie to the north and east of it. Both headed to the northward, toward the entrance of the harbor, on the port tack, converging, and in a minute or two Resolute had Vanitie under her lee, and she carried her so far toward the harbor entrance as to give some of the lookers-on the shivers, in the fear that they were going into shallow water. Within a minute of the starting signal both came about and headed for the line, on the starboard tack, with Resolute in windward position and leading slightly. Both broke out balloon jibs as they approached this line.

Cup Race Conditions.

Cup race conditions—even if these yachts are of "Class H Special" this year they race under cup race conditions—provide for a starting interval of two minutes, during which the actual starting time of either yacht crossing will be recorded. A start made after the expiration of the two minutes will be officially recorded as at the end of the period. Both yachts were under good headway as they approached the line, but at 11:55 they were some distance away, and at 11:57 were still behind the line, but only slightly. Resolute crossed at 11:57:05 and Vanitie at 11:57:11, both on the port tack, and both breaking out spinnakers as they crossed. Resolute was rather slower in getting this big running sail to draw properly than the other.

Shortly after the start Vanitie drew across the stern of Resolute, with windward position, but this was of no great advantage, as both had the wind clear. In the run to Long Neck Point the two yachts maintained their positions about as at the start. Resolute rounded the buoy a few seconds in the lead, but Vanitie shot around inside of her and held the windward position, and in a few minutes drew up even with her. From that moment it was Vanitie's race. The yachts made six or eight tacks in covering the seven and three-fourth miles to Oak Neck Point, Vanitie gaining slightly at every tack. She rounded the Oak Neck buoy fifty-eight seconds in the lead. On the way home Resolute at first held to the Long Island shore, while Vanitie took the open Sound. A slight shift of wind improved Resolute's position, but another shift a little nearer to the westward headed them both, and made three tacks necessary. They split tacks and parted company during the last two miles, but every move was to the advantage of Vanitie. The finishes were: Vanitie, 3:06:35; Resolute, 3:10:46, and the official elapsed time, Vanitie 3:09:35 and Resolute 3:13:46. It was unofficially said that Vanitie gives Resolute at present seventy-one seconds allowance on a thirty-mile race. This is equivalent to one minute and six seconds on twenty-eight miles, and by this figuring Resolute's corrected time is 3:12:40.

There were eighty-six yachts in all in the annual regatta. Besides the two big boats there were three schooners, Katrina and Windward of Class D, which had a race to themselves, and Miladi of Class F, with which the two larger ones sailed a special race. There were six of the 50-foot class: Ventura, sailed by Harry Maxwell; Samurai, by Edmund Fish; Grayling, with Junius Spencer Morgan at the wheel; Spartan, sailed by her owner, Joseph Macdonough, with Stuyvesant Wainwright assisting; Iroquois and Acushia. There were seven 30-footers, two of Class P, a dozen handicap boats, four of the sonder class, half a dozen Larchmont interclub boats, eleven stars, and smaller craft by the score. Dagmar of the Larchmont interclub fleet won by one second from Whiff. In the other classes the finishes were not particularly close.

Ariel, of the handicap class, became entangled with the towline of a string of barges on the Long Island shore and was sunk, but all of her crew were rescued with little trouble, as there was plenty of help at hand. Lillian, of the same class, whose owner is a brother of Ariel's owner, gave up the race because of the accident and the attendant work of rescue. Winners, other than those mentioned, were:

Schooners, Class D, Katrina; schooners, mixed class, Miladi; 50-foot class, Ventura; mixed class, M and N, Alice; 30-foot class, Silhouette; Class P, Amoret; handicap class, first division, Carolina; handicap class, second division, Veda; handicap class, third division, Robin Hood III.; handicap class, fourth division, White Cap; Class R, Margaret; sonder class, Chance; Orienta one-design class, Thane; Manhasset Bay one-design class, Scylla; star class, Neptune; Seawanhaka knockabout class, Dipper; Class S, Breeze; dory class, Tautog; Glen Cove jewel class, Emerald; New Rochelle one-design class, La Rochelle; Class R, special, Moy Fah Loy; catboat class, Nimble. The summary in part:

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.
Start, 12:40. Course, 24½ miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Katrina, J. B. Ford	4:17:24	3:37:24
Windward, H. D. Whiton	4:33:31	3:53:31

Corrected times.—Katrina, 3:33:19; Windward, 3:53:31.

SCHOONERS—SPECIAL CLASS.
Start, 12:40. Course, 24½ miles.

Katrina, J. B. Ford	4:17:24	3:37:24
Windward, H. D. Whiton	4:33:31	3:53:31
Miladi, G. W. Scott	4:32:31	3:52:31

Corrected times.—Miladi, 3:31:52; Katrina, 3:33:19; Windward, 3:53:31.

SLOOPS—50 FOOT CLASS.
Start, 12:45. Course, 20⅝ miles.

Samuri, W. E. Dodge	3:39:52	2:54:56
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	3:42:53	2:57:53
Spartan, J. M. Macdonough	3:46:01	3:01:01
Ventura, G. F. Baker, Jr.	3:34:40	2:49:40
Iroquois II., R. N. Ellis	3:41:06	2:56:06
Acushia, H. Steinbrugge	3:36:05	2:51:05

SLOOPS—Classes M and N.
Start, 12:50. Course, 20⅝ miles.

Eleanor, H. B. Shane	4:21:06	3:31:06
Alice, Dr. C. B. Keeler	4:16:59	3:26:59

Corrected times.—Alice, 3:15:13; Eleanor, 3:31:06.

N. Y. Y. C.—THIRTY-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 12:55. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Silhouette, E. H. Prentice	3:23:51	2:28:51
Lena, O. M. Reid	3:26:26	2:31:26
Okee, J. A. Mahlstedt	3:24:31	2:29:31
Alerion II., J. W. Alker	3:25:29	2:30:29
Arera, J. L. Cutler	3:25:04	2:30:04
Minx, W. Marshall, Jr.	3:27:45	2:32:45
Hope, I. E. Raymond	3:25:39	2:30:39

SLOOPS—CLASS P.
Start, 1 P. M. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Amoret, R. B. Budd	3:27:54	2:27:54
Anita, G. P. Granbey	3:30:13	2:30:13

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.
Start, 1:05. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Carolina, A. W. Lockwood	3:38:11	2:33:11
Pontiac, W. H. Bowes	3:32:59	2:27:59

Corrected times—Carolina, 2:25:47; Pontiac, 2:26:30.

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.
Start, 1:05. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Mediator, J. L. Mitchell	2:42:12	1:37:12
Veda, G. W. Chadwick	2:30:56	1:25:56
Ariel, T. H. Price	Did not finish.	
Lillian, L. Price	Did not finish.	
Alerion, J. W. Alker	2:41:38	1:36:38

Corrected times—Veda, 1:25:30; Mediator, 1:23:20; Alerion, 1:34:03.

SLOOPS—CLASS R.
Start, 1:10. Course, 11 Miles.

Margaret, C. D. Mallory	2:48:24	1:38:24
Joyetta, W. H. Childs	2:49:46	1:39:46

SONDER CLASS.
Start, 1:10. Course, 11 Miles.

Badger, R. T. Henshaw	2:44:11	1:34:11
Chance, L. Parsons	2:43:22	1:33:22
Wolf, W. Remsen	2:45:54	1:35:54
Peg, H. T. Hornidge	2:43:40	1:33:40

LARCHMONT INTER-CLUB CLASS.
Start, 1:15. Course, 11 Miles.

Wild Thyme, A. H. Morris	2:46:53	1:31:15
Dagmar, P. J. Tierney	2:46:41	1:31:41
Lewanna, Spence Brothers	2:48:40	1:33:40
Barbara, C. Shields	2:49:06	1:34:06
Whiff, Roy Manny	2:46:42	1:31:42

CANOEISTS' OUTING ENDS.

500 Enthusiasts View Races on Hudson at Denning's Point.

Special to The New York Times.

DENNING'S POINT, N. Y., July 5.—The annual camp and race meet of the American Canoe Association ended with a big celebration tonight. More than 500 people visited the camp and watched the races.

Leo Friede, the holder of the international trophy, was defeated by one minute by William Harrison of the Knickerbocker C. C., in the handicap sailing race. Edith Jenkins, an associate member of the A. C. A., was third to Friede in a large field.

The election of officers resulted in the selection of Mr. Von Steeze of New York as the new Commodore, with Dr. Daniel Boone of Philadelphia as Vice Commodore and J. Clark of New York as Purser. The Executive Committee 's: A. Ahrens, Ben Hill, and Fred Grant of New York, and F. Cross and G. Parker of Philadelphia.

The summary of the week's racing:

Elliot Trophy.—Won by Leo Friede, Manhattan C. C.; William Harrison, Knickerbocker C. C., second.

Lady Bug Trophy.—Won by Jule Marshall, Inwood C. C.; Ben Hill, Inwood C. C.

Tandem Single Blade, Senior.—Won by Clark and Bartholomew, Inwood C. C.; Newman and Finn, Inwood C. C., second.

Tandem Double Blade, Junior.—Won by Smith and Schmidt, Canibal C. C.; Leppe and Spence, Canibal C. C., second.

One Man Single Blade.—Won by G. Kelley, Fort Washington C. C.; Newman, Inwood C. C., second.

One-Man Double Blade, Junior. — Won by Stein, Northern C. C.; W. Bunk, Northern C. C., second.

A. C. A. Members' Trophy for Club Fours, Double Blades. — Won by Inwood C. C.; Canibal C. C., second; Philadelphia C. C., third.

MacAllister Trophy.—Won by G. Kelley, Fort Washington C. C.; Marshall, Inwood C. C., second; Bartholomew, Inwood C. C., third.

Tandem Single Blade, Junior.—Won by McMann and Schroeder, Inwood; Stein and Blackwood, Northern C. C., second.

Tandem Double Blade, Senior.—Won by McMann and Schroeder, Inwood C. C.; Kelley and Grant, Fort Washington, second.

Edwin Gould Trophy, for Club Fours, Single Blade.—Won by Inwood C. C.; Canibal C. C., second; Philadelphia C. C., third.

Tilting.—Won by McMann and Baldwin, Inwood C. C.

One-Man, Single Blade, Junior. — Won by Schroeder, Inwood C. C.; Keller, Canibal C. C., second.

Canoe Filling Contest.—Won by Parker and Wilson.

Handicap Decked Sailing.—Won by William Harrison, Knickerbocker C. C.; Leo Friede, Manhattan C. C., second.

A. C. C. H., Open Sailing.—Won by Ahrens, Knickerbocker C. C.; Von Clevenburg, Fort Washington, second; Edith Jenkins, third.

Cero First Around Island.

Captain W. P. Frost's Cero had no great difficulty in winning the race around Long Island that was held over the Independence Day holidays under the auspices of the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay. The Columbia Yacht Club craft poked her nose over the finish line, off the Belle Harbor Yacht Club, at 10 o'clock on Sunday evening. It had taken her thirty-one hours to cover the 256 nautical miles. The only other boat to finish was C. H. Greene's Helene, which was clocked at 11:55 on Sunday night. Cero ran into a heavy fog after passing through the East River, and the boat had considerable trouble in finding the finish line.

GOLF AT PLAINFIELD.

Reinhart and Glenney Finalists in Country Club Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 5.—F. O. Reinhart and W. Lester Glenney as a result of today's play are the finalists in the Plainfield Country Club golf tournament. These two will meet in the deciding match on Saturday. F. O. Reinhart defeated H. D. Hibbard in the morning round, while Glenney took the measure of R. S. Rowland, 4 and 2.

In the semi-finals, which were played in the afternoon, Reinhart had for his opponent D. O. Rogers, over whom he gained an easy victory, the score being 5 and 4. The exciting match of the day was between Glenney and S. D. Lounsberry. The contest went to twenty holes before the former was able to take the match by 1 up. K. Whitney Baker and H. L. Conrad came through the semi-finals in the second sixteen. They defeated S. H. Patterson, 5 and 4, and T. S. Wheeler, 2 up, respectively.

In the best selected eighteen holes of the 36-hole match play handicap, E. B. Shoemaker returned the best score, with 76—16—60. J. R. Shoemaker made the finest showing in the competition for the Golf Committee's Cup.

Carstairs In the non-refillable bottle. Estab. 1788. "A good bottle to keep good whiskey good." Rye

PIERSON MAKES 175-YARD HOLE IN ONE

Boy Golfer's Record at Montclair—Holiday Matches on Metropolitan Links.

Record golf, which was also spectacular, was displayed in the Fourth of July competitions of the Montclair Golf Club yesterday by A. L. Pierson, Jr., a lad of about 18 Summers. His 69 equaled the amateur mark held jointly by Jerome D. Travers, the national open champion; Franklin W. Dyer and W. B. Bremner.

The youth's most remarkable work, however, came at the ninth hole, a distance of about 175 yards downhill. He holed out his tee shot and finished the outward journey in 32. He used a mid-iron off the tee, and the ball dropped directly in line and rolled into the cup. The 32 had never been done before on the first nine at Montclair. Young Pierson competed in the metropolitan junior championship last week, and captured the second cup. He is handicapped at 10 in the club events, and his score of 69 minus 10 left him a remarkably low net of 59, by far and away the best in Class A of the handicap in the afternoon.

In the morning Ralph Starrett won Class A with 83-12-71; R. S. Carmichael, in Class B, with 88-18-70, and George Letterhouse, in the third division, with 97-28-69. In the afternoon, John Reis and R. S. Carmichael tied in Class B division, each with cards at 89-18-71. Percy Allen's 90-20-70 showed the way in the third set.

It was Pierson who won the selected score prize in Class A with 68-5-63, and Alexander Aiken and Carmichael tied for the Class B prize, each having 82-9-73. There was a woman's putting competition, which was won by Mrs. H. P. Plimpton. Pierson's sensational card was as follows:

Out	3	3	4	5	3	5	4	4	1—32	
In	5	4	4	4	4	5	2	5	4—37—69	

Handicap, Morning, Class A.—Ralph Starrett, 83, 12—71; F. W. Dyer, 76, 4—72; J. Z. Baton, 84 11—73; W. B. Perley, 84, 10—74; A. L. Pierson, Jr., 84, 10—74; H. P. Plimpton, 84, 9—75; H. M. Robinson, 87, 12—75; Walter Brown, 82, 7—75; Janson Noyes, 87, 12—75; R. C. Kerr, 87, 11—76; E. F. Miller, 89, 12—77; W. E. Marcus, Jr., 82, 4—78; C. J. Turner, 85, 6—79; A. L. Pierson, 91, 12—79; R. P. Knapp, 92, 12—80.

Handicap, Afternoon, Class A.—A. L. Pierson, Jr., 69, 10—59; F. W. Dwyer, 75, 4—71; T. L. Gallagher, 84, 10—74; Janson Noyes, 87, 12—75; W. E. Marcus, Jr., 80, 4—76; C. J. Turner, 82, 6—76; R. C. Kerr, 88, 11—77; A. L. Pierson, 91, 12—79.

Despite the storm which kept the golfers off the links at the Ardsley Club until noon yesterday the members endeavored to make amends with a double program in the afternoon. Nearly a hundred turned out for the class handicaps, Roswell F. Mundy, the club champion, winning in the A division with a card of 75, 4—71. D. W. Hewitt's 70 net led in Class B.

Late in the afternoon men and women, the latter being allowed a handicap of four strokes, took part in a putting competition. There were fully 150 contestants in this, and more than half of them were women. Mrs. J. S. Spraker with 40, 4—36 won first prize. In order to fittingly celebrate the day the officials had a band of music at the clubhouse in the afternoon and evening.

The leading scores in the handicap follow:

Class A.—R. F. Mundy, 75, 4—71; D. S. Horton, 88, 15—73; H. S. Green, 82, 8—74; T. Horner, 85, 11—74; T. S. Fuller, 85, 10—75; H. E. Willes, 93, 15—78; L. G. Young, 88, 10—78; R. S. Thomas, 92, 13—79; A. F. Robinson, 90, 10—80.

Class B.—D. W. Hewitt, 88, 18—70; D. C. Collins, 89, 17—71; J. S. Spraker, 94, 24—71; S. C. Wiechmar, 92, 19—73; F. L. Eldridge, 96, 18—78.

Three kinds of competitions were on the cards yesterday at the Apawamis Club, the principal attraction being a thirty-six-hole medal play handicap, the prizes offered by S. H. Lever and C. J. Govern. The Lever Trophy was won by Silas W. Howland, with a total of 176, 22—154, and the Govern award went to L. L. Fleming for his 173, 18—155. George V. Hagerty took the eighteen-hole medal play handicap later in the day with 92, 17—75, while Norton Squires's card of 84, 10—74, captured the sweepstakes. The scores follow:

Silas W. Howland, 176, 22—154; L. L. Fleming, 173, 18—155; Charles Sheafe, Jr., 167, 12—155; F. S. Wheeler, 163, 8—155; Seney Plummer, 168, 12—156; Harold L. Downey, 163, 6—157; A. W. Putnam, 194, 34—160; William H. Wallace, Jr., 170, 10—160; Henry Dearborn, 185, 24—161; N. W. Laidlaw, 178, 16—162; E. J. Laidlaw, 188, 20—168.

Eighteen-Hole Medal Play Handicap.—George V. Hagerty, 92, 17—75; F. H. Wonan, 87, 9—76; Henry A. Good, 92, 12—77; Norton Squire, 88, 10—78; J. D. Russell, 96, 18—80.

Yountakah Country Club golfers qualified in two flights of eight yesterday for the July Cup. There was also a special four-ball handicap, the winners being C. H. and L. P. Goodspeed, with a card of 82, 12—70. The scores follow:

Class A.—M. M. Michael, 76, 5—71; F. C. Bolger, 83, 10—73; R. G. Anderson, 84, 10—74; W. L. Pyle, 88, 14—74; C. V. Webster, 90, 14—76; D. McGrath, 85, 7—78; F. H. Edwards, Jr., 95, 17—78; D. Benson, 89, 10—79.

Class B.—C. H. Edwards, 95, 24—71; F. Grubb, 93, 22—71; J. B. Edwards, 92, 18—74; C. H. Goodspeed, 94, 18—76; F. C. Hastings, 94, 18—76; N. Schench, 98, 11—77; C. C. White, 105, 27—78; J. La Due, 106, 27—79.

Fourball.—C. H. Goodspeed and L. P. Goodspeed, 82, 12—70; W. H. Stodding and H. Pyle, 86, 15—71; Douglas McGrath and A. J. Kenney, 80, 8—72; C. H. Edwards and W. F. Piercy, 90, 17—73; F. A. Marcellus and C. A. Bickel, 82, 8—74; W. S. Forepaugh and C. H. Sinclair, 87, 13—74; C. H. Helfrich and H. D. Reynolds, 90, 15—75.

A triple tie resulted in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap yesterday at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club involving W. Fowler, G. W. Van Vlack, and H. J. Crandall, each with a net of seventy-five. Van Vlack, who was also successful on Saturday took the Class A prize in the sweepstakes, with 87, 12—75. H. J. Crandall's card of 93, 18—75 won in Class B. H. B. Brewster captured the approaching and putting. with scores of 2, 2, 3, 7, while C. W. Fowler won the men's driving, with a total of 670 yards in three tries. Mrs. William J. Faith took the women's driving prize, getting a total of 391.

An eighteen-hole match play handicap, against par, with only three quarters of the usual allowance conceded, was the holiday attraction at the Deal Golf and Country Club yesterday. J. G. Gillespie took the Class A award, with 85, 7—78, while in the second set E. L. Lewis, with 97, 14—83, was the winner. The scores:

Class A.—J. G. Gillespie, 85, 7—78; E. A. Burd, 87, 7—80; David Leahy, 92, 10—72.

Class B.—E. L. Lewis, 97, 14—83; W. F. Albertson, 98, 12—86; Lee Harrison, 97, 17—80.

F. McCullough was the winner of the Independence Day Cup at the Nassau Country Club yesterday. His card was 94, 18—76.

There were thirty-five starters, and the following returned cards:

F. McCullough, 94, 18—76; Palmer Black, 91, 14—77; F. B. Pratt, 91, 10—81; H. L. Pratt, 89, 8—81; H. C. Folger, 97, 18—81; E. C. Kerr, 94, 12—82; H. T. Dickinson, 102, 20—82; H. F. Whitney, 87, 3—84; Richardson Pratt, 103, 16—87.

De Coursey Cleveland was a double winner at the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday, for his card of 94, 20—74, not only won the W. W. Lowery Medal, but also led the field in Class B of the eighteen-hole medal play handicap. In Class A M. W. Deacon topped the list, with 86, 10—76. August F. Kammer and B. T. Allen, with a card of 72, 1 1-3—70 2-3, took the prize in Class A of a special fourball competition, while in the second division the leaders were William T. Jockin and T. A. MacDonald. Their card was 86, 15 1-3—70 2-3.

H. L. Phillips and George Lackey played off the tie for the Vice-President's Cup at the Siwanoy Country Club yesterday, and Phillips, with a score of 87 was the winner. Lackey had 91. There also was an eighteen hole medal play handicap in which there were 86 entries in all. George Clark led Class A with 84, 10—74; C. F. McClellan, Class B, with 100, 27—73, and George S. Smith, Class C, with 102, 29—73.

Kenyon Congdon took the prize in the men's driving competition, while Oscar Carlson won the putting. Mrs. Zak was the successful competitor in the woman's putting.

Golfers of the Forest Hill Field Club were provided with three special competitions for the holiday, and C. L. Cameron, after a long period of time, came through with a vengeance. He won the "all day" affair, best selected scores for eighteen holes counting, one-half the handicap being allowed. His card was 76, 7½—68½. In the sweepstakes he had 82, 15—67, which showed the way in Class A. In the second division of the "sweeps," T. R. Harris was tied with W. W. Lyons, the respective cards being 99, 27—72 and 89, 17—72. J. Barton Garfield won the Class A. prize in the match play against par. He finished all even. J. J. Corcoran was also all even, showing the way in the second class.

At the Essex County Club yesterday, A. G. Hoffman won in Class A with 80, 10—70; C. J. Wilson with 93, 20—73 in Class B, and H. C. Cone led the field in Class C with 100, 23—77.

In addition to the qualifying round for the Vice President's Cup, eight becoming eligible for subsequent match play, golfers of the Arcola Country Club competed in an eighteen-hole medal play handicap and also a selected score competition, in which the best eighteen holes of a thirty-six hole handicap were taken. J. L. Johnston, with a card of 93, 20—73, won the single round, and the selected score prize went to Fred Case for his card of 78, 11—67. The following qualified for the Vice President's Cup:

J. L. Johnston, 73; Fred D. Case, 74; Marcus S. Goodbody, 76; Archie Graham, 78; Edward Doerken, 79; Embury Palmer, 79; C. H. Eddy, 79; C. N. Jones, 79.

Members of the Englewood Country Club completed in a four-ball medal play handicap yesterday, in which Charles C. Lee and A. S. Ridley were the winners. They had 81, 9—72. In the afternoon a similar competition was staged except that the classes were separated. Harry D. Cashman and C. R. Black won in the first, with 81, 11—70, and H. L. Walker and A. W. Gilmore were the successful players in the second, with 80, 14—66. A prize was offered for a selected hole score for the two rounds. This went to Philip De Ronde, for his 76, 6—70.

Finishing 8 down, T. V. Bermingham won the Clare A. Briggs Prize in the thirty-six-hole match play handicap against par at the Wykagyl Country Club yesterday. Early in the day a four-ball medal play handicap was in order, and the winners proved to be Arthur Stiles and H. T. Brown with a card of 84, 10—74. Later in the day a four-ball handicap against par was staged, and the winners were T. V. Bermingham and G. E. Widmer, who finished 2 up.

C. L. Mothersole, late of Woodhall Spa, England, but now the professional of the newly organized Malba Field Club at Whitestone, played a match with William Entwhistle of Rockledge, Fla., the visitor winning by 4 up and 3 to play. In the afternoon Mothersole and an amateur, John Yardley, met Gardiner W. White and C. V. Woodrow in a four-ball contest. White and Woodrow were the winners by 3 up and 2 to play, the last named giving an exhibition of putting which would do credit to a champion.

Scotch mixed foursomes for nine holes furnished a competition late in the day, and the winners proved to be Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Smith with a card of 58, 10—48. Mrs. J. W. Stanley won the putting prize.

36-Hole Handicap at Weeburn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 5.—A 36-hole handicap for Classes A and B was played at Weeburn today, the best 18 holes being counted. Among the best cards turned in were: Class A—A. W. Stark, 83, 10—73; P. N. Knapp, 86, 12—74; W. D. Macdonald, 80, 5—75; S. C. Kelley, Jr., 90, 12—78. Class B—M. T. Hall, 96, 27—69; R. J. Sanderson, 93, 22—71; F. C. Kelley, 90, 18—72; H. L. Woodbury, 96, 22—74; D. T. Woodbury, 99, 18—81.

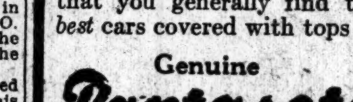
For Hackensack Golf Prizes.

At the Hackensack Golf Club yesterday, members played for the Captain's prize, four low net scores to qualify, and also for a special prize of R. Ichinomiya, a Japanese member. The following qualified for the Captain's prize: W. H. Link, 85—14—71; George E. Wells, 89—18—71; J. H. Abeel, 84—13—71; C. B. Zabriskie, 83—15—68. For the special prize of Ichinomiya, C. E. Stafford qualified with 90—19—71, and C. E. Uebelacher with 91—21—71. Both games will be played off at match play.

Smith's Handicap Some Help.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 5.—Playing against a field of fifteen men at the North Jersey Country Club today, William B. Smith captured President William B. Johnson's Cup with a net score of 60 in a selected score 36-hole play. His handicap was 25. George Barbour and R. L. Huff were tied for second, with net scores of 64, the first having a handicap of 30 and the second 25.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The manufacturer who puts *his own best* into his cars provides the *best* he can *find* in top material.
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ANOTHER TITLE WON BY MISS BJURSTEDT

Norwegian Girl Takes National Clay Court Championship in Singles.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 5.—The national clay tennis championship matches were finished today on the courts of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and Miss Molla Bjurstedt of New York lived up to predictions, winning out in the final of the women's singles. She lost the first set to the Boston champion, Mrs. G. W. Wightman, however, and took the next two sets.

In the mixed doubles the final honors went to Mrs. Wightman and H. C. Johnson, also of Boston, who were pitted against Miss Clare Cassel of New York and Percy Siverd of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Wightman met Miss Cassel in the semi-final this morning and won the first set. She lost the second, then braced up, and by splendid and bewildering serving won the third set and the match.

Miss Bjurstedt qualified for the final on Saturday and she and Mrs. Wightman lined up for honors this afternoon. The first game of the opening set went to the Norwegian. Mrs. Wightman took the second. Then the Boston girl took the next three. Miss Bjurstedt got two more, then Mrs. Wightman won the set by taking the next two games. She scored thirty-three points to her opponent's twenty-five.

The second set saw a reversal of form, and Mrs. Wightman lost the first two games, took the third, and then lost the next four, giving the New York entrant the set at 6—1; in points, 29 to 18. Mrs. Wightman made a good start in the third set by taking the first three games very easily, but seemed to tire after that and her opponent, strengthened materially and won the next six games, taking this set 6—3 and two out of the three final sets. Their points in the last set were 36 for the winner and 28 for the loser, making the total points score: Miss Bjurstedt, 90; Mrs. Wightman, 79.

In the semi-finals of the mixed doubles Mrs. Wightman and H. C. Johnson were favored with a default from Miss D. Wilson and F. A. Galer. They then defeated Miss Snyder and her brother, W. P. Snyder, in the second round and got a default in the semi-finals.

Miss Clare Cassel of New York, and Percy Siverd, of Pittsburgh, had two hard matches with Miss Bjurstedt and Harmar Denny in the second round, and Miss Myrtle McAteer, and G. C. Burgwin, of this city, in the semi-final, winning both and advancing to the final with Mrs. Wightman and Mr. Johnson. The latter team won the honors very easily, taking the match in two straight sets, 6—2, 6—0. In the first set the winners took the first three games, lost two, then won the last three. In the second set their opponents had no chance to score a game. Their total points were: Mrs. Wightman and Mr. Johnson, 56; Miss Cassel and Mr. Siverd, 32.

After last night's hard rain liberal use of gasoline was needed to get the courts in shape to start the semi-final of the women's singles in the morning. Summary:

Women's Singles.—Semi-final—Mrs. G. W. Wightman of Boston defeated Miss Clare Cassel of New York, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

Final Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt of New York defeated Mrs. G. W. Wightman of Boston, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles.—Preliminary—Miss Mabel R. Miller and P. C. Maher defeated Miss Lucy Kay and Paul Degener, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Clare Cassel and Percy Siverd defeated Miss Marjorie Schmertz and Middleton De Camp, 6—0, 6—3.

First Round—Mrs. G. W. Wightman and H. C. Johnson won from Miss Mabel Miller and H. C. Johnson, by default; Miss Buda Stephens and D. D. Morgan won from Miss Kyle and C. J. Sutton, by default; Miss Clare Cassel and Percy Siverd defeated Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Wormcastle, 6—0, 6—3.

Second Round—Miss D. Wilson and F. A. Galer won from Miss Martha Guthrie and Lawrence Curtis II., by default; Mrs. G. W. Wightman and H. C. Johnson defeated Miss M. B. Snyder and W. P. Snyder, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Myrtle McAteer and G. C. Burgwin won from Miss Buda Stephens and D. D. Morgan, by default; Miss Clare Cassel and Percy Siverd defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt and H. D. Denny, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3; Miss Clare Cassel and Percy Siverd defeated Miss Myrtle McAteer and G. C. Burgwin, 7—5, 8—6.

Final Round—Mrs. G. W. Wightman and H. C. Johnston of Boston defeated Miss Clare Cassel of New York and Percy Siverd of Pittsburgh, 6—2, 6—0.

O'NEALE DEFEATS WOOD.

Columbia Student Wins Hard Tennis Match for North Side Title.

Playing a plucky uphill game when apparently beaten, J. S. O'Neale, a Columbia University student, defeated W. Halsey Wood, New York Tennis Club, in the third round of the tennis tournament for the championship of the North Side on the courts of the University Heights Tennis Club yesterday, and qualified to play J. H. Steinkampf in the fourth round. Wood won the first set of the match, 6—3, and led in the second set, 5—3, and forty-love in the ninth game. The New York Club player was unable to win the point necessary to give him the set and match, however, and from this stage of the contest O'Neale gradually drew up on his opponent and won the second set by 9—7. Each player won his service in the third and deciding set, up to the ninth game, when O'Neale broke through Wood's serve and won his own with the match at 6—4.

Weather conditions handicapped several of the contestants. The heavy rain of the morning flooded the courts and, although many gallons of oil were consumed in an effort to dry out the clay, the courts were heavy. When the felt covering of the balls became wet the effect of the shots served to deaden the resiliency of the balls. This was particularly noticeable in the match between A. D. Hammett and G. A. L. Dionne, which was won by the former at 6—3, 3—6, 6—4. Both men played from the back line, and their shots frequently skimmed the top of the net. It was a long, drawn-out rally, and in one game the ball passed over the net forty-two times before the winning point was scored.

Arthur M. Lovibond, the playing through cup holder, was the only player to qualify for the semi-final round, defeating P. Martin in straight sets at 6—4, 6—3. He will play the winner of the O'Neale-Steinkampf match in the upper half.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Abraham Bassford, Jr., the Westchester County Tennis Club champion, several matches were held up in the lower section of the draw. Francis T. Hunter of Cornell scored a straight set victory against W. M. Fischer at 6—4, 6—4 in the third round after Fischer had defeated Julio Steinacher in the preceding round at 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

The draw for the doubles was made at the close of the day's play, and thirty-two teams are entered in the event. An early start will be made this afternoon, when the courts will be divided between the singles and doubles. The summary:

North Side Championship, Men's Singles.—Second Round—G. King defeated K. A. Sheldon, by default.

Third Round—George King defeated George S. Grossbeck, 6—2, 8—3; J. H. Steinkampf defeated E. M. Behar, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; J. S. O'Neale defeated H. Marschalk, 6—1, 6—3; A. D. Hammett defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4; W. M. Fischer defeated Julio Steinacher, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Fourth Round—P. Martin defeated Herbert L. Bowman, 7—5, 8—6; J. H. Steinkampf defeated George King, 6—2, 6—2; J. S. O'Neale defeated W. Halsey Wood, 3—6, 9—7, 6—4; Francis T. Hunter defeated W. M. Fischer, 6—4, 6—4.

Semi-final Round—Arthur M. Lovibond defeated P. Martin, 6—4, 6—3.

Postpone Nassau C. C. Tennis.

The final rounds of the men's singles and doubles invitation tournament of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove, L. I., which were scheduled to be played yesterday morning, were postponed owing to the rain. The doubles final, in which William J. Clothier and A. S. Dabney will oppose Cedric A. Major and Alrick H. Man, Jr., will be played next Saturday afternoon, and Karl H. Behr and Clothier will contest for the singles cup next Sunday.

Retain Coast Tennis Title.

LONG BEACH, Cal., July 5.—Clarence Griffin and William Johnston of San Francisco retained the Pacific Coast doubles tennis championship today by defeating Nat Browne and Claude Wayne of Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4. Johnston was the star of the match. Griffin and Johnston, as a result of their victory, will compete at Lake Forest, Ill., for the right to challenge Maurice McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy for the national doubles title.

TWO TITLES FOR N. Y. A. C.

Vollmer and Downes Score in Metropolitan Championships at Rye.

M. E. Vollmer and A. E. Downes of the New York A. C., were the respective winners of the quarter-mile swimming and the high-diving metropolitan championship contests which were held under the auspices of the Rye Beach Swimming Club at Rye, N. Y., yesterday. Vollmer finished second in the same event last year. Joe Reilly, the title holder, did not defend his laurels. Downes was successful last year, too.

Max Ritter, formerly of the City A. C. and now unattached, was runner-up to Vollmer in the quarter-mile title race. He finished about ten yards back of the young Columbia star, who covered the 440 yards in 6:31 2-5. John Zimnoch, a clubmate of Vollmer, was third across the finish line. The race for second place resulted in a keen struggle, with Ritter gaining the place by about two feet. Vollmer went out at the gun and kept ahead throughout the entire swim.

Downes scored 142 points in the high dive—fourteen more than were registered by Joe Dunne of the New York A. C. Sponjberg made it a clean sweep for the N. Y. A. C. in this contest when he tallied 120 points. In a 100-yard novice race J. Hoar recorded the third Mercury Foot victory of the meeting, winning easily from B. Turner and J. W. Lyon of the Rye Beach Club in 1:37 3-5. Summary:

440-Yard Metropolitan Swimming Championship.—Won by H. E. Vollmer, New York A. C.; Max Ritter, unattached, second; John Zimnoch, New York A. C., third. Time—6:31 2-5.

High Diving Metropolitan Championship.—Won by Al Downes, New York A. C., with 142 points; Joseph Dunne, New York A. C., second, with 128 points; H. Sponjberg, New York A. C., third, with 120 points.

RAIN MARS TENNIS PLAY.

New York Players Compete at Utica for Central State Title.

UTICA, N. Y., July 5.—Rain made play in the Central New York tennis tournament difficult today, but the second round was completed and the third round started on the Yahnundasis Golf Club courts. The summary:

Men's Singles.—First Round—Wright, Boston, defeated Swanton, Rochester, 7—5, 6—1; Homer Guernsey, Poughkeepsie, defeated Pike, Hoosick Falls, by default; C. S. Garland, Pittsburgh, defeated Jackman, by default; Paul Treanor, West Side, defeated J. Headley, Rochester, 6—3, 6—2; Vanderbilt B. Ward, Bronxville, defeated Allen, Hoosick Falls, 6—4, 7—5; Harris defeated Garbe, 6—0, 6—1; Coventry, Utica, defeated Anderson by default; J. C. Devereux, Utica, defeated Fenimore Cady by default; L. W. Devereux, Utica, defeated E. F. Torrey, Utica, 6—1, 6—4; F. C. Inman defeated Griffith, 7—5, 6—0; Dr. William Rosenbaum, Bronxville, defeated C. Garland, Pittsburgh, 6—3, 6—1; Arthur D. Cragin, Bronxville, defeated Lyons, Utica, 6—0, 6—2.

Third Round—Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated Paul Treanor, 5—7, 7—5, 6—1; F. H. Harris defeated Coventry, Utica, 6—0, 6—1.

Edwards Elmhurst Tennis Champion

Charles C. Edwards won the Class A singles in the Independence Day tournament of the Elmhurst Tennis Club at Elmhurst yesterday by defeating Fred George in the final round. In the women's doubles Miss Emily C. Curry and Miss Marguerita Curry opposed Miss Mazie Lyon and Mrs. H. Keeler in the final round and were the winners in straight sets, 6—4, 6—2. Owing to the rain in the morning it was not possible to finish the other finals. The summary:

Class A.—Second Round—C. C. Edwards defeated C. Mouquin, 6—3, 6—2; F. George defeated T. Tuohy, 6—4, 6—2; I. Plitt defeated R. Chapman, 6—4, 6—0.

Semi-final Round—C. C. Edwards defeated C. P. Card, 6—3, 7—9, 6—4; F. George defeated I. Plitt, 6—1, 8—6.

Final Round—C. C. Edwards defeated F. George, 6—1, 6—4, 8—6.

Women's Doubles.—Final Round—E. C. Curry and M. Curry defeated M. Lyon and Mrs. Keeler, 6—4, 6—2.

Azevedo and Welling Draw.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 5.—Joe Azevedo of Oakland, and Joe Welling of Chicago, lightweights, boxed eight rounds to a draw here today.

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Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:35|Sun sets..7:38|Moon rises..12:08

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:48	3:24	9:01	9:49
Governors Island	3:33	4:00	9:46	10:35
Hell Gate	5:23	5:59	11:26	12:15

Arrived—Monday, July 5.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool, June 26.
SS Coamo, San Juan, June 30.
SS Bayamon, San Juan, June 30.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, July 3.
SS Rossano, Cardiff, June 19.
SS Lowther Castle, Barry, June 3.
SS Bruckhaussen, Guantanamo, June 18.
SS Buenos Aires, Havana, June 19.
SS Craster Hall, Philadelphia, June 30.
SS Kroonland, Balboa, June 29.
SS Pampa, Buenos Aires, June 7.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, June 30.
SS Lewis Luckenbach, Balboa, June 25.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, June 30.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Espagne	Bordeaux	June 27
Neches	Rotterdam	June 18
Ile de la Reunion	Marseilles	June 16
Sicos	Liverpool	June 24
Calia	Balboa	June 27
Francesco	Hull	June 20
Evanger	Antilles	July 1
Athinai	Palermo	June 20
United States	Copenhagen	June 24
Stampalia	Genoa	June 22
King Howel	Dartmouth	June 22
Satsuma	Dundee	June 22
Havana	Havana	July 3
Metapan	Havana	July 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 3
Lampasas	Mobile	June 29
Chalmette	New Orleans	July 1

DUE TOMORROW.

Philadelphian	London	June 26
Eastern Prince	Bahia	June 19
Wico	Aarhuus	June 22
Camoens	Victoria	June 19
Colorado	Galveston	July 1
El Norte	Galveston	July 1
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 4

DUE THURSDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	June 30
Kumi Maru	Plymouth	June 25
Caracas	San Juan	July 3
Creole	New Orleans	July 3
Almirante	Kingston	July 3
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	July 5

DUE FRIDAY.

Rotterdam	Avonmouth	June 30
Llama	Copenhagen	June 24
Matura	Grenada	July 2
Panama	Cristobal	July 3
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 6
El Occidente	Galveston	July 3
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 3

DUE SATURDAY.

Urbino	Hull	June 26
Hackensack	Hull	June 26
Daltonhall	Port Talbot	June 26
Apache	Jacksonville	July 7

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Jethou, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Maraval, Grenada	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Drumcliffe, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Santo Domingo	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Hortensius, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hammershus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Yumuri, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Frances, S. Domingo	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Bahia	8:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Verona, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Kroonland, Balboa	——	10:00 A.M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 5.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 205 miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 84 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 144 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 155 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 233 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 363 miles S. at noon.
SS San Marcos, Jacksonville to New York, was 63 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 3 miles S. of Delaware capes at noon.
SS Llama, Copenhagen to New York, was 475 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.
SS Guantanamo, Vera Cruz to New York, was 140 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Antilla, Progreso to New York, was 365 miles N. E. of Progreso at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 527 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS S. V. Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 414 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 189 miles S. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS New York, at Liverpool, July 5.
SS Lux, at Gibraltar, July 3.
SS Finn, at Antofagasta, July 4.
SS Dewa, at Genoa, July 2.
SS Camino, at Callao, July 3.
SS Eddie, at Queenstown, July 3.
SS Madawaska, at Aden, July 3.
SS Jungshovid, at Rio Janeiro, July 3.
SS Arkansas, at Copenhagen, June 28.
SS St. Cecilia, at Rotterdam, July 2.
SS Moorish Prince, at St. Nazaire, July 2.

Sailed.

SS Calalmia, from Gibraltar, July 3.
SS Ardgair, from Havre, July 2.
SS Rio de Janeiro, from Santos, July 3.
SS Sark, from St. Lucia, July 4.
SS La Campini, from Rotterdam, June 30.
SS Bratsberg, from Montevideo, June 21.
SS Van der Duyn, from Genoa, June 29.
SS New York City, from Swansea, July 3.
SS Burmese Prince, from Bordeaux, July 3.

Passed.

SS Lompoo, New York for London, passed Isle of Wight.
SS Europa, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS America, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 10, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. July 12, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. July 20, SS Tamele.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 15, SS Rotterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 27, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 15, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 6, SS Taormina, and at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru .... July 11
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru .... July 12
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Titan .... July 13
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) via San Francisco)—Marama .... July 16
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially adressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .... July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara .... July 30

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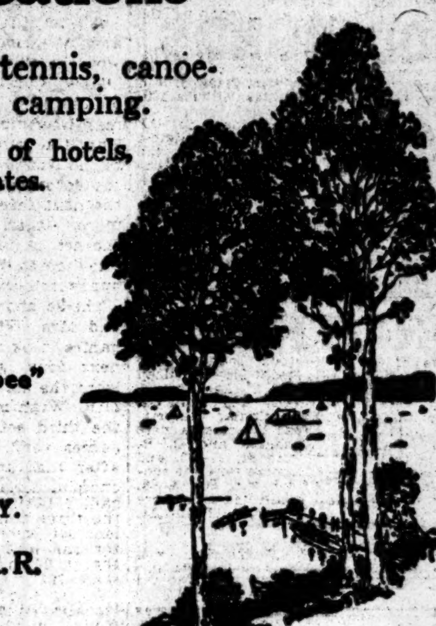

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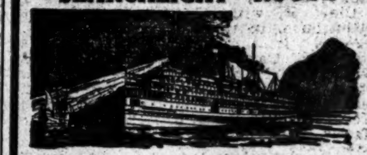

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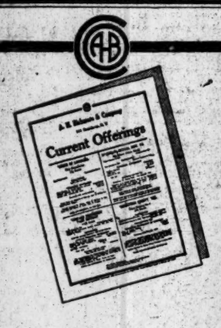

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ADDED MARKETS FOR MACHINERY

Report to the Commerce Department Shows Opportunities in South America.

ARGENTINA MOST PROMISING

Practical Suggestions by Special Agent Massel After Investigating the Field.

J. A. Massel, Special Agent of the Department of Commerce, who has just returned to this country after conducting a five months' investigation into the opportunities existing in South America for an extention of the American export trade in machinery and machine tools said yesterday there is no question that a lucrative field awaits the American manufacturer in the Southern continent, provided domestic makers go about winning business in the right way.

Mr. Massel, who is making his headquarters while in this city at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House, yesterday gave a TIMES reporter some of his impressions regarding the outlook at the present time for increased business in the tool line in the South American countries. The commerce agent arrived in Buenos Aires Jan. 11 last, and immediately started his investigation. In the Argentine, as well as in the other countries visited, the United States representative was accorded every possible courtesy by Government officials, even to the extent of special trains and attachés.

Mr. Massel said yesterday that everywhere he found the most friendly regard, both among Government officials and individuals, for the "great Republic of North America," as the United States was generally referred to. The agent visited practically all of the countries in South America, and made a thorough inspection of the principal machinery plants of all kinds, including railroad shops, railroad electrification plants, power, light, ship, and marine works, and metallurgical shops. The agent also gathered data relating to the activities of foreign manufacturers of machine tools in South America, and their manner of doing business. The leading European competitors of the United States in the South American field in the tool line are England, Germany, Italy and France. All of these matters have been treated of by Mr. Massel in a voluminous report just filed with the Department of Commerce, but not yet published.

"I have no hesitation in giving it as my view," said Mr. Massel yesterday, "that among South American countries Argentina is the most promising. This market is by all odds the most important, as in 1912 Argentina imported machinery of all kinds worth $35,000,000 American currency. I found the Argentine business men keenly alive to the importance of using the most advanced machines and tools and very favorably inclined to the United States. As Argentina is a great agricultural country, there is naturally a big market for agricultural machinery and implements as well as traction engines and other heavy types of machinery.

"I should say, however, that American manufacturers already do a large business in Argentina in the above mentioned lines, but of course there is plenty of room for improvement. The European tool interests have studied the Argentine and other markets very closely, and are strongly intrenched. For example, the Industrial School of the Nation, located at Buenos Aires, which has 500 students from all sections of the country, is equipped with machinery donated in large part by German firms. In fact, nearly all of this machinery was given by German manufacturers. There is a plant in connection with the school in which working models of all sorts of machinery and tools are on exhibition. Among other things the models include engines, pumping machines, foundry, carpentry, and a great variety of other appliances. So far as I could ascertain, there was not one American model in the plant.

"How detrimental to American machine and tool interests the lack of exhibits is may be realized when it is stated that the students, when leaving this institution, find places in every kind of mechanical establishment in Argentina, and naturally show a preference for the foreign machines with which they are most familiar. Another advantage enjoyed by the foreign machine makers in Argentina is that many of the German cartels, individual German manufacturers, and English, French and Italian interests maintain not only heavy supplies of all kinds of the goods sold, but actually in many instances have repair shops on the ground to take care of tools or machines requiring attention after trial or use.

"Some of the American firms likewise have these facilities and, where they have, are invariably successful. Right here I would like to say that, over and over again, the lower price of an article is not always the chief consideration. Certain American tools, for instance, are sold in Argentina at actually higher prices than the competing European goods, but the users prefer to pay the difference holding that the American products are well worth it. American firms will not do much of a business in the Argentine unless they are prepared to keep full stocks on hand as the people are keen for quick deliveries, and want to be assured that machines, tools and parts can be replaced or duplicated on short notice. The carrying of adequate stocks in Argentina solves the delivery question."

Mr. Massel found the business interests of Peru extremely friendly toward this country, and in the agent's opinion, American manufacturers should be able to materially increase their sales of machinery and tools, especially sugar machinery. Mr. Massel said he was sorry to get the impression that some of the American representatives of machinery and tool concerns in Peru are not as pushing and intelligent as their Scotch and French rivals.

"It surprised me very much," said the agent, "when I inquired of one of the principal American machinery representatives in Peru as to the number of sugar manufacturing plants in the country, to have him reply that he didn't know, although I learned afterward that full statistics on this point had been published by the Government. Here was a man sent all the way down to Peru to push sales for his concern, and yet he had no idea regarding the number of plants to which he might make possible sales. This is the kind of representation that doesn't pay. From my inspection of the Peruvian sugar plants, I am convinced that there is room for great improvement in the types of machinery used. It is true that many of the proprietors appear to be satisfied with the apparatus they are using, and the results obtained, but demonstrations of the efficiency of certain American-built machines would undoubtedly make additional sales for our manufacturers.

"Another chance for American machinery makers relates to the cotton and woolen manufacturing industries of Peru. I found the plants in these industries up to date in every respect, and with machinery supplied almost exclusively by English and Italian firms. The Peruvian textile manufacturers assured me that they were looking for labor-saving divices, and wondered that, with the worldwide reputation which American machinery manufacturers enjoy, greater efforts had not been made to sell to them.

"What can be accomplished by direct and competent men in the field came under my notice while in Peru. An American firm sent a live and capable man down there with an improved cutting machine. This machine was set up in various centres, and demonstrated that it could turn out 100 tons of material in six hours, whereas the cutter of European production in general use had an output in ten hours' operation of only sixty tons. Needless to say, the American concern is making sales right and left. Recurring to sugar machinery in Peru, I should call attention of American manufacturers to the desirability of having sugar machinery journals interchangeable. European manufacturers are very successful in selling journals on this account."

Mr. Massel found that in Chile, as in Argentina, the English and Germans are indisputably the masters of the machinery market, the Germans particularly controlling the electrical machinery lines. There are markets for both agricultural and mining machinery, but machine tools and industrial machinery in general are controlled by the English and Germans. There is, in the agent's opinion, a fairly good market for this class of machinery as there are numerous breweries, bake shops, ice plants, etc. Mr. Massel said Chile will offer in the near future a good market for machinery of every description, and that it will prove very profitable for all concerned if more enterprising Americans would go to Chile and make investments, particularly in establishing various industries. This has been and is being done by the English and Germans with excellent results.

In Bolivia no stocks of machinery or tools are kept, supplies being drawn from Peruvian and Chilean ports adjacent. Here, the agent believes, American salesmen with samples have a chance to make sales, but he is strongly of the opinion that in Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Chile American manufacturers will best attain success by direct representation and full stocks of their products. In the smaller countries, the salesman plan is advocated. Mr. Massel will return to South America in a few weeks. He sails direct for Brazil, where he will conclude his investigation into the machinery situation, and then proceed to the West Coast to study the opportunities for American mining machinery. At the request of the Department of Commerce, Mr. Massel will remain in this city for the next three weeks and will be glad to discuss details of his investigation with American manufacturers and exporters who may be interested.

FOR SHELF HARDWARE, TOO.

Stocks of These Articles Have Been Very Much Depleted.

South American dealers in shelf hardware are running very short in their stocks, according to S. S. Brill, special agent of the Department of Commerce, who has reached this city after completing an investigation into the opportunities for American trade in this line. This shortage, the agent said yesterday, results from a twofold cause. The first is that for several years merchants curtailed their buying on account of "hard times" and allowed stocks to run down. The second cause of the present low stocks is the European war.

Just before the outbreak of the war, however, they gave liberal orders to English, French and German firms for fresh stocks. When war was declared, however, not only were all new purchases eliminated, but older orders given for future delivery were cancelled. Mr. Brill said yesterday that, while it is true the purchasing powers of the South American countries in view of the war have greatly diminished, at the same time the conservative policy pursued by the merchants previous to the war has gradually depleted stocks to the minimum, and they are now simply compelled to replace their stocks with new merchandise. Evidence of this is shown by the increased business received by those firms having men on the spot, and who in the past have done considerable business with the merchants.

In discussing the present situation in the South American shelf hardware trade Mr. Brill said:

"At no time has an opportunity presented itself to the American manufacturers or firms as at present to lay the foundation of a future, lasting business relation with South American countries. The importance of South America as a market for shelf hardware is best demonstrated by the statistics shown for the year 1913—a normal year. During this period the total imports of shelf hardware, or so-called light hardware, into the South American countries amounted to about $24,000,000, of which the United States supplied between 16½ to 17 per cent. of the total, Germany and Great Britain about 34 to 35 per cent. each and France about 10 per cent.

"In comparison with the same period of 1912, the imports show a little gain from practically every country, but the largest percentage is shown in the importation from the United States and especially of tools. But, in view of the existing conditions during recent years, the merchants or importers adopted a more conservative policy, stocks were cut down, purchases curtailed and confined strictly to such articles as were absolutely demanded and which could not be substituted with other items."

With the former trade rivals of American manufacturers and exporters handicapped or eliminated for the time being at least, Mr. Brill believes that this country is the only one in a position to furnish the South Americans with shelf hardware. Granting that the purchasing power of the South American countries as a result of the war has been cut down to one-half, or 50 per cent., the agent, nevertheless, is convinced that heavy sales can be made since merchants are compelled to renew their stocks.

Mr. Brill has brought back with him over 300 samples, together with catalogues and price lists, of the kinds of shelf hardware sold by European manufacturers. These are on exhibition at the branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, room 409 Custom House, where the agent will be glad to confer for a limited time with exporters interested.

LONDON MARKET STEADY.

American Securities Lifeless Owing to the Holiday.

LONDON, July 5.—Money was in plentiful supply here today and discounts showed a drooping tendency, on the belief that money will not be as dear as had been anticipated.

On the Stock Exchange the cessation of selling of home securities to invest in the new war loan keeps the market steady, but foreign securities show a disposition to sag to the minimum. The old war loan was active; rubbers and oils were steady and coppers flat.

American securities were lifeless owing to the holiday in the United States, but further sales of gold bonds were recorded.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 5.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 70 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 26 francs, 99 centimes.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Tues., except showers on coast. Wed., fair; light variable winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Tues., probably showers in s. e. Wed., fair; light, variable winds.

Fla.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed., except fair in n. w.; light to moderate variable winds.

Ala., Miss., La., and East. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed., light, variable winds.

West Tex.—Fair Tues., warmer in panh handle Wed, fair.

Okla.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed., warmer.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Tues. and Wed., slowly rising temperatures; moderate w. winds.

Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed., warmer; moderate w. backing to s. winds.

Ill.—Fair Tues. and Wed., with slowly rising temperature.

Mo.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. partly cloundy, with showers in n. w., warmer in e.

Wis.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. partly claudy, warmer in e.

Minn.—Fair Tues., warmer in s. and w. Wed. probably showers.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. showers.

No. Dak.—Partly cloudy Tues., warmer in e. and cent. Wed. showers and cooler.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Showers Tues. and Wed., cooler Wed.

Kan.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. probably showers and cooler.

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RESOURCES		LIABILITIES		
Loans and Discounts	$72,626,856.81	Capital Stock paid in		$6,000,000.00
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	1,671,489.87	Surplus and undivided profits		9,242,214.02
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	416.79	National Bank Notes outstanding		5,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	5,000,000.00	Bonds borrowed		190,000.00
U. S. and other Bonds to secure Postal Savings Deposits	1,445,714.85	Letters of credit and time acceptances (Foreign Dept.)		1,674,782.60
Bonds, Securities, etc.	10,203,616.12	Deposits		
Banking House and other real estate	4,528,342.08	Individual	$67,330,566.98	
Cash and due from banks	51,296,995.59	Banks	57,335,868.51	124,666,435.49
	$146,773,432.11			$146,773,432.11

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Condensed Statement, June 23, 1915

RESOURCES		
Real Estate		$2,765,007.68
Bonds and Mortgages		274,350.00
Public Securities		13,692,557.34
Other Securities		47,932,939.57
Loans and Bills Purchased		145,256,333.64
Cash—on Hand and in Banks		64,229,610.45
Exchanges for Clearing House		8,703,356.05
Foreign Exchange		42,978,984.17
Credit Granted on Domestic and Foreign Acceptances		35,015,605.40
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable		1,519,723.69
		$362,368,467.99
LIABILITIES		
Capital		$10,000,000.00
Surplus Fund—Required by Law	$2,000,000.00	
Additional Surplus not Required by Law	18,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
Undivided Profits		2,214,671.58
Outstanding Treasurer's Checks		8,907,705.74
Accrued Interest Payable		2,154,952.06
Reserve for Taxes and Expenses		299,189.27
Foreign Accounts		2,771,249.13
Domestic and Foreign Acceptances		35,015,605.40
Deposits		281,005,094.81
		$362,368,467.99

Deposits June 30, 1914 ..... $233,882,398
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A deposit agreement is in course of preparation, pending which Depositors will receive the Depositary's receipt, exchangeable for definitive certificates of deposit when prepared.

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Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) in cash, payable September 1, 1915, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, August 9, 1915.

D. R. BURBANKS, Secretary.
New York, June 30, 1915.

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WILL BUY WAR SUPPLIES

He Will Cooperate with J. P. Morgan & Co.—To Investigate Canadian Protests of Unfairness.

When the American liner St. Louis reached her pier yesterday morning from Liverpool, after passing through the heavy rainstorm in the lower bay, which made the sky almost as dark as night, the passengers said that they had been escorted for 300 miles by two British torpedo boat destroyers. The ship's officers said the convoy was ordered by the Admiralty at the request of Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, because his Commissioner, David A. Thomas, M. P., was a passenger on the liner. The destroyers picked up the St. Louis after she left the landing stage, Liverpool, at 5 o'clock and kept, one on either bow, until Daunt's Rock was reached at 11 o'clock Sunday morning.

Just before the destroyers signaled "Good-bye and pleasant voyage" to Captain John C. Jamison on the St. Louis, a small object, resembling an upturned boat with a flag on it and two men, was seen away on the starboard bow. The destroyers exchanged signals with each other and then the one on the starboard side went off at great speed and did not return. The officers of the St. Louis said they did not know whether it was a boat belonging to a ship that had been torpedoed or what had happened, as the remaining destroyer signaled good-bye ten minutes later and steamed at more than thirty knots after her companion.

This is the second occasion on which the British Admiralty has sent an escort to American liners leaving Liverpool. The first one was the St. Paul when she left Liverpool on June 6, with Colonel E. M. House on board, who was carrying special dispatches to Washington for President Wilson.

Met by British Ambassador.

Mr. Thomas was accompanied by his wife and niece, Miss Nina Jamison, and two secretaries. He was met at the pier by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, who held a short conference with Mr. Thomas while the latter was waiting for his baggage.

In an interview on the St. Louis, Mr. Thomas said that he could not discuss the details of his mission to this country, as he was here entirely on Government business. He knew nothing of the alleged disagreement between Lord Kitchener and Sir John French, but he said he was told that everything with regard to the ammunition supplies for the army in France was working smoothly when he left England.

It was a shock to him, he said, when the wireless dispatch containing the news of the shooting of J. P. Morgan was posted on the St. Louis on Sunday morning, but he was glad to hear Mr. Morgan would recover.

"My business in the United States is to co-operate with J. P. Morgan & Co. in the purchase of munitions of war for England. In this connection I wish to say that there has been no criticism of the manner in which Mr. Morgan has fulfilled his contracts. What criticism there has been was chiefly in Canada and was to the effect that Canada had not been favored in the matter of contracts as much as the United States. I know nothing about it, but I do know that American business men and Canadians are quite different and that may be the trouble.

Will Go to Canada.

"My only regret is that I did not come to the United States twenty-five years ago and become an American business man myself, for I must say that I admire their methods to a high degree. I shall investigate the reports regarding the unfair treatment of the Canadian firms in the giving out of contracts by the Government when I go to Canada, which will be very soon."

Mr. Thomas said he was very thankful for his deliverance when the Lusitania was torpedoed off Kinsale Head on May 7. He was very nervous on the St. Louis on Wednesday when the liner was in mid-ocean, battling with a heavy gale and high seas. Like most ocean travelers, since the Lusitania disaster, Mr. Thomas had a pneumatic life jacket in his trunk and his wife, niece and two secretaries were also provided with them. The men's jackets are made of blue serge like a smoking jacket with a rubber bag inside, which is inflated from the top by two tubes with airtight screw tops. The one intended for women's use is made in coat form, buttoning close up to the throat. There is nothing in the outward appearance of the life-saving jackets to distinguish them from the ordinary wearing apparel except that they look somewhat padded. The rubber inside the jackets is covered with black silk.

After his rescue from the Lusitania, Mr. Thomas said he received over 500 letters from ministers of the Episcopal Church, congratulating him upon his escape, which they put down to Divine protection. Each letter contained a request, he added, for donations toward the church building fund.

BRUERE AS CITY MANAGER.

Chamberlain Tells What He Has Done to Assist Mayor.

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere submitted to Mayor Mitchel yesterday a progress report of the work he has done in the past year in assisting the Mayor in a variety of administrative problems in the City Government.

In an introductory letter to the Mayor, the Chamberlain said:

"Ultimately, such work as I have done should be carried on either by a city manager or a reconstructed office of the Mayor.

"The present City Government, pledged as it is to a business administration, recognizes what taxpayers and citizens generally must come to recognize, that an enlightened business administration cannot be achieved by any arbitrary exercise of superior judgment, virtue or intelligence, but can only be brought about in a general sense by the slow upbuilding of new habits and methods of carrying on city business, much of which still bears the impress of slovenly political practices."

READING TRAIN KILLS FIVE.

Party Returning from Celebration Struck at Grade Crossing.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 5.—Five persons were killed and another was fatally injured in a grade-crossing accident at Hummelstown tonight. The party was returning from an Independence Day celebration at Hummelstown in a wagon drawn by two mules. Just outside the village the team was struck by a fast passenger train on the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, and all but one of the occupants were instantly killed.

The dead are George Castle, 65; Mrs. Harry Castle, his daughter-in-law, and her 6-year-old son; Elizabeth Castle, 28, a daughter of George Castle, and John Castle, aged 44. Mrs. George Castle was brought to a hospital here, and it is believed she will die. All were residents of Hoernerstown except Mrs. Harry Castle and her son, who lived in Philadelphia.

JANE ADDAMS BACK.

Delegate to Conference Says She Will Report to President Wilson.

Miss Jane Addams, Chairman of the Women's Peace Society and founder of Hull House, Chicago, returned yesterday from a tour of the European capitals in the interest of peace on the American liner St. Louis.

When Miss Addams sailed from New York, April 7, on the Holland America steamship Ryndam, to attend the International Congress of Women at The Hague, she said she was going to try to save Europe from committing suicide. Asked yesterday what had been done, she said she intended to call on President Wilson in Washington and make a confidential report.

Miss Lillian Wald of the Henry Street Settlement went down the bay to Quarantine yesterday morning on a revenue cutter to meet the St. Louis with L. Hollingsworth Wood, Secretary of the League to Limit Armaments, and Leland R. Robinson of Columbia. A delegation of sixty women and twenty men from various peace societies met Miss Addams at the pier.

Miss Addams said that Herr von Jagow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, told her in Berlin he believed this country was within its rights in shipping arms and ammunition to the Allies, but the Americans must realize that such shipments create a strong feeling against the United States in Germany. There is a feeling against the United States, too, she added, in France, because of our failure to protest against the invasion of Belgium.

"The newspaper criticisms of our Peace Convention," Miss Addams said, "were fair. Although there was a spirit of indifference in the English press, England was the first we went to with our resolutions, and we were cordially treated by Sir Edward Grey and Premier Asquith. We were told, however, at the Foreign Office that the war would have to go on to a finish and any departure from that policy would look like a weakening. No belligerent power could sue for peace, we were told, but neutral nations might submit a number of propositions, and something might be found that could be used as a beginning for negotiations.

"In Vienna we met Count Sturgkh, Prime Minister of Austria; in Budapest, Count von Burian, Hungarian Foreign Minister; in Switzerland, Dr. Hoffman, Minister of Politics, and in Italy, Baron Sonino. While in Rome we had an audience with the Pope, who told us our efforts would carry more weight just then than the political influence of any nation. The Pope also said the Vatican is ready for any peace plan and would take any up, even though it spelled failure on its face."

Other foreign officials whom Miss Addams met on her tour were Theophile Delcasse, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Viviani, Prime Minister, in Paris; at Havre, M. Diginon, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who said that probably Belgium, more than any other country, was praying for the success of the Women's Peace Mission.

"There was one particular feature of our travels," Miss Addams said, "that stood out with great prominence. That was the division of the people of all the warring countries into two parties—military and civil. The military party wishes the war to go on, while the civil party believes the war is taking away all civil rights. In Germany those of the civil party hold that the invasion of Belgium was not a military necessity. We must look to the people of the civil parties for the beginning of the negotiations for peace."

Dr. Alice Hamilton of Chicago, who was one of the four peace delegates, returned with Miss Addams on the St. Louis. The other two were Miss S. Breckenridge of the University of Chicago and Dr. Aletta Jacobs of Amsterdam.

Miss Addams went from the American Line pier with Miss Wald to the Henry Street Settlement, where she will remain until after the mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on Friday night.

Among those at the pier were Mrs. Henry Villard, Miss A. Evelyn Newman, Mrs. John White of Washington, Miss Mary Chamberlain, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Watson-Brown, and Miss Constance Drexel.

CALLS J. R. MANN A MENACE.

Anti-Saloon Delegate Urg Fight Against Republican Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 5.—Ten thousand delegates to the sixteenth annual convention of the Anti-Saloon League are here tonight, awaiting the roll call of Bishop Luther D. Wilson, national president, of New York City, at the opening of the four-day session tomorrow. It is said that Bishop Wilson will be named to succeed himself as president. Among the delegates is Dr. Howard H. Russell of Ohio, father of the national body, who created the nucleus of the present organization twenty-three years ago.

There will be a discussion of a suggestion from Senator Sheppard of Texas that a system of taxation be evolved by Congress bearing on wealth as a substitute for the present revenue tax system. This would obviate a tremendous loss of revenue if liquor should be outlawed.

Calling James R. Mann, Republican floor leader of the House of Representatives, a "menace," Lynn Haines, Secretary of the National Voters' League of Washington, D. C., opened the conference tonight preceding the convention of the Anti-Saloon League.

"Mann exerts a wider and more dangerous influence than any other individual in American politics," said Secretary Haines. "Working with such Democratic leaders as Fitzgerald of Tammany Hall, he pulls the lever that makes the system work. This has made him the busiest individual in Congress. The Cannon system was partisan; the Underwood-Mann machine is bi-partisan. All through the Sixty-third Congress, in every crisis that involved the professional politicians, Jim Mann led his 'pie-and-pork' regulars to the support of the Democratic leaders."

Mann, Haines said, was the most formidable candidate for the Presidency, and the defeat of his political ambition was urged at any cost.

RECOVERS VALUABLE JEWEL.

Wife of Russian Ambassador, at Newport, Gets Back Brooch.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 5.—Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador, today recovered her diamond horseshoe brooch containing thirty-seven diamonds, which was lost June 26. Jeremiah Corcoran, a plumber, under arrest for intoxication, in whose possession the brooch was found, will be questioned by the police in regard to the matter when he regains his composure.

Five days ago Corcoran, while under the influence of liquor, visited the police station to tell something to the Sergeant on duty. His condition was such he was locked up and sentenced the next day to four days in the County Jail for intoxication. This morning a policeman noticed Corcoran on Bellevue Avenue holding the missing jewel in his hand. Corcoran was taken to the police station, where he said he found the ornament four or five days ago. Corcoran was released from the jail Monday night and the police therefore are at a loss to know how he came in the possession of the brooch.

SALE OF KEROSENE STOPPED

Private Purchases in Germany Cut Off Till Sept. 1.

BERLIN, via London, July 6.—The Tageblatt announces that the three leading petroleum import companies have agreed with the Government to sell no kerosene to private purchasers before Sept. 1. The Government departments and businesses to which oil is indispensable will be supplied by special arrangements.

This action is intended, it is said, to limit the consumption of kerosene oil in Summer, when it is more easily dispensed with, so as to preserve the supply for the Winter months. Considerable reserves already have been accumulated for the Winter.

The Government, it is stated, is preparing a measure fixing the maximum price of kerosene oil, which will probably be 35 pfennings (a pfennig equals ¼ of a cent) for a litre (1.06 quarts), about [illegible] the present retail price.

SIX FATAL ACCIDENTS MAR HOLIDAY SPORTS

Fred Heiser Lost His Life in Saving a Friend at Rockaway Beach.

MANY RESCUED FROM SURF

Child in Harlem Plunged Over Fire Escape Watching a "Sparkler" Descend.

Six persons were drowned yesterday in the waters in and around New York, and there were several narrow escapes and rescues.

Joseph Muhlens of 1,341 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn and Arthur Koulsen of 23 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn, were caught in the undertow while bathing off Rockaway Point. Their friends went to their rescue but were unable to reach them.

Just about the same time at Rockaway Beach, Fred Heiser of Hull Street, Brooklyn, and George H. Walters, a clerk of 710 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, went in the ocean at the foot of Centre Street. Both were carried well away from shore by the current. Walters was the first to become exhausted. Heiser went to his assistance. He gave his life for his friend, for he brought him to within reach of two life guards, and then disappeared into the water.

John Russell Philtenham of 814 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, was another who lost his life at Rockaway Beach. Conrad Rollackey, of the same address, who was with him, made an unsuccessful attempt to save his friend as Philtenham was carried into deep water by the undertow.

A premonition of Mrs. John Lancaster of Academy Street, Belleville, N. J., that danger threatened William, her eighteen-year-old son, was verified yesterday when the boy dived into the soft mud near the shore of Greenwood Lake and suffocated before help could reach him. He and seven other Belleville boys were on a four days' outing. Lancaster dived from a rowboat into shallow water. He did not come up, and after a fifteen minutes' search his body was found fast in the mud.

Young Lancaster graduated from the Belleville High School last month at the head of his class. He expected to enter Princeton. The mother had told friends she feared danger to her son on the outing.

Arthur Schwachter, 19 years old, of 516 East Eighty-first Street, who went to Harrington Park, near Hackensack, to visit friends, who are camping at Bogota Heights, was drowned in the Hackensack River when his canoe capsized.

Joseph F. Dunn, former Metropolitan swimming champion and a member of the New York Athletic Club, jumped into the Sound at Rye Beach yesterday afternoon and rescued Henry J. Roggenkant of Brooklyn, who was about 150 feet off shore when his canoe overturned. Dunn saw his plight from the beach. Roggenkant had gone down twice when Dunn reached him. The beach crowd cheered the rescuer.

Morris Smith of 21 Brandreth Avenue, Arverne, L. I., came near drowning there yesterday. Joseph Grery of Rockaway heard his cries for help, and after a struggle brought Smith to shore unconscious.

Tony Tedisio, 3 years old, fell from the fire escape of his home on the third floor of 225 East 111th Street last night and was instantly killed. He was playing with a sparkler, and in leaning over to see the effect of the falling sparks he slipped through the railing.

Policeman Martin Sheehy of the Fifth Street Station, while taking a revolver from Gannard Piro, 16 years old, of 30 Rivington Street, was shot in the left thumb. The boy, who said the shot was accidental, was arrested.

The placing of a lighted firecracker under the feet of Mrs. Katherine Coleman, 551 East 146th Street, last night, caused the arrest of Amilo Crico, 369 East 151st Street, the Bronx. Crico, who is 16 years old, saw the woman standing on a doorstep, holding a baby. "Let's pretend she is a German battleship and torpedo her," he shouted to his playmates.

Policeman Gannon took Crico to the Alexander Street Police Station.

There were 172 accidents from explosives in Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday for the entire twenty-four hours. The total last year was 119.

There were 40 fires in those boroughs for the day, as against 33 last year for July 4. In 1913 there were 81 fires and in 1912 there were 54.

FEWER CASUALTIES IN U. S.

Chicago Herald Statistics Show 14 Dead and 350 Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Statistics gathered from all parts of the United States by The Chicago Herald showing the nation's dead and injured in the celebration of the Fourth of July indicate a slight falling off in the number of casualties.

The dead number fourteen, the same as last year. The total number of injured is placed at 350, as against 382 in 1914. The totals of dead and injured, however, are apt to be slightly increased when full returns are received.

Had the celebration this year been confined to one day as usually is the case it is believed the casualty figures for the country would have shown a decrease from those of any previous year. Telegrams from many points tell of the great improvement this year in the character of the celebrations, of the dimunition of casualties, and the general satisfaction of the people with the results achieved.

FOR NEW WEST POINT ROAD.

Cost $100,000 a Mile, a Big Reduction from Original Bids.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 5.—For the building of a sixteen-foot bituminous macadam highway around Storm King and Crow's Nest Mountains, and through the United States Military Academy reservation at West Point to connect with the present road running west from that village, Commissioner Edwin Duffey of the Highway Department will receive proposals on July 26. At the same time this road is being constructed the Highway Department purpose to build 1.17 miles of road from the village to form a connection with the West Point Central Valley highway.

For the 3.04 miles to be constructed the department's engineer estimates a cost of $327,591. The average cost per mile will be $100,000 as against $180,000 per mile under the first proposals, which were received on Dec. 10 last, and which were rejected because of insufficient appropriation. The new plans eliminate two steel bridges and narrow the maximum road sections from twenty-eight to twenty-four feet on cuts and from twenty-six to twenty-two feet on fills.

INSANE, STABS LANDLADY.

Boarder Then Throws Policeman Downstairs, but Is Subdued.

Mrs. Emma Blatter, 75 South Eighth Street, Williamsburg, was attacked by Peter Mohlin, an insane boarder, yesterday, and stabbed in the arm. The demented man first tried to throw her out of a window. Before the lunatic was under restraint and taken to the Kings County Hospital he threw Policeman Martin Short of the Clymer Street Station down a flight of stairs, and was choking the policeman in the hallway when Policeman Cox kicked in the front door and saved Short.

Mohlin had been boarding with Mrs. Blatter for eight years, and a few weeks ago he told her, she says, that he was infatuated with her and wanted to marry her. She advised him to get another boarding house. He labored under a delusion yesterday that she was going to marry a widower.

WILSON CHIDED IN JERSEY.

Society of the Cincinnati Members Say Flag Isn't Protected.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 5.—Members of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati who were here today chided President Wilson and his Cabinet officers for their failure to enforce proper respect for American lives and property on the high seas. Ex-Governor Franklin Murphy declared that the Society of the Cincinnati should take a more active interest in such matters and incessantly observe a greater patriotic Americanism.

He said that united protest was the way to bring about a cessation in the methods being employed by belligerent nations who did not hesitate to violate American rights in the perpetration of their warfare.

James Wall Campbell of Freehold, the President of the society, expressed dissatisfaction at the manner in which foreign nations wer edisregarding American rights, and with the way in which the American Government has handled the international situation.

The signers of the Declaration of Independence and the drafters of the Consituation in the United States meant that the flag of this country should be protected on every sea and in every land, he said. If those same men were conducting the affairs of this country today, that flag and our rights would be protected.

The society will meet here again next year.

FLOATING HOSPITAL TRIPS.

St. John's Guild Begins Its Outings for Mothers and Babies.

The floating hospital Helen C. Juilliard of St. John's Guild begins her trips for the season today. These trips, for mothers with their babies and little children, will be continued daily throughout the Summer. The Guild has distributed its tickets widely among hospitals, dispensaries, day nurseries, milk depots, settlement houses, churches and, in fact, practically every institution that comes in contact with the poor, also to many doctors and druggists. The Department of Health also has tickets for distribution by its Summer corps of doctors and nurses.

Through these channels a mother with a sick or ailing baby should have no trouble in getting a ticket or finding out about the hospital and the benefits afforded by it.

In addition to the medical treatment and feeding under the direction of a staff of physicians and nurses, milk is given to the other children twice daily and a warm dinner served at noon. The regular trip is through the Narrows into the Lower Bay, anchoring off the Seaside Hospital at New Dorp, where the very sick babies are transported to the Guild's hospital on shore.

A large amount of money is required to maintain this work and provide these benefits for the poor of the city. Contributions may be sent to Isaac N. Seligman, treasurer, 108 Park Avenue.

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Balt. & Ohio
In the second of the four articles on the Baltimore & Ohio in the current issue of The Financial World our railroad analyst, who has personally inspected the property, reviews the company's great increase in traffic. If you are not already reading these instructive studies of the present and probable future operations of this leading Southern railway system you should begin reading them now.
Send for Copy.
The Financial World
18 Broadway New York

FINANCIAL.

HOCKING VALLEY PRODUCTS COMPANY.

Securities in accordance with the agreement of January 1, 1915, can be obtained at the Empire Trust Company, Depositary, 120 Broadway, upon presentation and surrender to the Depositary of certificates of deposit endorsed in blank, with signature witnessed.

Holders of certificates of deposit who send them to the Depositary by mail should specify the address to which securities are to be forwarded and the manner of shipment, whether by express or registered mail. In the absence of specific instructions, securities will be sent by registered mail at the risk of the addressee.

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds under the plan may still obtain the benefits of it by depositing a signed agreement, together with their bonds and the January 1, 1915, and subsequent coupons, with the Empire Trust Company, Depositary, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Coupons due July 1, 1915, stamped in accordance with the agreement (and accompanied by income tax certificates in which the income should be stated at the reduced amount) will be paid at the reduced amount upon surrender thereof to the Bankers Trust Company, coupon-paying agent, 14 Wall Street, New York City.

HOCKING VALLEY PRODUCTS COMPANY.
July 2, 1915.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIVE PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE SYRACUSE LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, DUE JULY 1, 1954:

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as successor to The Trust Company of America, Trustee under the Deed of Trust of The Syracuse Light & Power Company, dated April 10, 1907, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Sixty-nine thousand three hundred ninety-seven and 40-100 Dollars ($69,397.40,) in accordance with the sinking fund provision of the said Deed of Trust.

Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the undersigned, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon on July 7th, 1915, and should be endorsed "Proposals to the Sinking Fund of The Syracuse Light and Power Company." The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Proposals of bidders unknown to the Trustee must be accompanied by satisfactory references.

Dated, New York, N. Y., July 1st, 1915.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.
Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds Due January 1st, 1943.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to Article Tenth of the Mortgage given to New York Security & Trust Company as Trustee, to secure the issue of bonds above described, the said Trustee has drawn by lot the following numbered bonds:

9 56 102 118 132

for payment forthwith at its office, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, at 103 per centum of the par value thereof ex the July, 1915, coupon.

Interest on the said bonds so drawn ceased on July 1st, 1915.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
formerly New York Security & Trust Co.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, July 2d, 1915.

MICHIGAN TRACTION COMPANY
20-Year 5% Gold Bonds Dated January 1, 1901, due January 1, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed proposals until 3 P. M. on July 22, 1915, at its office, 26 Broad Street, New York, for the sale to it of bonds as described above, at a price not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, sufficient to use the sum of $20,076.19.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
July 2, 1915.

ATLANTA GAS LIGHT COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE 5% FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of Trust Deed, dated June 1st, 1897, that the undersigned as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the twentieth day of July, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $5,932.78. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders of bonds.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly New York Security & Trust Company, Trustee,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, July 2nd, 1915.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that Lewis W. Hirsch of the firm of Hirsch & McFarlane and the Hirmac Waist Co., 137 N. 7th St., Phila., Pa., has withdrawn from the said firms. Said firm will continue trading as The Hirmac Co. John T. McFarlane and Martin J. Weinstein successors. Said John T. McFarlane and Martin J. Weinstein will assume all assets and liabilities of the firms heretofore trading as Hirsch & McFarlane and The Hirmac Waist Co.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Wednesday, July 7, 1915, for Contract 149, for furnishing, delivering, and installing racks, shutters, screens, lifters, and other apparatus in gate chambers at Ashokan, Kensico, and Hill View reservoirs, in the town of Olive, Ulster County, and town of Mt. Pleasant and City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent, for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Wednesday, July 7, 1915, for Contract 140, for furnishing, delivering, and erecting at Shafts 11 and 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct, in the City of New York, drainage equipment for unwatering the tunnel and its shafts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned will receive at the address stated below on Tuesday, July 13, 1915, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., sealed bids for all of the uncollected accounts receivable belonging to the undersigned. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for 10 per cent. of the amount thereof. A list of the said accounts may be inspected upon application to the undersigned. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. No representation, warranty or guaranty of any kind is made as to said accounts.

Dated New York, July 6th, 1915.
WILLIAM C. ROSENBERG and ALLEN R. MEMHARD as Trustees of HOUSE, STOWE & CO., 18th Floor, 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M. July 13, 1915, for delivering storage batteries, chairs, air compressor, steel conduit, receiver cords, high-speed drills, fire extinguishers, pipe fittings, gauge-testing outfits, wrought pipe, eye protectors, thermometers, and twin conductor wire at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc. Apply for proposals to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General, U. S. A. 6-23-15.

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY CORporation invites proposals for construction of elevated railroad stations in connection with Broadway additional tracks. Bids to be opened July 26, 1915. For plans and further information apply to Chief Engineer, 85 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on or after July 12, 1915.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CUSTOM House, Norfolk, Va.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M. Aug. 4, 1915, and then opened, for dredging in inland waterway from Norfolk, Va., to Beaufort, N. C. Further information on application.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF MORRISON & MILLS, 254 Greenwich St., was dissolved on June 30, 1915. R. W. MORRISON.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, June 14, 1915.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 19, 1915.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1915.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK
51 Chambers St., New York

The Board of Trustees has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all deposits entitled thereto.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10, 1915, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1, 1915.

THOMAS M. MULRY, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

American Savings Bank
115 WEST 42D ST.
(Bet. Broadway & Sixth Ave.)
Hours 9 to 4; also Mondays 6 to 8 P. M.
Dividend at rate of 3½% per annum.
Deposits to July 10th, 1915, draw interest from July 1, 1915.
WM. M. CAMPBELL, Prest. DAVID ORR, Sec'y.
WM. M. HAZELTON, Treas.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
CHARTERED 1866
31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited depositors entitled thereto under the By-Laws, on July 1, 1915, on sums of $5. to $3,000. and payable on and after July 19, 1915.

Money deposited on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Mondays 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.
Saturdays 10 a. m. to 12 m.

Adolphe H. Fischer, President
George T. Connett, Secy. and Treas.
Herman F. Dietmann, Asst. Treas.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK
40th Street and 6th Avenue

An Interest Dividend (112th Consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum. Credited July 1, 1915, and payable on and after Thursday, July 15, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.

Money deposited on or before July 10 draws interest from July 1, 1915.

Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK

The trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws on July 1, 1915, at the rate of 4% Per Annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000 payable on and after July 19, 1915.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1915.

Accounts can be opened by mail.

Booklet, "Banking by Mail," sent free.

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

23RD ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE

134TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK
No. 20 Union Square

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending June 30, 1915, on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT

per annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 19, 1915. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
HENRY R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Cashier.
Open 10 to 3; Mon. 10 to 7; Sat. 10 to 12.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK
Corner 8th Avenue & 42d St.

109th consecutive semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 19, 1915.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

Amount due depositors $23,619,329.63
Surplus, market values 1,543,811.13

Wm. G. Conklin, President.
H. W. Nordell, Asst. Secretary.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute).
CHARTERED 1852.
124th DIVIDEND
New York, June 8, 1915.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING June 30, 1915, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 21, 1915.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
E. SHERER, Sec'y. R. D. ANDREWS, Asst. Sec'y.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

July 1, 1915, dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th St.
New York, June 7, 1915.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21st.

Deposits made on on before July 10th, 1915, will draw interest from July 1st, 1915.

ALFRED ROELKER, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
110TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after July 19th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1915, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

Dry Dock Savings Institution
341 & 343 BOWERY, Cor. 3d St., New York

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1915, on all deposits from FIVE to THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS entitled thereto under the By-Laws, at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum, payable on and after July 19, 1915.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will be entitled to interest from July 1, 1915.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
WM. F. PATTERSON, V. Pres. & Treas.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, June 15, 1915.
192ND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending June 30, 1915 at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after July 20th, 1915. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal July 1st, 1915. Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1915, will draw interest from July 1st, 1915.

WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JAMES KNOWLES, Comptroller.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1915, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable on and after July 19, 1915.

Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1, 1915.

H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of the Manx Realty Company, for the purpose of voting upon a resolution of the Board of Directors to dissolve, pursuant to Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, will be held on the 27th day of July, 1915, in the law offices of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, No. 37 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon thereof.

Dated, New York, June 25th, 1915.
VINCENT H. ROTHWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer of the Manx Realty Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Robert Graves Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, Madison Avenue and 33d Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, July 20th, 1915, at 2 o'clock, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

HARRY L. BURN, Secretary.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.

The Annual Election for Directors of the Cypress Hills Cemetery will be held at the New York Office, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, Suite 1,130, Tuesday, July 13th, 1915, during the hour between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

A. M. FRASER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Belanger's Incorporated will be held at the office of the company, 476 Central Park West, New York City, on Tuesday, July 20th, 1915, at 2:30 P. M.

C. C. HANSEN, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST Judicial District, County of Bronx.—In the matter of the application of the PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, acting on behalf of The City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal pursuant to Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to acquiring an estate in fee simple absolute and an estate by way of easement in and to certain several premises at and near the intersection of MOTT AVENUE AND EAST 138TH STREET, in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, required for the purpose of the construction, maintenance and operation in perpetuity of a portion of the rapid transit railroad commonly spoken of as the LEXINGTON AVENUE ROUTE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the First Separate Report of Cyrus C. Miller, Martin Geiszler, and Josiah A. Briggs, Commissioners of Appraisal, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, which report bears date the 8th day of June, 1915, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx on the 19th day of June, 1915.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that said First Separate Report relates to and affects Damage Parcel No. 2 in the above entitled proceedings.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that said First Separate Report will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, for the Hearing of Motions, to be held in and for the First Judicial District, at the Bronx County Court House at 161st Street and Third Avenue, in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, on the 6th day of July, 1915, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

Dated New York, June 22, 1915.
FRANK L. POLK,
Corporation Counsel, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, SS.:

WHEREAS, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 5th day of June, 1915, by Actieselskabet Ocean, owner of the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo, her engines, etc., for a limitation of its liability in respect of any claim or claims for loss, destruction, damage, or injury arising out of the collision between the steamships Jos. J. Cuneo and Ryndam on May 26, 1915; and,

WHEREAS, the value of the petitioner's interest in the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo has been duly appraised at the sum of $45,000, and her pending freight at the sum of $155.30, with interest from May 27, 1915, and the petitioner has filed a stipulation, duly approved by the Court, to abide by and pay the moneys awarded by the final decree rendered by the District Court or by the Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, to the amount of said appraised value with interest as aforesaid;

NOW, therefore, in pursuance of the monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for loss, destruction, damage, or injury occasioned by the said collision to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and also to appear before said Court at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the said 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and answer said petition; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in this suit.

Dated, New York, June 28th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. ALHAMBRA MOTION PICTURE COMPANY, Complainant, vs. KRITERION FILM CORPORATION, Defendant.

Samuel Strasbourger, temporary receiver in equity, of the assets, property and effects of the above named defendant Kriterion Film Corporation, will receive sealed bids for all of the property, assets and effects, consisting of furniture, negative films, positive films, test proofs, both released and unreleased, also office fixtures, safes, &c., all located at premises of the above named defendant, No. 1600 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or at the vaults of Gaumont & Co., Flushing, L. I., on the 9th day of July, 1915, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 74 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Each bid must be accompanied by certified check or cash of at least 10 per cent. of the amount of said bid.

Property located at 1600 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, is open for inspection between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

Property located in the vaults of Gaumont & Co., Flushing, L. I., is open for inspection between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily.

For further particulars inquire at the office of the attorneys for the receiver.

Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids that may be submitted.

SAMUEL STRASBOURGER, Receiver.
MORRIS AND SAMUEL MEYERS, Attorneys for receiver, 220 Broadway, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —FRANCISZKA MIELNICZEK, suing on behalf of herself and other creditors of LADISLAUS W. SCHWENK, doing business under the firm name and style of A. GROCHOWSKI & CO., who may be similarly situated and who may come in and become parties and contribute to the expenses of this action, Plaintiff, against ILLINOIS SURETY COMPANY, Defendant.

By virtue of an order made in this action on the 30th day of June, 1915, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims either for moneys deposited for safe keeping or for moneys deposited for transmission with Ladislaus W. Schwenk, private banker, doing business in the City of New York, and who may be similarly situated as this plaintiff and who are entitled to share in the bond executed by the said Ladislaus W. Schwenk as principal and the Illinois Surety Company as surety, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 479 of the Laws of 1908, hereby are required and directed to present their claims and to come into this action and to prove said claims before the undersigned, the referee herein, on the 23d of July, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, otherwise they will be excluded from the benefits of the judgment to be made and entered herein and from participating in the proceeds of the bond hereinbefore mentioned and forever enjoined and restrained from either prosecuting or instituting any other action or proceeding against the Illinois Surety Company for and on account or by reason of its execution and delivery of the said bond.

Dated New York, June 30th, 1915.
ENOS S. BOOTH, Referee.
ALEX. I. HAHN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Financial Information

The important banks of inland cities will publish their statements next Sunday, July 11th, in The New York Times.

All interested in financial matters will find these statements indicate the trend of business.

The New York Times

SPORT WAIST COAT

Sleeveless—Leatherbound

The Hit of the Summer Season

Made of Silk Taffeta. Very smart to wear over lingerie or silk blouses in combination with white or colored skirt. White kid belt with five leather straps to match color, drawn through hemstitched slashes in silk. High Medici collar in back. Finished with scalloped peplum. Black, Navy, Rose, Emerald, Copenhagen and White.

$27.00 Doz. **Swan Waist Co.** 49-51 East 21st Street.

Burroughs Adding Machine

COST $375. **$150** NET CASH.

Guaranteed 1 Year. Equal to New. First Telephone Call Takes It!

JOHN E. RANSON, Auctioneer, 187 Greenwich St, Cor. Dey. Phone Cort. 3465.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Estate of Ermina J. Proal.

Pierre A. Proal and Henry F. Southard, Executors.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,

Sells by public auction on premises, No. 182 West 58th St., cor. 7th Av., 12th floor, apartment house known as Alwyn Court, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,

on Thursday, July 8, at 1 P. M.

High-class Elaborate Appointments and Paintings.

(Paintings to be sold at 8:15 P. M.)

Gobelin tapestry, upholstered arm chairs, drawing room suite, richly carved ornamentations, embroidered in silk damask. Tables, commodes, and odd pieces of furniture of the Louis Quinze period, of rosewood marquetry with chiseled bronze mountings. Mahogany, rosewood and satinwood tables in unique and popular designs. Vernis-Martin and mahogany cabinets, bookcases, desks, chairs, rockers, settees, &c. Beds, bedding, mattresses, blankets and linens, Scotch Axminster rugs, runners, and carpets. Portieres, curtains, and wall coverings of rare silk embroidered damask and tapestry.

Complete set of crystal and cut glassware. Early Eighteenth Century Royal Vienna, Royal Doulton, Crown Derby and Royal Worcester Vases, Chinaware, and Porcelains in various sizes and styles with Ormolu mountings and decorations by well-known artists. Also several specimens of Venetian and Cameo glassware.

Bronze and Castillian marble statuary and busts of exquisite workmanship, signed by renowned artists. Collection of books by distinguished authors. Rare cabinet pieces of beautifully carved ivories. Limoges, enameled Meissen figures, miniature porcelains, court fans, and antique silverware. Japanese, Italian Majolica, and other antique plaques. Gilt bronze fire dogs, &c., &c.

PAINTINGS TO BE SOLD AT 8:15 P. M.

AMONG THE ARTISTS REPRESENTED ARE: MURILLO, HUGO KONIG, W. MORGAN, AUGUSTE MUSIN, HENRY W. BERNARD, BOICHARD, MAX GAYLORD, MARVIN ROY, W. H. HILLIARD, HAMMAN, C. NAKKEN, GEO. BERNIER, AEGGERLINEZ, A. PERRIENT, H. D. GARDINIER, C. RICHTER, A. SANI, LEON CAILLE, JULIAN DUPRE.

Catalogues on application to the Auctioneer. Sale arranged and conducted by Philip Smith.

PIERRE A. PROAL and HENRY F. SOUTHARD, Executors.

Messrs. JELLENIK & STERN, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2,120-2,126. Tel. 6911-12-7604-7605 Barclay.

Exhibition on premises July 6th and 7th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and evenings at 8 P. M. No flag displayed.

MERCHANDISE.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Tomorrow, Wednesday, July 7th, 1915, At 10:30 A. M., on Premises, 523 Eighth Ave., N. Y. C., near 37th St. $25,000 Extraordinary Staple Stock of

Dry Goods, Domestics

Women's & Children's Wear and Furnishings

200,000 yards Domestics and Flannels, in original pieces, muslins, cambrics, lawns, percales, prints, ginghams; 500 original pieces Outing and Dress Flannels, Silk Striped Yachting Flannels, Serges, Worsteds, etc.; 2,000 Ladies' Up-to-date Corsets, in original lines, as Mme. Grace, Nemo, etc.; Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear, comprising 100 dozen Root's Tivoli, Lisle, Balbriggan, etc.; 1,000 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Muslin Underwear, House Dresses, Kimonos, Aprons, Petticoats; 200 dozen Ladies' Kayser Silk Gloves; large line Men's Negligee and Flannel Shirts, Men's, Women's and Children's Hosiery in Onyx, etc.; Silk Neckwear, Suspenders, full line of Notions, Laces and Embroideries, Ladies' Silk Waists, Cloth and Linen Suits, Silk, Cloth and Summer Dresses, Skirts, Children's Coats; large line of Infants' Wear.

DEALERS, it will be to your advantage to attend this sale as merchandise is all original, clean and staple.

Auctioneer's Office, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. Telephone, Spring 2248-2249.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,

520-522 Broadway.

Phone 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, July 7, 10:30 A. M., Special Peremptory Auction Sale Without Limit or Reserve

To Close Out All Summer Accounts

10,000 Ladies' 10,000 Children's DRESSES

2,500 DOZEN SHIRTWAISTS

LARGE LINES OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, Skirts, Taffeta and Sateen Petticoats, Underwear, etc.

ALSO A SELECT RETAIL STOCK.

Entire High-Grade Stock, Inventoried $10,000. Positively the largest and finest up-to-the-minute LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S

CLOAKS and SUITS

Dresses and Skirts, Summer Wearing Apparel. C. Kornblum, Auct'r, by Ordover & Singer, sells today, Tuesday, 10:30 A. M., 45-47 Lispenard St., near Broadway. Telephone 600 Franklin.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SNAPPY STYLES silk and cloth dresses, separate skirts, and silk waists. Call all week, afternoons, 6th floor, 11 East 26th.

LOOKING at popular lines of serge and silk dresses. Call 1 to 5, 138 and 140 West 21st St., 5th floor, front.

LOOKING at Fall cloaks, suits, and dresses. Martin E. Feuer & Co., 116 West 32d St.

JOBBER looking at serge and satin dresses; immediate orders. Call Tuesday morning, 4th floor, 55 West 21st St.

JOBBER looking at Fall samples of silk and cloth dresses. Call all week, 137 West 35th St., 7th floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall waists. Call with samples all morning, Alter Bros., 215 4th Av.

JOBBER looking at cloth dresses; all week. Excello, 127 West 17th St., 5th floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall dresses; orders given. 138 West 25th St., 6th floor.

1,000 WHITE AND COLORED VOILE DRESSES to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

CHELSEA WAIST CO. have for delivery heavy Milanese silk jersey sport coats, 28 inches long, in all colors, at $3.75 each. Terms 8-10. 152-156 West 25th St. Phone Farragut 9745.

ACCOUNT OF RETIRING, house dresses, kimonos, bargain prices. United Garment, 129 West 29th St.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, 26; city or road; salary, commission; staple article. M 121 Times.

WANTED—A ready-to-wear line for Canada, east of Montreal, by a resident salesman who has covered the territory for ten years. Write to World's Market Corporation, 28 West 23d St.

$25,000.00 STOCK OF MOHAWK OVERALLS, union label, in lots to suit purchasers, below cost of production. A. Schaap & Son. 394 Broadway.

TO LEASE.—Complete petticoat factory; 20 special machines; reasonable rent. S 51 Times.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

WE ARE open to buy anything you have to sell. B. R. S. CO., 32 Greene St. Spg. 35—.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Headquarters on

WAX

of all kinds

Beeswax, white and yellow

Stearic Acid, Bayberry Wax

Ceresine, Carnauba, Paraffine

Water-White Mineral Oil

Spermaceti, Japan Wax

Pearl Floor Wax Polish

We solicit your inquiries.

E. A. BROMUND CO., 356 West Broadway, New York City.

Manufacturers of Ready to Wear.

The season is about to open; the buyers will be here; we can personally show your line to the buyers of the country. Telephone 5080 Gramercy for particulars.

World's Market Corporation, 28 West 23d St., New York.

5c & 10c EXCHANGE

50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY

GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE

Everything for the Bargain Basement

10 W. 20th St. and 11 W. 19th St., N. Y.

500 DOZEN

WASH SKIRTS, DRESSES

AT CLOSING OUT PRICES. GOLFINE SKIRTS ON HAND.

QUEEN COSTUME CO., 25 W. 27th St.

Close Out All $9 Wash Dresses At $6.00 per Dozen.

Also the higher priced in proportion. We also have on hand a good stock of Silk Dresses, consisting of Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas, and Crepe-de-Chines. Prices ranging from $2.25 to $3.75.

IPP, KWINT & CO., 118 West 22nd St.

S. STEINFELD & CO.

43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.

Offer Special Value in LADIES' JAP SILK WAISTS at $7.50 per dozen.

Wool Crash SUITS, KNITTED GOLF COATS, AND SUMMER CLOTHING SPECIALTIES

The HOUSE of HUCHBERGER, 93 5th Ave.

The BIG STATIONERY STORE

Retails at Wholesale Prices.

Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

BOOKLETS, CIRCULARS, ETC.

PRINTING Booklets, Catalogs, Circulars, Office Stationery. Lowest Prices. Drawings, Cuts, Trade Marks. Hayes Bros., 301 W. 37. Greeley 885.

DOUBLES ALLOWANCE FOR SNOW CHILDREN

Court Decides Against Elbridge Gerry Snow in Suit Brought by Divorced Wife.

AMOUNT RAISED TO $8,000

Referee Holds Charges Brought Against Mrs. Fannie P. De Bost Were Unwarranted.

Mrs. Fannie P. De Bost is to have the allowance of $4,000 from her first husband, Elbridge Gerry Snow, for the support of her two children, Dorothy Violet and Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr., increased to $8,000 a year.

Jacob A. Cantor, who was appointed referee to hear testimony on Mrs. De Bost's application reported in favor of the plaintiff and Justice Goff of the Supreme Court has confirmed the report.

After the divorce of Mr. and Mrs. Snow the latter married Louis L. De Bost, who was afterwards separated from her. He is paying her $60 a month alimony. In the hearing for an increased alowance from Mr. Snow the referee took 1618 pages of testimony. The total expenses of the hearing amount to $5,318 of which $2,500 is for counsel fees. Mr. Snow's income is $50,000 a year. His father is president of the Home Insurance Company.

In summing for the information of the court Martin W. Littleton, for Mr. Snow, said that the Snow children, since they have been in the custody of their mother alone, have been "surrounded by unwholesomeness in every detail" and that any fair-minded man could only come to the conclusion that their welfare demanded their removal from their present environment. He accused Mrs. De Bost of handling the money paid her for the education and a maintenance of the children in an irregular manner and asked that the money be lodged with a trust company and not paid over directly to the plaintiff. In charging Mrs. De Bost with living an irregular life Mr. Littleton referred "especially to one Reynolds," whom he said was on terms of intimacy with her. He said that the schedule of the plaintiff, setting forth the manner in which the money allowed her was spent, was a "symbol of systematic robbery and untruth."

Mr. Littleton said that two young girls had eloped from the home of Mrs. De Bost and had married without the knowledge or consent of their parents; that Mrs. De Bost had acknowledged a desire for drink and that "the record clearly demonstrates that plaintiff is a woman of degraded and disreputable nature whose one thought in life is to live off others, and to hold to her children because of the benefit she derives from the allowance for their support."

The referee said that he considered the charges made against the plaintiff were unwarranted.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Made Under the Textile and Metal Schedules.

Fancy pencils of metal, in some instances set with an imitation precious stone, are properly provided for in the present tariff at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the law for articles to be worn on apparel or carried on or about the person. This was the conclusion reached by the Board of General Appraisers in overruling protests by Rosenfeld & Goodman, American Express Company, Wolff & Co. and Happel & McAvoy. The protestants claimed duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal, but the board decided that the articles were of too ornate design to be classified under the metal schedule.

The Andrew Kan Asiatic Importing Company, Portland, Ore., protested the Collector's assessment of cotton table covers, which were classified as embroidered articles and returned for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem. Judge Cooper inspected the official samples and found that they were composed of two or three strips of cloth fastened together by fancy cross stitches which were not drawn tight but left spaces of perhaps an eighth of an inch between the strips of cloth, making a sort of openwork effect. The four sides or edges of the covers were finished by a hem and hemstitching. The General Appraiser held that, as no threads were removed, the goods cannot be deemed "openwork" or embroidered within the meaning of the law. The claim for entry as manufactures of cotton at 30 per cent. ad valorem was sustained. Other importers entering similar goods, and whose protests were sustained, included H. E. Lewis, Oriental Importing Company, Chow Hing Lung & Co. and the United Import & Trading Company.

The board decided that adjuncts of bicycles and automobiles imported under the tariff are not to be regarded as "finished parts." The question came before the board in the form of a protest by R. F. Lang and others. The merchandise included bicycle lamps, brackets, oil cans, pumps, horns, tool boxes, rubber bulbs and motor horns, all of which were assessed with duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem as finished parts of bicycles. The shipments also included automobile horns upon which duty was assessed at 30 per cent. ad valorem under the paragraphs for finished parts of automobiles. Judge Fischer held that the metal articles were properly dutiable at 20 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of metal, while those of rubber were admitted at 10 per cent. as rubber manufactures.

Farley, Harvey & Co., Boston, were partly sustained in protests relating to damask articles. All of the merchandise was returned as Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton dutiable under the tariff at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed a rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem as "cotton table damask, and manufactures of cotton table damask, or of which cotton table damask is the component material of chief value." The board held that such of the merchandise as consisted of Jacquard figured cotton table damask was dutiable as claimed. The Collector was affirmed as to the balance of the goods described as Jacquard union table damask composed of flax and cotton, cotton chief value.

The board made a sweep of importers' protests for the purpose of clearing the files of cases either abandoned or submitted without the introduction of any evidence. These protests were overruled: S. Handel & Bro., Calhoun, Robbins & Co., J. C. Klein, M. J. Corbett & Co., Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, Rusch & Co., Lamb, Finlay & Co., Bacon & Co., L. Ballot, James McCutcheon & Co., C. Bahnsen & Co., Newberger & Co., M. Gardner & Co., William H. Stiner & Son, Brown & Roese, F. A. Bernstein, E. de Grandmont, and Hamberger, Stern & Co.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.

BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Jensen, toilet goods; D. S. Michael, jewelry; W. J. Miller, boys' clothing; Mr. Warner, representing; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mr. Murphy, sporting goods, toys; 1,133 Broadway.

BRIDGEPORT—C. Misch; H. Walder, ready-to-wear; 33 Union Square.

BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; W. A. Parsons, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; A. R. Stumer, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—E. Elsinger Co.; E. Elsinger, jobs dry goods, notions, furn. goods; McAlpin.

CHICAGO—The Fair; W. R. Anderson, men's, boys' hats, cigars, tobacco; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper Co.; S. Solomon, shoes; 18 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Gage Brothers & Co.; S. J. Rizzoli, hats; 5th Av. and 37th.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Ryan, cloaks; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. Garrety, corsets; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; L. C. Helgendorf, dry goods; 115 Worth.

CINCINNATI—Reins & Meiss; L. Meiss, muslin underwear, linens, ready-to-wear; 656 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—A. Bloch & Co.; J. Bloch, woolens; 45 East 17th.

CLEVELAND—Morehouse Co.; W. W. Wright, cloaks, suits; Collingwood.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss Brown, representing; 37 W. 26th.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery D. G. Co.; Mrs. C. R. Reed, cloaks; Mr. Emery, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT—Emporium World Millinery Co.; S. Kaufman, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.

DETROIT—A. Krolik & Co.; Z. H. Katz, dry goods; 320 B'way.

DETROIT—Crowley, Milner Co.; Miss E. Miller, corsets, waists; 116 West 32d.

DUBUQUE—Rider-Wallis D. G. Co.; J. W. Harvey, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; 358 Broadway.

DUBUQUE—P. H. Meyer & Sons; P. H. Meyer, hats, gloves; Breslin.

GLOVERSVILLE—The Fashion; J. Dorsman, jobs dresses, skirts, waists; 51 W. 23d St.

HARTFORD—C. Misch; Mr. Simon, ready-to-wear; 33 Union Square.

HARTFORD—Wise, Smith & Co.; I. Wise, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.

HOLYOKE—A. Skolny; C. Goldberg, jobs linens, suits, corduroy coats, lace waists, dresses; 1,133 B'way.

KANSAS CITY—M. B. Cohn Mercantile Co.; M B. Cohn, women's, misses' Fall ready-to-wear; 6th floor, 43 W. 27th.

KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer; W. M. Himsel, toys; 25 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—Lane, Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss Reese, cloaks, suits, waists; 38 W. 32.

LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; Miss H. Ogden misses' suits, dresses; 95 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE—J. M. Robinson-Norton Co.; E. A. Cunningham, furn. goods, mfg. dept.; G. P. Walton, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; Mr. Hodgkins, dry goods; 72 Leonard.

MACON—Union D. G. Co.; W. J. Juhan, notions, furn. goods; 69 5th Av.; Collingwood.

MEMPHIS—Souhr-Beasley Co.; A. Souhr, furnishing goods; Latham.

MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; T. Selig, hats; F. Hoehl, flowers; 640 B'way.

MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Co.; Geo. B. Schoen, dresses, skirts, waists; 15 E. 26th.

MINNEAPOLIS—Bradshaw Bros.; D. Bradshow, millinery; 621 B'way.

NASHVILLE—L. Jonas & Co.; A. Jonas, untrimmed hats; 621 B'way; Cumberland.

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NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; S. S. Mann, domestics, dress goods, silks; 116 West 32d.

OAKLAND—Masbacher's Cloak & Suit House; B. L. Masbacher, cloaks, suits; 171 Greene.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; D. C. Tweed, domestics; Miss N. W. McCann, coats, suits, dresses; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Miss A. Nagle, cloaks, suits, skirts; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Mrs. G. Savage, furs; E. Bohn, leather goods; J. Scammell, books; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Mrs. L. B. Walters, jewelry; E. Goldman, merchandise manager; B. F. Montague, gloves; B. S. Scott, furnishing goods; J. A. Hudson, cloaks and suits; Miss A. B. Larner, ready-to-wear; Broadway and 32d St.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; L. Ferber, millinery; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—J. A. McNally & Sons; J. P. McNally, woolens; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; M. Neiman, coats, suits; Miss Gottlieb, jobs, dresses; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; S. Solomon, boys' clothing; M. Marks, men's hats; 116 W. 32d.

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PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; J. Diamond, upholstery goods; 220 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; I. Upright, furn. goods; 212 5th Av.; Flanders.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; S. J. Glaser, millinery; Cumberland.

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SEATTLE—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; A. J. Jones, furnishings, leather goods; 23 East 26th.

SEATTLE—Stoodecker & Co.; V. Stoodecker, millinery; 656 Broadway.

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AT PARK AV.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The storm that was central over the Great Lakes Sunday night has passed to the St. Lawrence Valley, having been attended by general showers and thunderstorms in the last twenty-four hours over the region east of the Mississippi, and high west winds in the region of the Great Lakes. It is being followed by a general increase in pressure, clearing weather and moderate temperatures.

Another disturbance covers the west Plateau and north Rocky Mountain region, where it is causing widely scattered showers. A reaction to normal temperatures from unseasonably cool weather is in progress in the Plains States and the Northwest.

Indications are that the weather will be fair Tuesday and Wednesday in the States east of the Mississippi River, except that showers are probable on the south Atlantic Coast. Moderate temperatures will continue in the east and southeast States, the Ohio Valley and the region of the Great Lakes, although slowly rising temperature is probable in the two last named districts.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the north Atlantic Coast will be fresh west; middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest and west; south Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; slowly rising temperature.

Northern New England—Fair Tuesday; cooler, except in Eastern Maine. Wednesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	62	70	4 P. M.	69	73
6 A. M.	62	70	6 P. M.	69	72
9 A. M.	66	65	9 P. M.	63	69
12 M.	68	71	11 P. M.	63	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 65 degrees at 9:20 A. M. Humidity, 91 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.74 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.88 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M. Loss.
11:55—418 E. 19 St.; E. T. Bliss........$5
A. M.
2:00—381 W. 125 St.; Jacob Herman..Slight
5:00—315 W. 58 St.; Eugene Monteamat. Slight
9:15—277 3 Av.; Arthur Clipp........$50
11:00—905 St. Nicholas Av.; J. Harris..Slight
11:15—64½ Hester St.; Louis Schmall...None
11:54—598 Van Cortlandt Av.; Allen Schester........Slight
P. M.
12:30—1,133 B'way; Malogley........Slight
1:00—3,637 B'way; Henry Steinfelt..Slight
1:10—100 St. Nicholas Av.; William Isaacs........Slight
1:15—200 W. 63 St.; Rosie Shein........Slight
1:30—69 E. 116 St.; David Coloner........Slight
2:00—908 Tiffany St.; Mrs. Alker........Slight
2:20—840 Forest Av.; Herman Pincus..Slight
2:55—145 Thompson St.; Selig Gordon. Slight
5:45—246 Eldridge St.; Simon Koltzky.Slight
5:45—317 E. 102 St.; Fannie Berman..Slight
6:25—488 Lenox Av.; Farley Leich........Slight
6:40—155 E. 75 St.; Jacob Goodmart..Slight
6:50—1,163 2 Av.; Louis Fordroff........Slight
7:30—367-369 E. 8 St.; Joseph Moscowitz.. Slight
7:32—197 1 Av.; Emanuel Lebel......$1,000
7:45—4,181 B'way; James Matthes......Slight
8:00—31 W. 117 St.; Cecilia Edelman..Slight
8:15—191 Claremont Av.; Charles Georgi.. Slight
8:40—15 W. 137 St.; not given........Slight
8:45—1,014 Ogden Av.; Anna Werner..Slight
8:50—1,072 3 Av.; Henry Brosang......Slight
8:53—100 Charlton St.; Charles Eber..Slight
8:53—278 W. 118 St.; Michael Cline......Slight
9:00—545 W. 37 St.; Julia Hofmeister.....$3
9:00—411 W. 18 St.; Miss Campbell......Slight
9:00—1,432 Charlotte St.; Ida Block.....$5
9:05—21 Bennett Av.; Edward Coole..Slight
9:17—1,118 Forest Av.; H. J. Murray.Slight
9:30—214 E. 123 St.; Isaac Lang........Slight
9:50—834 Hewitt Pl.; Lillian Rosen......Slight
10:00—231 W. 16 St.; J. Doyle........Slight
10:00—1,639 Mount Hope Av.; Joseph Kerne. Slight
10:00—457 E. 172 St.; Congregational Church. Slight
10:05—1,297 3 Av.; elev. R. R. structure.Slight
10:10—301 W. 148 St.; Mrs. G. Vinder..Slight
10:15—29 W. 112 St.; Rachel Rinkoff..Slight
11:30—1,815 2 Av.; not given........$40

PICTORIAL HISTORY.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, printed by rotogravure process, presents vivid pictures of passing events. Illustrations of war actualities. 10c a copy by mail. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Clarke<NYNH&HRR. Loughery<Bordens Cond Milk Co. Shapiro<Wells Fargo & Co. D'Amato<Pittsburgh Const Co. Smolik<Phila & Reading Coal & Iron Co. Beath<Silverstein. NY&HRR<Marshall (3.) Tobias<P&R Coal & Iron Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Court Room No. 2, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Pilots Assn<SS Manchioneal, &c. Marconi Co<same. Payne<Stboat Old Colony. Penn RR<Tug Gladwish. Lynch<Dittmar. Fernald<SS Mohawk &c. Northrup<Tug Bern Metapan SS Co<SS Iowan.

DISTRICT COURT—Anderson, J.—Court Room No. 3, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Follmer<Arthe Levy Bernhard Co. Arthe Levy Bernhard Co<Follmer Clogg & Co.
No other causes will be taken up for trial at this session of the court.

Eastern District.
DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal calendar at 10 A. M., Room 323.
US<Tilson & Hughes. US<Peterson & O'Hara.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re People, &c, (Montague.) Farenholtz<Meinschausen. Re Century Opera Co. Parker Co<Hamilton Hotel Co. Moore<Moore. Robe<Baldwin. Assets Realiz Co<US Fidelity, &c, Co. Auto Tire Co<Mansfield T & R Co. Jasil<Greenspan. Olshansky<James. Re Trubin. Park & Sons Co<Hubbard. Benguiat<Benguiat. Park & Sons Co<Hubbard. Physioc<Physioc. Schnitzer<Nemeth. Saatkamp<Stark. Ziegelbauer<Stark, (2) Clar<Lehmann. Friedman<Gordon. Paoli<Feier. Buttenwieser<Jaworower Rty Co. Sinclair<Fine. Rapoport<Liberman. Sab<McGinn. Vacuna Sales Co<J C M Mfg Co. Menier<Autosales Gum & Choc Co. MacClinton<M'Clinton. Gibbs<Engelbach. Nichols<Smith. Heipershausen<Marx. Porter<Bennett. Alcock<Grannis & Warley Cont Co. Titus<C Pk, &c, RR. Cook<Fagan. Re Berg-Zal Co. Sinsheimer<Ability Cigar Mfrs Co. Otis Litho Co<Winik. Re Schnitzer, (S W Surety Ins Co.) CNY<German P Socy. Fleishman<Lieberman. Holzworth<Hall & Co. Re Hanauer (Greenberger.) Reeves<Fowler. Thorn<Thorn. Ullman<Loew's Consol Enterprises. Re McNeice, (Lichtenberg.) Walker<Laemmle Dairy Co. Lawson<Zadek. Van Schaick<Wm Farrell & Sons. US Trust Co<E A L Realty Co. Bondy<Robinson. Farmers Loan & Trust Co<Duke, (2.)
de Wolfe<Neuhauser. Same<same. Re Bronxwood Av. Albany Sav Bank<Edgar Const Co. Turck<Turck. Re Reich, (McLear & McLear.) Waxberg<L & D Rlty Corp. Re Noble. Guaranty & Trust Co<Taber. City R E Co<Menken. Sheridan<Lindberg. Murray<Murray. Guggenheimer<Guggenheimer. US Trust Co<Mela. Tax Lien Co<Harriman. Pincus<Schlechter. Schafer<Schafer. Kessler<Wilner. Hardman Tire & Rub Co<Stand & Vul Co. Bergman<Borden's Cond Milk Co. Cross<Cross. CNY<Browning, (3.) Maynard<Messinger. Re Mann Ry Co<Baer. Bishop<Lewis. Knick Stables Co<Finnegan. Sorgi<Sorgi. Wagner<Froelichstein. NY Elec Lines<Gaynor De Vito<Festa. Zucca<Pompeian Co. Central Trust Co<Fleischmann Rty Co. Central Trust<same. Re Fisberg. Re Hano. Martin<Martin. Marquiz<Marquiz. Kaves<Freed. Zaves<Horn. Harlem Bottling Wks<Duggan. Valentine<Valentine. McManus<Crow Const. Richter<McIntyre. Powers<CNY. D'Angelo<1,482 B'way Corp. Lippman<Lippman. Talshoff<Elkema. Mutual Life<de Sabla. Bussel<Reis. Lieberman<Lieberman. Alsberg<Newgent. Re Cook. Jacobs<Tischler. Schneider<Zentl. Henry<Tully. Excelsior Sav Bank<Schuck. Development Co<So Pac Co.

PART II.—Goff, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.
PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Case on Moller<Moller. No day calendar.
PART IV.—Lehman, J.—Case on—Man. Ry<Payne. No day calendar.
PARTS V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.
CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Solomon Fischel, Aida O. Walker, Gennaro Sarnataro, William May, William H. Hall, Antonia Seekamp, Giacinio Vigorito, James Varallo, Margaret Ryan, Philip Kraker, Albert W Van Winkle, Julius Livingston, Solomon Solomon, &c, Charles Bender, Dora Fuhrmann, Michal Javorski, &c., Viola R. Stocks, Inf., Beulah B Stocks, Inf., Margaret D. Brown, Henry L. Pasinsky, Vincent K. Hilton, Adelaide Hamilton (2,) Catherine Lyons &c., George H. Morgan, James McBride, Hyman Segelman, Manuel J. Suarez, Samuel Brenner, Inf., John B. Birdie, Patrick O'Hara, William Grote, Hugo Reisinger, Theresa Morris, Inf., Jacob Rubino, George Gisin, Samuel Goulding, Milton P. Day, Frances A. Ermann, John H. LeVelle, Caroline Stueber, Mary A. Keleher, &c., Lucy M. Cornell, Charles G Huntemann, Donald Mitchell, Antoinette B. DeWitt, Mae R. Lefferts, Alexander Don, James Lennen, Agnes Hitchcock, Eva H. Platt, Fanny Holden, Robert R Willets, 1st. Irving W. Childs, Antonino Bagnato, Casper Fechteler, (2,) Francis Kimbel,
Frances A. Bryan, Bridget Dolan, Louise E. Towner, Fannie M. Lothrop, John H. Bremer, George Goldgart, Mary C. Tompkins, Wills for probate: Francis Fevari, Annie T. Buley, George H. Kentgen, Isaac Butler, Arthur G. Hahn, Thomas Sane, Lewis Radford, Albert A. Bowers, Henry Schroeder, &c., George Taaffe, Magdalene Henry, William P. DeWitt, Laurence J. Mayer, Lipman Wiess, Martha McG. Curtis, Rosanna Mingle, Frederick W Mertens, Gustav Hirschberg, Aaron E. Harrison, Zelda Bernstein, Mary Spadero, Caroline C. Ewen, Moreau Delano, Charles S. Erb, Lewis S. Levy, Roberto A Betancourt, George H. Whipple, Seymour J. Hyde, Albert Lewisohn, Michael Kelleher, Sarah J. Coffey, May Friborg, Simon Heyman, James E. Robert, John R. Alcott, Friedrich Dreier, &c., Sarah E. Cooke, Eliza A. Conner, Mathias Strasburger, Henry Brackman, Matthew S. Borden, Frederick W. Saltzsieder, &c., Thomas J. Kennedy, (2,) Eva Bauer, Lizzie M. Fellows, Marie A. Walter. Estates of:
Julius Steinwender, Henry Jacobs, Charles M. Campbell, Johanna Kemma, &c., Hillil Waxberg, Charles Wild, Anna Goodman, Theresa Schoeneman, Harris Boskey, Rachel Lorenz, Maurice Seligman, Zarges, infants, Maria Fassig, Harris Gabrilowitz, Henry Pasinsky, Mary Stradinger, Samuel Weidhorn, Julius L. Rosenberg, Xavier Stuetzle, Maria Mooney, Margaret A. Clair.
TRIAL TERM.—No day calendar.

City Court.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Deutsch<US Gr Lodge, O of B Abraham. Grossman<Levy. Hartley<Roseff. Bayer<same. Dressler<Leibowitz. Lawrence<Krotel. Kinstlich<Kaufman. Natl Nass Bk<Whitney Opera. Weiss<Fuss. Varuna Inv<Glover. Prince<Leitner. Auerbach & Kelly<Hoeffling. Kay Mfg<Brodsky. Allendale Bld<Rashall. Berkowitz<Smith. du Pont de Nemours Powder<Schwenger. Hy George & Rosenbaum Co<Bluestein. Wright<Israel. Levy<Turkel. Schneider<Drowne & Bldg Operation. Corey<Pohorille & Co. Waltholm<Florman. London<Natl Tin. Ireland Rub<Hayes. Halpern<Kantro. Ruckgaber<Straus. Kommel<Hansen. Baumann<Williamson.
PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed.
SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J. Sumner Gerard<George Daily—Phoenix Ingraham. Man Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital<Margaret Weil—Richard H Arnold. Caroline E Heath<Joseph Isear—Matthew P Breen, Jr.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.
SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Brady, J.—at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Glaus<Glaus. Whitman<Whitman. Eidenberg<Eidenberg. Siegel<N Y Consolidated Rway. Topal<Dorfman. McChesney < Colorado Realty Co. Brener Realty Co<Midas Amus. Co. Katz<Higgins. Kelly<Harris. Meeks<Salter (2.) Same<Collins. Laheney<Laheney. Brown-Weiss Realties<Composarcome. Re Weisman. Re Leary. Re P. S. C. (Mott Ave.) Cameren<Meddendorf. Lincoln Mtg Co<Bronx Pub Co. Re Moore. Wilkinson<Wilkinson. McNair< N Y Rways Co. Tracy<Jackson Associates. Yanofsky<Yanofsky. Wundrack<Wundrack. Tucci<Tucci. Mantler<Koenig. Standt<Stettler.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.
CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar. Estates of: Rose Heller, Henry Reinhardt.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.
CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.—Sadowsky<Carmine Const. Co. Sachs<Lehman. People<Murray. Beith<Lockwood.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Swiattowska<Stodel.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.
APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Humphrey < O'Reilly (2.) Re Schlossberg (Miller Assignee.) Re Amer Surety Co (Riehl) (2.) Rao<Rao. Reeve<Robbins. Gordon<Gordon. Boehringer<Boehringer. Anderson<Anderson. Graichen<Hauser. Webster<Peerless Homes Inc. Re Gibb. Barry<Schaffer. Re Ackerman (Austin Nichols & Co.) John Hancock Mut Life Ins Co<Brod. Bell<Bell. Skinner<Chalmers. Re Malbone St (Shannon.) Re 76th & 77th Sts (Temple Impt Co.) Bartlett<Bartlett. Gilmore<Hirschman. Mfrs Citizens Trust Co<Read. Re Roebuck. Fuhrmann<Fuhrmann. Grossarth<Smith. Mott<Lamb Engine Co. Shepherd<Ife. Codorus Realty Co<Dean Alvord Sec Co. Underhill<Wallin. Plowright<Wright. De Moll<De Moll. People<Wright. Geiger<Packard Mr C Co (2.) LIRRCo<Newman & Carey Co. Mordkoff<Israel. Covington<Abel. Northern El Co<Hirsch. Kay<Flynn. Brown<Flynn. People<Miller. Daly<Kingsbury. Ginsberg<Munn. De Matteo<Norton & Gorman Contr Co. Slater<BHRR Co. Chervenie<Chervenie. Knowles<Kowack. Sutherland<Pressberger. Oestreicher<Tadross. NYMunRyCo<Ryan. Same<same. Havertys Taxicabs Inc<Mitchell (Change venue.) Mason-Seman Transptn Co<same (same.) Hock<Hock. Pinals<Schoenfeld. Heffernan<Hanley. Cundy<Schnopp. Hudson Wrecking & Lumber Co<Burak. Re Meyer Incompetent. Barry<Schaffer.
PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the Summer.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the Summer.

Surrogate's Court.
CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of: Vincent Schumacker. Elizabeth R Gill. Ann Vowler. Caroline L Henry. Henrietta V Campbell. Fritz Antretter. Leonard J Brown. Adam Gahn. Accounting of: Ellen F Meyers. Margaret Murphy. Julius Horwitz. James Surpless. Emma Smith. Hannah Plastrik. Bridget Dugan. Mary McNamee. Oliver O Jackson. Administration of: Charles Smith. Emma E McGeary. Estates of: Lydia Suydam. Jos. McCray. Wm D Preston. Wm Watson. John H Krogmann. Peter Duffy. Harkort Napier.

County Court.
CIVIL—Adjourned until Oct. 4.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Sawyer, S.
Notice.—Surrogate Sawyer will hold court at White Plains only on every Tuesday during July. No court will be held during August.
Notice of trial must be served by each party and a note of issue filed in the office of the Clerk of the Surrogate's Court for all matters to be heard at the July terms in the same manner as in the Supreme Court.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate: Henry Bell, Charles E. Searles, Theresa C. Lebus, Leslie A. McLean, Executor's acc't'g: Mary Emma Weed, Wilhelmina Uchtmann, (unfinished.) In re estates of: Emily Fitzpatrick, (unfinished.) Laura A. Wright, James L. Reynolds, To pay claims: R. B. McAllister, Appt. Sub Trustee: James D. McCabe, Order to show cause: Mary A. Sharkey, Motion: Mary E. Cox, (unfinished.)

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

We offer exceptional east side site for high-class apartment; partly financed. Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

Astonishing bargains can now be secured in private houses for sale or rent. Good, 2,705 Broadway, (at 103d St.)

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—Four-story and basement factory building, 60x100, modern brick construction, situated at 151 33d St., Brooklyn, N. Y., with seven lots contiguous. This factory is on the line of the new Fourth Avenue Subway, recently opened; is adapted to any kind of light manufacturing; also machinery and stock used in connection with the manufacture of shade rollers. This property can be purchased subject to a five-year first mortgage of $25,000. S. F. PEAVEY, JR., Attorney for Trustee, 42 B'way, New York.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my handsome 7-room cottage and plot at Jamaica; all improvements; city water, side walks, &c.; near beautiful lake; short walk from depot and 2 blocks from trolley; newly decorated and painted. This is a big bargain for right party; only $150 cash, balance easy; perfect title. Jamaica, Box 158 Times Downtown.

Party in need of some ready cash, will sell his two lots in Jamaica for $135 each, two blocks from trolley and station. This is a bargain. Title guaranteed. C. Bryan, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Long Island Railroad Depot.

Will sell to party who can pay $16 monthly, cozy 7-room cottage; all improvements; ground for chickens and garden. Cottage, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Real Estate—For Sale or Exchange.

Will sell or exchange 5-store apartment house, select neighborhood; high rent; pays 15%. Florist, 1,927 Broadway. City property only considered.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

House for Rent.—West 103d St.; 12 rooms, 3 baths; electric light; parquet floors; moderate rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, (103d St.)

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLL TOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Factory, corner Broadway and Hopkins Av., L. I. City; brick; well lighted; two stories; adjoining yard. Particulars apply William Waterman, 12 South 18th St., Flushing.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. 'Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Will sublet part of office. Apply 515 Wilson Building.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Desirable three-story dwelling; bathroom extension. 114 West 91st St.; caretaker. Particulars Fountain, 318 West 88th St.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Bay window front dwelling; 316 W. 88th St.; twenty feet wide; four stories; caretaker. Particulars, G. E. Fountain.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch; handsome bathroom, with enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling; dining room, with elegant electric dome; parlor, open fireplace; on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance $18 monthly. Paton, Box 139 Times Downtown.

Will sell my fine little farm, consisting of small house, barn, 5 chicken houses, pigpen, and rabbit house; large plot of good soil cultivated, ready for farming; complete for $1,475; only $100 down, balance $10 monthly; free tickets to investigate; hour out. C. Treiss, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Do you want to buy my little chicken farm and 6-room house on large ground, nice shade trees, &c.? Will sell to a good party for $75 down and 12 monthly; write for further particulars. Johnson, Box 192 Times Downtown.

Small farm of 2 acres, good rich soil and shade trees, adjoining 3 of the largest L. I. towns; full price $775; will let responsible party have it for $7 a month; title guaranteed. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn. Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 8 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Colorado—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN DENVER, COLORADO.
Two modern, 10-room brick houses, stone foundations, on two lots 58 feet front by 150 feet deep; good brick barn; within two blocks of the Civic Centre and Public Library; all free and clear, and in excellent condition; will exchange for property in or near New York City. Address G. F. Winfield, 40 Exchange Place, New York City.

Maine—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—State Maine timber land, entire township, 28,000 acres; splendid growth; income paying; investigate. Address Owner, Box 843, Gorham, Me.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—To purchase a property within 1½ hours of New York suitable for hotel; large old mansion or hotel desired with some acreage; no liquor will be sold; applicants are of highest credit and reputation; must be bought on easy terms. B 39 Times Annex.

Wanted—Two acres, accessible to station and New York City; good dwelling house. L. H. A., Room 1,613, 111 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For rent, furnished, a new six-room cottage; fireplace; modern plumbing; on farm in Berkshire foothills; 100 miles from New York City; $200 for season; photos and plans on request. F., 119 East 40th St.

Handsomely furnished house, 16 rooms; bath; facing lake; New Hampshire; 7 fireplaces; magnificent trees; 16 acres; wonderful country; garage, stable; $300. S 75 Times.

Asbury Park.—Seven rooms, near ocean, $135 season. Particulars Riverside 4194, afternoon.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Cottage or bungalow wanted, with improvements; high elevation; hills Jersey or Westchester only; about hour out; responsible family; four adults; state terms. N 8 Times.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

WISH TO FIND FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED APARTMENT TO SUBLET FROM OCTOBER 1ST TO JUNE 1ST, 5 TO 7 ROOMS AND BATH. MUST HAVE OPEN FIREPLACES AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS, AND BE ON OR NEAR WASHINGTON SQUARE. S 39 TIMES.

Gentleman, wife, two children, desire furnished apartment, absolutely refined neighborhood; state particulars, terms, in reply. N 18 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

32D ST., 7 East, (The Durham.)—2 furnished rooms and bath; high class elevator house.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. — 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970. Downtown Office, 2 W. 45th St., Room 1201.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitchenette, $40-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St. Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN. Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR RENT AT $80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

468 Riverside Drive, corner 119th St.—Handsomely furnished; seven rooms, two baths; to sublet Summer months; very reasonable. Apartment 2.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

BIG CONCESSIONS. Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three, and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

6-room apartment; newly furnished; silver, linen, player piano; private; phone; $42. Fisher, 221 West 83d, 3 flights.

Charmingly furnished 4 rooms to sublet for 2 months; immediate possession; rent reasonable. 229 W. 109th St.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

123d, 547 West, (Broadway.)—Elevator apartment; 4 rooms, bath; $10 week. Rose.

119th, 435 West.—High-class, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; bargain. Apt. 8H.

119th, 435 West.—Three rooms, kitchenette, bath; very reasonable. Apt. 2M.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Park Av., 813, 815, (74th.)—Four exceptionally light rooms; all improvements; $27.

West Side

THE LANGHAM, 73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

The Earl's Court and the Norfolk, 306-308 West 94th St., close to Riverside; splendid 8 rooms, 2 baths; top floor; extra light; and 6 rooms, 1 bath; $1,020-$1,600.

15 Claremont Av., opposite Bernard College; attractive 6-room apartment; nominal rental balance term. Apply to Superintendent.

175th St., 516 West.—5 rooms; steam, hot water; one flight; $23, $25; concessions. Barnett, 11 East 125th St.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

27th St., 361-363 West.—High-class elevator apartments, 4-5 rooms, bath; $35, $45 month.

Lenox Avenue, 342, near 125 subway, five rooms, bath; hot water; steam heat; $22.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

45th St., 137 West.—Bachelor one and two rooms, bath; hotel service; reasonable.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

93d St., 43 West.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; excellent neighborhood.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath; $45 to $55.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Bronx.

College Av., 170th St., Bronx.—3 and 4-room apartments; beautiful neighborhood.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST (Alliance Hotel.)—Family hotel; $11 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 6068.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14; Southerners; Summer prices.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electric light; also smaller rooms.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; studio; continuous hot, cold water; telephone.

72D, 122 AND 131 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH; EXCELLENT BOARD; TABLE GUESTS.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; table guests accommodated.

74TH ST., 131 WEST. Established 21 years; large rooms, with private bath; also small rooms; parlor dining room; permanent, transient; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor dining rooms.

75TH ST., 18 WEST. Large and small rooms; private bath; Jewish home cooking; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool front room; also smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, excellent board; Southerners accommodated; table guests.

79th, 114 West, Noreca Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST. The HOUSE RICHARDS, a satisfactory home for refined people, with a standard for comfort and health, exclusively our own; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

80TH, 124 WEST, (Ideal Location.)—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good home cooking.

82D, 124 West.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy rooms, refined home, excellent table, convenient location; moderate; references.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms; park surroundings; parlor dining; $7 week upward.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined, private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; table guests; Summer terms.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights, telephone; Summer rates; references.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

Larchmont, Myrtle Av.—Spitz cottage; excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 37.

A private family with a large house will accommodate a few guests; home comforts and cooking; select neighborhood; 1 minute to Main St., 2 minutes to depot, 6 minutes to Hudson Park; bathing, fishing, and boating; reasonable rates. Apply "The Rochelle," 30 Le Count Place, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 1358M New Rochelle.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I. BAY VIEW LODGE, Montauk Av. and Bay, (Beach 130.) High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

Howell House, Quogue, N. Y.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; 80 miles; 3 acres; tennis, golf, sailing, bathing; fresh vegetables; large rooms; private baths.

Beautifully equipped room for one or two, including all conveniences, to rent; reasonable; two minutes from ocean. Schwartzberg, 10 South Park Av., Arverne, L. I.

SEA GATE, N. Y. HARBOR. Exclusive private cottage near best landing; moderate rates. Cypress Ave., 3 houses west of Sea Gate Ave.

SEA GATE, L. I. The RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av.; table guests, $10 weekly. Coney 1308.

Sea Gate.—Private family accommodate few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

New Jersey.

Montclair Manor, 27 Hillside Av.—Select, refined house, centrally located; screen piazza; hot and cold water in rooms; excellent cuisine; 35 minutes N. Y. Montclair 2977.

New York State.

Hillcrest, T. W. Smith's, Warrensburg, N. Y.—Mountain life with luxuries.

ULSTER COUNTY fruit farm; good board. White, 309 West 46th. Phone Bryant 34.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Refined, young American couple, with 5-year-old child, want accommodations for rest of Summer, within one hour of New York, near the water; preferably right by the water; proximity to country club desirable, but not essential; other things being equal, consideration given house whose clientele is principally young people, and where there is bathing, boating, fishing, tennis, cards and dancing; not necessary that house be large, nor "smart," but should have capacity of at least 35, and should be adequately and comfortably appointed; clean and serve wholesome food; must be convenient to station; price about $30; no accommodations engaged until personal investigation has been made, so do not answer if you cannot meet these requirements. N 14 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

118TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private boarding house; home cooking; Summer rates.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated, cool, quiet rooms; table guests; Summer rates.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (one block north of 157th subway.)—Wonderful grounds.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; $3.50 up; board optional.

43D, 16 EAST.—Very desirable, well-furnished small; also one double room; private bath; continuous hot water; references; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suite, room with piano, single room; references; telephone.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Cheap during Summer, large, cool, handsome front rooms; every convenience.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful suite, adjoining bath; breakfast optional. Phone Lenox 6613.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

11TH, 21 WEST.—Airy rooms; four gentlemen; refined surroundings; capable houseman.

47TH, 9 WEST.—One or more rooms; bath; cool; modern conveniences.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Exclusive parlor suite; smaller rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Cool rooms; private baths; smaller rooms; moderate. 4589 Bryant.

66 WEST 49TH ST. Large rooms; Summer rates; all conveniences.

52D, 55 WEST.—Single room, hot, cold, running water, bath; large room, private bath; electricity, telephone; gentlemen only; reference.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Delightfully cool large, small rooms; also sublet; Summer rates.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large front basement; private bath; electricity; housekeeping; telephone; $6.

65TH, 59 WEST.—Large, small, outside rooms; running water; elevator, electricity, telephone. Dunn.

66TH ST., 145 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, adjoining bath; phone; private. Snyder.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; $4, $6; single, $3; perfectly kept house.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Handsome, large, small; shower, electricity, subway. $5 upward. Steel.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large room; private bath; privacy, independence; Summer rates; references.

75TH, 46 WEST, near Park.—Delightful Summer location; parlor, connecting bedroom; $6; telephone.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished, private house; large, small rooms; private bath; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 153 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, $5 upwards; board optional; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; references.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Airy rooms, kitchenette, and private baths; also single; telephone; moderate.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Bright, comfortable rooms; homelike; private family; telephone; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Costly furnished rooms; single, suites; electricity; continuous hot water.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

80TH, 104 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large, beautiful rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished single room; reasonable. Koenig.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome, large, single rooms, adjoining bath; $4, $5, $6; references.

85TH, 168 WEST.—Superior accommodations; select, private house; single and suite; Summer rates.

86TH, 337 WEST, (Subway.)—Large, airy rooms, with or without private bath.

92D ST., 255 WEST, Broadway.—Large, light room; running water; kitchen privileges; modern. Barrett.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

92D, 46 WEST.—Beautiful Summer location; large room; three windows; dressing room; $6.

93D, 109 WEST.—Delightful cool rooms; newly decorated; baths; Southern people accommodated.

96D, 157 WEST.—Front room, running water; private family; gentleman only; references.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool front rooms, small adjoining room; references.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large, cool room; private bath; telephone; accessible "L," subway; references.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; small room; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath, $3.50; large room, kitchen optional, $4; elevator, electricity, telephone; references. Band.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractive, cool room; high-class apartment; private family; reasonable.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room; private family; references. Apt. 52.

113TH, 501 and 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $2 up; conveniences. Walker.

114TH, 600 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; also single room; telephone; references. Grute.

115TH, 422 WEST.—Cool room; facing street; bath adjoining; telephone; references. Gedick.

115TH, 410 WEST.—Large front parlor; single room, $3; shower, telephone. Earle.

115TH, 410 WEST.—Rooms, single, $2.50, $3; suite; home privileges; shower. Schmitz.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Pleasant, light Summer rooms; single; elevator; shower; telephone; reasonable. No. 32.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Exceptionally airy, comfortable rooms, with exceptional care; 6th floor.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, cool rooms, single, en suite; bath, phone; subway. No. 52.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Rooms, single, double; Columbia campus; kitchen privileges; elevator. No. 61.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; elevator apartment; private family. Apt. 51.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Light, attractive room; $4.00. Apt. 61.

122D, 523 WEST.—Opposite Columbia; beautiful rooms; shower bath, electricity, elevator; $3 up. Telephone Morningside 5550. Mapes.

122D, 514 WEST.—Quiet, attractive room, near Columbia; two windows; reasonable. Owen.

122D, 540 WEST.—Breezy corner rooms; fine outlook; elevator; references. Apt. 61.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Outside double room, kitchen; $5 week; elevator. Rose.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Large, outside room; twin beds; elevator; moderate.

158TH, 651 WEST.—Hudson River; Drive; refined country life; subway; conveniences. Audubon 1487.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," FOR BACHELORS, 302 West 22d St., also 133 East 38th St. The comforts of home, the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new 12-story building, roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, lounge; no tipping; running water every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $4 weekly each.

A WIDOWER will rent room, reasonable, to gentleman; high-class apartment; Riverside Drive, near subway. L 317 Times Annex.

Broadway Central Hotel, BROADWAY, AT 3D ST. $4 week and up; better than price indicates; why not be comfortable in a 500-room hotel at less than you are paying for small room without the conveniences of a hotel?

BROADWAY, (Corner,) 248 West 105th.—Comfortable, light room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (The Ormond.)—Desirable room; high-class apartment; Summer rates. Railing.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment, overlooking Park, rent delightful room; lavatory; excellent transportation. Columbus 7915.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included; write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautifully furnished and unfurnished rooms; view.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful front room; electricity, magnificent plumbing, mothproof closets; private family; also delightful small room; references; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 589.—Exceptionally good Summer rooms; very reasonable; references.

Bronx.

175TH, 486 EAST.—Large front room; private house; bath, phone; suitable one, two.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer; Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, swimming pool; telephone; all outside rooms; $3.00 a week up. Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, 419 Main St., Orange, N. J.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ANY commissions undertaken, lady visiting Europe this month; tact, ability, knowledge of languages; references. Fisher, 221 West 83d.

DRESSMAKER, first class; by day; reasonable; guaranteed satisfaction. O'Brien, 62 East 129th.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

GOVERNESS.—Refined German, also experienced in housekeeping; good sewer; best city references. E. E., 235 East 60th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; age 22; four years' experience; accurate, rapid transcription; good speller, grammarian, mathematician; legible penman; good at figures; $12; references. M 142 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $7 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St., Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; high school graduate; 4 years' experience; Christian; familiar office details; references; $10. M 159 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, accustomed technical, rapid dictation; capable assuming entire charge; seven years' experience; $12-$15. B 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; takes rapid dictation; good typist; lives with parents; $8. Miss Lillian Allis, The Stenotype Co., Bryant 1819.

STENOGRAPHER, (16,) neat, refined, beginner; excellent penman; good school record; no agency; American, lives home; $7. B 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Ida Rodiessen, 37 East 58th St. Phone 2993 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, age 18; high school graduate; 8 months' business experience; salary no object. F 369 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; thoroughly competent; rapid, accurate worker; $10. B 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean cut; good grammarian; common sense; quick comprehension; $8-$10. M 116 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, six years' experience; efficient; excellent reference. B 227 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—We still need our teacher for Summer work, or permanent. Call Room 1,014, 225 5th Av.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl, good cook; city references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOK, $28; waitress, $22; houseworker, $22; chambermaid, (nurse,) $20. Domestic Exchange Agency, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting good help; have select list; all nations. Phone 7056 Chelsea. Noel's, 77 West 11th St.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Packard chassis, 3 ton, 1911 model; fine condition. Inquire Nassau Garage, 354 Central Av., East Orange, N. J.

Cadillac, 1914, seven-passenger car; like new; $975. Phone 127 Melrose.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE. Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults, by Hour, Day, or Week. Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contract. Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Practically new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

Seven-passenger Packard for hire, $2.50 hourly. Telephone Borgman, 1,941 Circle.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted.—1914 or 1915 light auto for spot cash. Telephone to 2476 Circle.

Automobile Repairing.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems. Detachable Wire Wheels. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS—Permanent positions, good salaries; no registration fee. Diehl's Agency, 20 Vesey St.

THE BUREAU of Social Requirements Agency, 11 East 41st, under new management, requires secretary, able take medical dictation, and stenographers and typists; also housekeepers, governesses, nursery governesses, infants' and children's nurses.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FILING, all systems, and related commercial subjects. Day, evening classes. Aid to positions that pay well. The original school. Universal Filing and Indexing Bureau. Park Row Bldg., Opp. Post Office.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—Accountant-auditor installs simplified systems that give in monthly comparative statements exact information you require to intelligently direct your business. Charges reasonable. Interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED, Will revise or install factory, office or cost systems. Long experience. Th. Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7583 Hanover.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED, KENNETH FAIRBANKS, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6970.

BOOKKEEPER, 26; thorough, varied experience; all modern methods; competent take full charge; college education; able correspondent. S 81 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (21;) experienced; take full charge; completed one year accounting at New York University; references; $15. B 222 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; American; 26; married, no children; five years' driving, two years' shop experience; best of private family references; own repairs; strictly sober, reliable. Chauffeur, care of Callhan, 401 East 50th.

CHAUFFEUR, handy, single, three years' experience, wishes position; go anywhere. Address Chauffeur, care Daly, 222 East 40th St.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Mechanical; detailer; excellent tracer; general machinery. E. S. Chada, 1,508 Ave. A.

ELLIOTT-FISHER or Remington-Wahl operator; 10 years' experience; best references. Samuel J. Uresse, 481 Miller Av., Brooklyn.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, 26; city or road; salary, commission; staple article. M 121 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, 20, light colored, position office assistant; willing, ambitious; best references. Costa, 504 East 58th.

OFFICE MANAGER, American, 27; graduate thorough commercial, legal training; bookkeeper, stenographer, typist; systematizer, assume entire charge correspondence, collections; executive ability; exceptional credentials. N 16 Times.

SALESMAN.—Large acquaintance manufacturers ladies' hats, millinery, jobbers; experienced textile narrow fabrics; desires line; commission. 442 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good education; rapid dictation; good typist; neat appearance; ambitious, willing; $10. James Maguire, The Stenotype Co., Bryant 1819.

STENOGRAPHER, eight years' real estate experience, knowledge bookkeeping, desires position. B 207 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, reliable boy; American; excellent penman; beginner; $7. B 237 Times Downtown.

TUTOR, &c.—Columbia graduate, high school teacher, varied business experience, desires employment, tutor or in business; excellent references. B 242 Times Downtown.

UNIVERSITY graduate; four years' diversified commercial experience; any temporary or evening work also acceptable; highest credentials. M 108 Times.

VALET.—Butler, Japanese, young, tall, neat, desires forenoon work as valet for gentleman's place; good, plain cook; best references. Otto, N 9 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) well educated, seeks connection with progressive firm as representative or other position of responsibility; besides English, knows French and German fluently and is thorough accountant; unquestionable references; interview will convince. B 203 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) energetic sales and office assistant, last employer 5 years, seeks connection with manufacturing concern. B 204 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, experienced, desires clerical position; can furnish best of references. Valentine Brennan, 950 8th Av., city.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) American, wishes position on farm; good, hard worker; can furnish best of references. B 243 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, strong, intelligent, wishes position at anything, with opportunity to advance. H. Rheinich, 342 East 124th St.

YOUNG MAN, 19, two years' experience, high school education, desires position. N 15 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, wishes position at anything. Dolan, 171 St. Nicholas Av.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wants night work, 6-12, anything. N 17 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

FEEDER, experienced on cutter and creasing press, for folding box work. The S. C. S. Box Co., Inc., Willimantic, Conn.

SALESMEN.—Work for yourself; wonderful patented office specialty; sells $2; liberal commission. Call Gosford Co., 26 East 21st.

SHIRTWAIST SALESMEN.—Wanted for the South, New England, and West, by a $9 and $18 house; only those well experienced will be given an interview; commission basis. S 80 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Bowtell's Business Brain Bureau, 170 Broadway. Secretary-stenographer, some legal experience, $20. Sales ledger bookkeeper, experienced, $12.

WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE. 50 Court St., Brooklyn. 7034 Main. Stenographers wanted, young men, (2,) $18; (1) at $15; (2), beginners, each, $10; (4) young men, over 21, honest, ambitious store salesmen; $12 to start; record sales clerk, 18-20 years, $8; salesmanager, real estate; big proposition; salary and commission; (2) young women, dictaphone operators, $55.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo engraving; earn $25 to $100 weekly; practical work; installments. N. Y. Institute of Photography, 1,269 Broadway.

MEN—EARN $25 TO 75 WEEKLY. Great demand for mechanical dentists. BODEE'S DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL. EST. 1892. 15 West 44th. Visitors invited. OLDEST—LARGEST—MOST RELIABLE.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. 4 months for $5 and up. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC. 345 Broadway, at Leonard St. 956 Broadway, at 23d St. 50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. TEL. 5408 FRANKLIN. 10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line. Count six words to a line. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Open-faced gold watch and fob, with jeweled monogram "J. L."; photograph on dial; liberal reward and no questions asked. Oak Laundry, 419 East 54th St.

LOST—Silk umbrella, gold plated handle; lost Wanamaker's, Daniell's; $5 reward. Martha Washington Hotel, Room 328, 29 East 29th. Call Saturday.

LOST.—Russet hand bag, containing tennis clothing, between Lynbrook and Flushing, Long Island. W. S. Smith, 10 Wall St.

LOST—Brooke County Coal Company stock certificate No. 94. Please return to owner, Frank Burton, Gloversville, N. Y.

LOST.—Lady's three-stone diamond ring, at Madison Square Hotel; reward. Enhaus & Son, Jewelers, 31 John St., City.

LOST—Between 58th and 72d, West, odd bracelet, with three Swedish emblems; reward. S 82 Times.

REWARD.—Gentleman's gold watch; pictures engraved; no questions. Goldwater, 126A West 127th St.

LOST.—Saturday; lady's blue coat, white collar; Palisades Park; reward. Howard, 219 East 60th.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—A small black dog, pomeranian, a small collar, with bell and coin, in the vicinity of Cedarhurst-Woodmere. Charles Elliot Warren, Woodmere, L. I. Telephone 3010 Woodmere.

LOST—Broadway and 160th, male, fox terrier, white brown ears, shield-shaped brown spot on back; reward. Thomason, 575 West 155th. Telephone 4957M.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

PARTNER WANTED ON LARGE DUCK FARM ALREADY ESTABLISHED ON ONE OF THE BEST LOCATIONS IN THE COUNTRY; UNQUESTIONABLE, ATTRACTIVE TO THE RIGHT PARTY. ADDRESS C. A. STOUFFER, BOX 224 HARRISBURG, PENN.

Manufacturing concern with ample capital and surplus factory floor space seeks side line of light manufacturing, preferably patented article which they could produce and market. Address, with particulars, "Manufacturer," Z 309 Times Annex.

Factory, fully equipped, manufacturing celluloid combs, novelties; owner must sell cheap account health; lots business on hand; fortune right party; no indebtedness. Z 318 Times Annex.

Experienced manager of photo-play theatre seeks partner with $3,000 to invest in conservative moneymaking proposition; details upon interview; references. Address G 13 Times.

Flower and feather importers, manufacturers; established over 40 years; successful and profitable business; retiring; organization will remain if desired. Z 312 Times Annex.

Two New York City hotels, new buildings and furniture, earning 15 per cent.; reasonable terms; farm or city property in partial payment. B 202 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—1,000 sheets white celluloid, 15-1000 thickness; sheets 5 inches wide, 50 inches long. Address Z 279 Times Annex.

Salesman wanted as active partner, thrifty manufacturing business; investment required. Z 297 Times Annex.

Responsible Boston man desires agency for established New York firm. N 12 Times.

Motion-picture theatre, 600 seats, for lease. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way, Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques; Provident tickets purchased. Robert Ensko, 598 Madison Av.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

BANKRUPTCY SALE, IN THE MATTER OF LORENTZ IRON & MACHINE WORKS.

The trustees in bankruptcy of said bankrupt will sell at public auction, through L. S. Sampson, Auctioneer, subject to the confirmation of the court, on July 16th, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the premises of said bankrupt, No. 809 Jersey Av., Jersey City, New Jersey, the property known as No. 809 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., together with the buildings thereon erected, and all of the personal property, plant, assets, and fixtures formerly or now the property of the Henderson Iron Works, together with 150 shares of the capital stock of said Henderson Iron Works, and all tangible personal property of said Lorentz Iron & Machine Works, consisting, among other things, of a full and complete plant of machinery.

Full particulars in this paper on day of sale. For further particulars apply to
EUGENE W. LEAKE, Trustee, 239 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J.
L. S. SAMPSON, Auctioneer, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
BILDER & BILDER, Attorneys for Trustee, 790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, BRONX COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of MAX ROTHSTEIN. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 12th day of July, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 739 E. 152d St., Borough of Bronx, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of groceries, canned and bottled goods, cash register, electric coffee mill, ice box, fixtures, etc.
HAROLD R. LHOWE, Assignee, 320 Broadway.
NATHANIEL KANTROWITZ, Attorney for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of SAMUEL SCHAFFER.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Tuesday, the 6th day of July, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 542 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of suspenders, manufactured and in the course of manufacture, garters, belts, webb trimmings, leather, cotton, machines, fixtures, safe, etc.
LOUIS SOLL, Assignee.
MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of BERNHARDT, WIRTSCHAFTER & CO. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Tuesday, the 6th day of July, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 24 E. 21st St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of manufactured furs, skins, trimmings, machines, fixtures, safe, etc.
HARRY J. MOSKOWITZ, Assignee, 299 Broadway, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MAX MICHEL and JOSEPH MICHEL, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name and style of M. & J. MICHEL, Bankrupts.—No. 20050.

Notice is hereby given that Max Michel and Joseph Michel, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated November 14th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 11th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated July 2d, 1915.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—THEODORE A. LIEBLER, Jr., Bankrupt.

Theodore A. Liebler, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 29th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 11th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 1, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21893.—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE H. COVERT, Bankrupt.

George H. Covert was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 29th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on July 19th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated July 1st, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

CITY WAVES FLAG AND CHEERS WILSON

Safe and Sane Celebrations of Independence Day All Over Town.

WAR, TOPIC OF ORATORS

"We Want No Enervating Peace," Said Job Hedges at Lewisohn Stadium, Where 25,000 Gathered.

New Yorkers waved the American flag and cheered serious and fervid oratory in celebrations of Independence Day all over the city yesterday. From the orators they heard of what the Stars and Stripes meant to the world, of America's mission to the nations and of President Wilson's rôle in consummating Columbia's destiny.

In the new Lewisohn stadium of the College of the City of New York, 12,000 persons crowded last night. Almost an equal number thronged about the sides of the great natural amphitheatre. It was "American Day" on the program, but it was the Fourth of July to the great assemblage. Here, as at the City Hall celebration in the morning and at Tammany Hall, praise of Wilson followed on praise of Washington and Lincoln.

"If Washington and Lincoln could live in America today, no man would be so mean as to refuse them the affection of a grateful people," said Collector Dudley Field Malone at the Stadium last night. "But we have our living leadership. The fact that these United States have been able to hold themselves free for future service from the European conflict is due to the leadership of one man—calm when we are aroused, mild when we are angry, mannerly when we are extreme, firm when we are vacillating, slow to conclusion, but adamant in decision—Woodrow Wilson, the President of the United States.

Wants No Enervating Peace.

Job E. Hedges said he was addressing more people than fought for America in the War of the Revolution.

"I believe in peace," he said, "but I do not believe in that kind of enervating peace that allows men and nations to insult men and nations without proper rebuke. I would have America equipped so that when she speaks the whole world would stop and listen to the voice of the right. If this nation today had an army and a navy she could stop the war. A whisper from America should be stronger than the shouts of anybody else. I want the time to come that when the 100,000,000 Americans speak through their President it shall be a warning which the whole world will take time to hear and to heed.

"America stands for American institutions, and it must ever be so. Within the past week one of our prominent citizens has been shot by the hand of a fanatic, who thought the mission of a bullet could stop the war. It has been blamed on the contest abroad for the good will of America. I believe that it may be also due to the disrespect so rampant now toward American institutions and American rights of individuals."

Borough President Marks paid a high tribute to President Wilson, and called on all Americans to uphold his hands in his high purpose of hastening the day when all peoples shall be governed under democracies.

Spectacle Aroused Enthusiasm.

It was the first time the great Lewisohn stadium had been thrown open to the general public. The speakers' stand was on the field, and over the 12,000 auditors played the rays of Edison's new 3,000,000 candle power searchlight, shown to the public for the first time. A searchlight played on a big American flag at each end of the structure. The acoustics were little short of marvelous, the speakers said. With the stand fully 200 feet from the edge of the audience, the great crowd sat in perfect order, apparently every one hearing without difficulty.

The spectacle aroused intense enthusiasm when the great searchlight was shifted to a space before the speakers' stand, and there appeared two dancers, Uncle Sam and Columbia, who went through the mazes of the tango, and then dashed off in a gayly decorated automobile.

After Henry D. Estabrook had called America the "half-brother of the world," the audience arose and sang a hymn, "God Save the President," which had been composed and sent to Mayor Mitchel by the Rev. O. W. Peterson, a Methodist clergyman in a small Maine village.

Cheers Took Powder's Place.

There was less noise than ever before on a Fourth of July celebration. The rigid orders of the city authorities, coupled with the spirit of the Safe and Sane Fourth, made cheers the vent for enthusiasm.

At 5 o'clock in the morning the Stars and Stripes were raised over the block house in Central Park. The rain ceased soon after 10 o'clock and Manhattan started its forty-four celebrations which lasted until after midnight. The Government took cognizance of the day by firing a salute of forty-eight guns from the batteries on Governor's Island.

All vehicular traffic was shut off on Thirty-ninth Street from Fifth to Sixth Avenue last night while a steady stream of persons passed through to view the street carnival in front of the Engineers' Club, held under the direction of the Women's Vacation Committee, of which Miss Anne Morgan is treasurer. Miss Morgan arrived about 8:30 o'clock, announcing she had come only after she had received assurances from physicians that her brother at Glen Cove was in no danger. Several hundred couples danced in the street to music furnished by the Sixty-nine Regiment band. Five thousand colored lights illumined the block.

Henry Clews was the principal speaker at a celebration at the soldiers and Sailors' Monument on Riverside Drive last night. There were also exercises at Grant's Tomb. In more than 100 schools and civic centres there were athletic games and speech-making. Twenty-five thousand persons attended celebrations in the Bronx.

City Hall Meeting in Rain.

Speakers at the City Hall celebration in the morning addressed a sea of umbrellas. From under these cheers greeted frequent references to America's duty to the nations and President Wilson's part in upholding that duty. Mayor Mitchel, who was to have presided, sent word he was not feeling well. George Gordon Battle took his place, and in his opening address praised the President for upholding peace with honor. He also said that New York's city administration was one to be proud of. The police band played.

Ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham attacked those who believed the righteousness of America's cause would always shield the nation from attack.

"The men who signed the Declaration of Independence," he said, "were intensely practical men. When they declared that all men were created equal, they meant what they said. They were not affirming something at variance with the obvious facts of human existence. What they meant was that all men were equal before the law. They had counted the cost of what they were doing, and were prepared to back up their word with their property, and, if need be, with their lives.

Washington's Reply to Bombast.

"The very day they signed the Declaration General Howe was landing a force of 10,000 British soldiers on Long Island. Several days after the Fourth of July, 1776, the Governor of Connecticut, in the language of political bombast with which we are so familiar in modern times, wrote to George Washington that he had no fear of what the enemy would do, trusting in the righteousness of our cause and believing that Heaven would protect us. But General Washington wrote back, and said: 'To put your trust in the righteousness of our cause without exerting your utmost would be to tempt Providence.' That was necessary then, and it is necessary now.

"Washington himself wrote with great bitterness of those who were deriving much profit from business with the British officials, that they talked more than anybody else, and lacked courage to take arms for either side. Then, as now, the men who talk most are apt to do the least."

Mr. Wickersham then repeated Lafayette's tribute to the greatness of the American soldier, and said in conclusion:

"Oh, fellow-citizens, inheritors of the great privilege our ancestors fought for, it is for us today to preserve those principles with a devotion which knows no limits and which stands ready to sacrifice anything that we possess in order, as Mr. Lincoln said, 'the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, may not perish from the earth.'"

Prendergast on Preparedness.

Controller William A. Prendergast praised the growth of the safe and sane Fourth in New York since it was inaugurated by Mayor Gaynor in 1910. He spoke of America's duty to be prepared for eventualities.

"Some time ago," he said, "an army officer objected to there being sung in the schools the song, 'I Didn't Raise My Boy to be a Soldier.' We can understand the mother love that would inspire a woman to say those words and to believe them. But there is another side to the question. A nation must sometimes be protected. It must be understood that there may come times when boys will have to shoulder muskets to protect their own honor and their nation's honor."

Judge Isaac M. Meekins of South Carolina made an old-fashioned Star-Spangled Banner Fourth of July oration. He said:

"This mighty nation of 100,000,000 can build a wall of men about us. This nation can put 10,000,000 men in the field, like those who spilled their blood upon the sides of Bunker Hill. If every one of the soldiers now tearing at one another's throats on the battle fields of Europe were to band together against us, there would not be enough to trail Old Glory in the dust or tear one star from the azure field. Our defenses are not in ships of steel, not forts of stone but in hearts of oak. When Northern valor and Southern chivalry make common cause, our nation is invincible.

"I want to pay tribute to that great man in Washington who is keeping us in our right path—peace with honor. I glorify the name of Woodrow Wilson."

Biggest American Flag Flies.

A crowd of 7,500 persons at noon watched Miss Emily Stevens, an actress, pull a string that unfurled in Times Square the biggest American flag. Old Glory, 165 feet long and 60 feet wide, loosed its folds from a steel wire stretched from the Times Building to the Heidelberg Building. The flag will be unfurled again at the motion picture convention at the Panama-Pacific Exposition on July 15. The unfurling of the great flag was a part of the celebration of the Broadway Association.

"I hope this flag will always float over a land in whose boundaries there is peace with honor," said Borough President Marks. "People from all parts of the world meet and mingle here. In Europe their brothers are fighting one another, but here they dwell in harmony. May it ever be so."

The Times Square meeting of the Broadway Association followed two others. One was at Columbus Circle, where the Chairman was Louis J. Kraus. Another was to have been held in Greeley Square, but because of the rain was adjourned to the dining room of the Hotel Martinique. There David Robinson, foreman of the Thaw jury, gathered about a hundred children, among whom were members of the Boy Scouts. The children were addressed by Colonel James E. Graybill, a Confederate veteran.

"Men regret the necessity of war," said Colonel Graybill, "but there are times when they must fight. I believe in a boy standing up for his principles. Fight for what you think right, and if you are licked, it doesn't matter."

After the meeting the children marched to Times Square and watched the unfurling of the flag. After that they were taken to the Broadway Theatre.

The rain didn't dampen the enthusiasm or patriotism of 5,000 persons who gathered before the headquarters of the League of Foreign-Born Citizens at 82 Second Avenue in the morning. George Gordon Battle presided and Mr. Wickersham spoke. Nathaniel Phillips, President of the league, told of its purpose, to help make good citizens out of immigrants. He said the league started a year and a half ago with five members and now has 870. He read President Wilson's speech delivered to foreign-born citizens in Philadelphia several weeks ago.

Herman Glauberman, Secretary of the league, delivered a long address in Yiddish, after which a gold medal was presented to Samuel Rosenstein, who secured sixty-seven members for the league in June.

ALL CELEBRATED THE DAY.

Brooklyn, Queens, and Newark Turned Out Patriotic Crowds.

Many thousands of Brooklynites took part yesterday in various Independence Day celebrations arranged by the city authorities, civic associations and fraternal and neighborhood organizations. The official borough celebration was to have taken place on the Nethermead in Prospect Park at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but, because of fear that rain might come the exercises were held in the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, a few blocks from the park. The South Brooklyn exercises were merged with them.

Borough President Pounds presided and the speakers included Controller Prendergast, ex-Congressman William M. Calder, Alderman Frederick Stevenson and George Gordon Battle. There was a concert by the Twenty-third Regiment Band, flag drills by 1,000 school children and athletic games.

About 500 people attended the celebration of the Knights of Columbus at the band stand in Prospect Park in the morning. "Block parties" and other neighborhood celebrations were held in many parts of the borough. In the evening there was dancing on the asphalt, the streets being illuminated by strings of arc lights and Japanese lanterns.

Every village and city in Queens had a big time celebrating the Fourth. More than a dozen band stands were erected in the different villages. Many parades scheduled for the morning was canceled. Fine celebrations were held in Jamaica and Richmond Hill, and the Rockaways had music, speech-making and dancing. A feature of the day's celebration was the display of flags on graves in the many big cemeteries.

Newark's safe and sane Fourth was celebrated with exercises in parks and playgrounds. In the morning there were canoe races on Branch Brook Park Lake. The afternoon official program was carried out at Weequahic Park, where the school and playgrounds children took part. Trotting races under the auspices of the New Jersey Road Horse Association were held on the park track.

TAMMANY URGES A DEFENSE INQUIRY

Celebrates the Fourth by Calling for an Adequate Army and Navy.

SPEAKERS LAUD PRESIDENT

Secretary Garrison Sends a Ringing Message to be "Worthy of Our Sires."

The European war, particularly as affecting America, was the theme of the speakers at the celebration of Independence Day at Tammany Hall yesterday. The main subject was "neutrality," but most of the speakers touched upon the question of preparedness. Tammany itself in a resolution went strongly on record as favoring an adequate army and navy.

United States Senator James E. Martine of New Jersey and United States Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas were the principal speakers, and short talks were made by James A. Hamill of New Jersey, William A. Cullop of Indiana, James C. Cantrell of Kentucky, James A. Gallivan and Peter F. Taque of Massachusetts. The reading of the Declaration of Independence, a ceremony prescribed by the by-laws of the society, was done by State Senator Robert F. Wagner.

John R. Voorhis, Grand Sachem of the society, presided, and made the annual address of welcome. Letters of regret from many prominent Democrats and absent members were read by Secretary Thomas F. Smith. There was a band, and the Tammany Glee Club sang patriotic songs. The hall was crowded, and among the Sachems and others in the front seats was Charles F. Murphy.

Senator Martine, the first speaker, exhorted the younger element to fulfill their duty at the polls.

"I have always followed my father's admonition," he said, "and have voted every time I should have voted since I attained my majority. Young men, whatever you do, do something. Don't be a mollycoddle." The Senator closed by prophesying the ultimate establishment of an American mercantile marine.

Tammany Wants Defense Inquiry.

The resolution adopted by the Tammany Society calling for an adequate army and navy read:

We, citizens of the United States and of the State of New York, in public mass meeting assembled, under the auspices of the Society of Tammany on the 139th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of American Independence, in order to secure action by Congress and the State Legislatures of measures deemed necessary for the security and the prosperity of the Republic, for the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, the policy of the open door in China, the policy of ultimate freedom to the Philippines, the re-establishment of democracy in Mexico, and for the preservation of law and order, do hereby

Resolve, That until world peace is reasonably certain of realization, the United States must provide for an adequate army and navy as a means of defense of its principles and institutions; that Congress and the Administration be urged to institute an immediate inquiry into the defenses of the nation, to determine the expediency of enlarging and strengthening the army and navy of the United States and the National Guard of the States, and the organization of reserves for the several branches of our naval and military forces.

"Stand by the President."

Senator Robinson, as did the other speakers, urged the American people to stand by President Wilson in the present crisis.

"When we contemplate," he said, "the burdens that war will bring, the grief and sorrow it will cause, the peril to American institutions, and the altered course of national destiny that must result, let us thank God that we have a President who has not quickly yielded to the lust for blood, but who still hopes and toils and prays for peace.

"In this world-crisis our Government has encountered and must hereafter face many vexing problems and grave difficulties. The responsibility for maintaining peace is not upon the President alone. He is entitled to the support of all Americans. All foreign born and their descendants who enjoy security under our flag should recognize their first duty as a just and imperative obligation to the country of their adoption."

James C. Cantrell of Kentucky gave this advice to Democrats:

"The leadership of Woodrow Wilson teaches a lesson to all organizations and to all Democrats. It is in six words: keep clean, follow the faith, lead. I cannot address such a great organization of Democrats as this one without entering my protest to the nation-wide attempt to commit our party to principles which are repugnant to its very name. The principles and spirit which brought us safely through the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican war and the civil strife will, if we only measure time, guide and protect us in the great crisis which now confronts us. 'War in the East, peace in the West. Thank God for Woodrow Wilson.'"

Congressman Gallivan of Boston made this reference to the President:

"Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, stands before the world embodying the true American ideas—democracy, liberty, peace, and good will to all. As the exponent of these conceptions he has behind him the whole American people of today."

Garrison's Ringing Message.

Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison sent a telegram in which he said:

It is well that we should each year celebrate the birthday of our freedom. The occasion should be utilized to recall the calibre of those whose brains, brawn, and courage made it possible.

We have been so fortunate as a people that we are likely to forget that it requires no less courage, strength, and manliness to maintain an upstanding position in the world than it did to attain it. I trust that we are worthy of our sires.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels also sent a message of regret that he could not be present.

LIBERTY BELL STARTS WEST

Escorted to Train by Military Parade After Patriotic Exercises.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Philadelphia bade good-bye to the Liberty Bell today. Escorted by the First Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, composed of three Philadelphia regiments, and the First Troop, City Cavalry, the old Revolutionary relic passed between lanes of thousands of persons to the Pennsylvania Railroad station, was hoisted on a specially constructed car, and amid cheers left for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Six months will elapse before the bell is returned to its case in Independence Hall.

The Independence Day exercises were begun at 10 o'clock. They were of the same character as those held in the historic square from the early days of the republic—singing by schoolchildren, patriotic addresses, and prayer. Congressman William S. Vare of Philadelphia, Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, and Cone Johnson of Texas, Solicitor of the Department of State, delivered orations. Departing from his set speech, Mr. Johnson said:

"Picking up the newspapers and reading the headlines I am struck with the anarchism that is abroad today. With half the world deluged in blood, bombs placed to destroy our beautiful Capitol, and attempts made at assassination in the name of peace, it is a fitting time to come to this shrine of liberty to take sane and intelligent counsel of the men who wrought here and take fresh inspiration from them."

A shower hastened the end of the exercises. The Bell brought up the rear of the parade. As it left the historic precincts the bell in the tower rang out forty-eight times, once for each State in the Union.

The first stop of the special train was at Lancaster, Penn., where thousands of persons viewed the bell during the thirty minutes' stay. Harrisburg was the next stop, and then Altoona. The special train will pass through Pittsburgh early in the morning. Tomorrow the train will travel through Ohio and Indiana, and on Wednesday it will be in Illinois and Iowa. The trip through Kansas and Missouri on Thursday will be of especial interest, because on July 8, 1776, and not July 4, as popularly supposed, the Bell actually proclaimed the Declaration of Independence adopted on the Fourth.

EXTOLS PATRIOTS OF 1776.

Littleton Compares Them with Soldiers at Present Fighting.

Under a canopy of umbrellas more than 2,000 persons cheered the Stars and Stripes, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and listened to Martin W. Littleton speak at an Independence Day celebration on the lawn of the Shinnecock Club in Flushing, L. I., yesterday morning. The exercises at the club followed a parade by a band and a company of engineers from the corps stationed at Fort Totten.

Marion J. Verdery, former president of the New York Southern Society and secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, read the Declaration of Independence and introduced Mr. Littleton. In his address, Mr. Littleton criticized William Jennings Bryan for resigning, pleaded for a larger navy and eulogized President Wilson for the course he has pursued in dealing with the European war problem.

"The soldiers of Bunker Hill fought as the embodiment of liberty," he said. "The soldier of today is fighting as the inexorable agency of force. The men of Bunker Hill were stirred by a cause of which they themselves were the makers and masters. The soldier of today is giving and taking life in a contest cruelly created by those whom he did not choose and does not love. The men who fought at Bunker Hill went out on the fields to die under a righteous wrath kindled in their own hearts by the light of their own intelligence. The soldier of today is driven into the trenches by a master, disobedience to whose commands would be more surely fatal than the forward conflict. He was drilled on the field of hate in the long dead ages of ignorance. He is practiced in the pitiless art of death, skilled in the marvelous mechanism of murder and camped on the aching and reluctant hearts of his own people.

"The soldiers of the Revolution knew that if they survived, liberty and justice would come back to them under their shields, to flourish upon their family altars and flourishing would bring forth a new nation dedicated to equality and freedom—and if they perished in the struggle they knew that the spirit and purpose in which they died would fly to the bosoms of those yet living. The soldier of today knows that if he lives he will return with his scars to an armed camp, there to await until the plots of kings and the cabal of courts shall call him forth again—and if he dies an exact other is standing just behind him driven by the same resistless force to take his spiritless place."

100,000 IN CONEY'S SURF.

Big Crowd at the Island Began to Arrive at Daybreak.

More than 250,000 persons visited Coney Island yesterday notwithstanding that the resort was swept by a severe storm in the morning. The threatening weather served to keep other thousands away. The throng began to arrive at daybreak and by 8 o'clock 50,000 had collected on the beaches.

A careful estimate placed the number who went bathing at the island and nearby beaches yesterday at not less than 100,000. It was based on a count taken at the Municipal baths where 11,000 persons registered.

Charles Korn, 23 years old, of 3,002 Ocean Parkway was hit by an automobile truck of the West End Bakery of West Fourteenth Street, Coney Island, as he was crossing Surf Avenue. He was taken to the Coney Island Hospital suffering from internal injuries. The truck was driven by Christopher Meyer of 1,911 Mermaid Avenue.

William T. Mark, 21, of 512 Grand View Avenue was arrested on a charge of felonious assault made by Harry Horowitz of 28 Cortlandt Street, Coney Island. Horowitz alleged that Mark hit him on the head with a doll he snatched from one of the stands on the Bowery. Dr. C. H. Hall of 2,933 West Sixteenth Street dressed the man's wounds.

Two men who were found under the board walk were taken to the police station.

SHARP SAYS FRANCE CAN'T KNOW DEFEAT

Ambassador Lauds Her Generals and the Nation's Self-Sacrifice.

PREMIER AT OUR BANQUET

Three Hundred Americans Give Viviani an Ovation at Paris Fourth of July Dinner.

PARIS, July 5.—For the first time in the history of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris nine members of the French Cabinet were present at the Independence Day banquet of the association. Premier Viviani was among those who addressed the American audience, and he received an ovation when he rose to speak, the guests standing and cheering him. The demonstration was repeated when, in his peroration, he said:

"We are guilty of no monstrous acts. It is not we who sink vessels loaded with innocent victims; who assassinate women and children. Civilization has a certain superiority over 'Kultur.'"

Among the guests at the table of honor were Premier Viviani, Aristide Briand, Minister of Justice; Alexandre Ribot, Minister of Finance; Victor Augagneur, Minister of Marine; Marcel Sembat, Minister of Public Works; Gaston Thomson, Minister of Commerce; Fernand David, Minister of Agriculture; Gaston Doumergue, Minister of Colonies; Bienvenu Martin, Minister of Labor; Gabriel Hanotaux, President of the Franco-American Commission for the Development of Political, Economic, Literary, and Art Relations; Robert Bacon, former Ambassador from the United States to France, and John Garrett of Maryland.

Percy Peixotto, President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, presided. Three hundred Americans were present, including eight soldiers of the Foreign Legion, who had received special leave to attend. William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador to France, was among those who addressed the gathering. He said, in part:

"We have abiding confidence in the courage, wisdom and patriotism of our great President, Mr. Wilson, to whose steady hand on the helm of the ship of State we look, as to an experienced pilot, safely to direct our course. What is true of America is true of France, and in the overwhelming difficulties confronted today there have come to the front statesmen of great wisdom, Generals of rare courage and nobility, and a spirit of self-sacrifice among her people that never can know defeat."

Professor James Mark Baldwin, former Professor of Philosophy at Johns Hopkins University, evoked prolonged cheers when he said:

"We cannot be true to our own patriotism if we fail to condemn those who make assaults upon the spiritual values upon which our patriotism is founded."

M. Thomson, Minister of Commerce, paid a tribute to the Chamber of Commerce, saying that, thanks to that association, the commerce of France with the United States for the first five months of 1915 was almost equal to that of the same period of 1914.

The annual Independence Day pilgrimage of Americans in Paris to the tomb of the Marquis de Lafayette in the ancient Picpus Cemetery was honored today for the firstt time by the official participation of the French Government. Raymond Poincaré, the President of the Republic; Alexandre Millerand, the Minister of War; Theophile Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; the Prefect of Police and the Prefect of the Seine were represented, and the Ministers of the Republics of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile were also present.

H. Cleveland Coxe, a delegate of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the Revolution, draped the tomb with the Stars and Stripes and deposited upon it a wreath and flowers.

William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador to France, made a speech, briefly alluding to the sympathies of Americans for the "nation that gave birth to so noble a figure as Lafayette." Mr. Sharp traced the French General's career in America, and said:

"I can easily understand the nobility of Lafayette's character because I see all around me these days figures patterned on his model. The association of the names of Washington and Lafayette more than ever is appropriate today, when the curse of war, like a dark, threatening cloud, lowers over the noble nation from which Lafayette sprang."

Referring further to the war and addressing the French present, Mr. Sharp said:

"Among all your noble citizens today is there any doubt that France will survive? No, because your destinies are guided not by one only, but by a thousand Lafayettes. Yes, France will survive and become greater and more beautiful than ever."

200 CELEBRATE IN BERLIN.

Guests of Consul General on Fourth—Rival Observance a Fiasco.

BERLIN, July 4, (via London, July 5.)—More than 200 members of Berlin's American colony met this afternoon for the annual celebration of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Instead of gathering at a suburban park, as in former years, the Americans were the guests of Julius G. Lay, United States Consul General, and Mrs. Lay, who entertained them in the gardens connected with one of the city's hotels.

The anonymous founder of the "World Association of Friends," who placed today upon the statue of Frederick the Great a wreath tied with the United States colors shrouded with crêpe, had extended through the newspapers to Americans of German descent an invitation to attend a rival gathering at Grunau, a suburb, but very few answered the call.

PAGE WELCOMES AMERICANS

But Owing to the War There Is No Formal Reception in London.

LONDON, July 5.—Walter Hines Page, American Ambassador to Great Britain, and his family celebrated Independence Day with an informal reception at their residence, to which Americans were welcomed, although, owing to the war, no formal invitations were issued.

Miss Katharine Page, daughter of the Ambassador and Mrs. Page, was the recipient of many good wishes for her coming marriage to Charles Greely Loring of Boston. Miss Page showed the presents already received to her intimate friends.

REPORT MUCH UNREST IN INDIA AND CEYLON

Travelers at Manila Tell of Colombo Riots, Whites Murdered and Martial Law in Force.

MANILA, July 5.—Serious unrest throughout India and Ceylon is reported by officers and passengers of the Spanish Mail steamer Alicante, which has arrived here, after touching at Aden, Arabia; Colombo, Ceylon, and Singapore. The official explanation is that the troubles are due to the present international differences, but it is said that they are really the result of animosity felt by the natives against the white population.

There have been several outbreaks, it is reported, in the vicinity of Colombo, where, it is understood, revolting natives were severely punished by British military forces. Several Englishmen have been murdered and Colombo stores have been sacked.

As a result martial law has been declared, all Europeans have been armed and all British subjects, physically fit, have been mustered into the military service. Arrangements are said to have been made to transport all white women and children to Australia or their home countries.

The Alicante's Captain is authority for the statement that passengers who have traveled recently in India think the situation serious.

There have been no further outbreaks at Singapore, but because of the uneasiness over conditions the authorities, it is said, have called for service all Britons between the ages of 20 and 30.

The native population of British North Borneo also are reported restless and many natives have been killed.

Japanese cruisers are said to be patrolling the waters of Borneo.

MARSHALL DID NOT WAKE UP

Vice President Slept Through Noise of Arkansas Reception at Train.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 5.—Vice President T. R. Marshall slept through the reception arranged for him by Little Rock citizens upon his arrival this morning from St. Louis, en route to Hot Springs to be the principal speaker at an Independence Day celebration.

When the Vice President's train arrived there was a rush of leading citizens, including Governor Hayes, Mayor Taylor, other State and city officials, members of the Arkansas Supreme Court and citizens, but the guest of honor slumbered peacefully through the noise made by 500 or more persons who desired to shake his hand. The special remained here only ten minutes.

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YOU will not only enjoy the good things to eat prepared by our world-famous chef, but you will appreciate the beauty and quiet comfort of the surroundings, the cooling breezes from all sides and the superior entertainment provided.

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Individual cold specialties daily for luncheon and dinner.

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A Program of Star Features
Ernest Evans, society's favorite entertainer, assisted by his "Gold Dust Twins" and a company of clever dancers presenting a series of specialty and ensemble dances tops the program.
Four Best Dancing Acts in America Nightly in Rector's Big Airy Ball Room.

Rector's Grand Ball Room
Opens nightly at 8 P. M.
Finest Music.
Ideal Floor.

BROADWAY 48th Street and Seventh Avenue. Where cooling breezes blow from windows on three wide streets.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees Tomorrow and Saturday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. Change of Bill and NORA BAYES.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20
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THE BIRTH OF A NATION — AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1
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Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge.
FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.

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Coney's Only Funny Place
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LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Ev'y Ev. at 8:15. Jean Bedini and Arthur. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. "The Master Move," 10 Other Acts.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10 to 50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Wm. Faversham in The Right of Way, Maude Allen in The Rug-Maker's Daughter.

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. FRANK DANIELS in "CROOKY." "The Goddess," 9th Chapter.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th BURLESQUE Mat. Today. Lew Kelly AND THE Behman Show

NEW BRIGHTON Mat. Today. Brighton Beach. Cecil Lean & Cleo Mayfield, Hyams & McIntyre, Sam & Kitty Morton, Geo. Howell & Co., oths.

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The Greatest Ballroom Production Yet Attempted.
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MENU: Crabflakes, Shelburne; Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes, Chicken Gumbo, Bisque of Clams, Dixie Biscuits. (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs, Sauce Tartare; Fried Squab Chicken, Virginia Ham, Corn on Cob, Baked Sweet Potato, Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Coffee.

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